THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,312. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Fourth column.

PERSONAL.

BELLA.—THANKS FOR THE LETTER. I FIND YOUR fidelity truly charming. May I not soon see the chete? LYLE.

CHR. EVANS—CALL AT ONCE, NO. 214 FRENCH'S Hotel.

FRANK—MEET ME ON THE CORNER OF TWENTY-third street and Sixth avenue, Saturday evening, at eight o'clock. NELL.

FRANK—YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF, WHEN you love a man you love him, don't you? That settles it. GEORGE.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN DAULER, WHO left his home April 25. He wore a black cap, black sack coat, woollen checked shirt, gray pantaloons. $10 will be paid to any person furnishing information of his whereabouts to JOHN DAULER, Jr., 62 avenue B. He is insane and supposed to be drowned.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY DEWOLF LAROK and Mary Dewolf, by JOHN DEWOLF. Apply at 460 West Thirty-second street, Ninth avenue.

NO. 7.—WOULD YOU EAT A ROSE? SURE THING, Jennie.

ONE OF THE TWO LADIES IN BLACK WHO WENT Friday morning from Spring street in Fifth avenue stage to Fortieth street, down Forty-first street to Seventh avenue, and Sixth avenue car to Twenty-first street, to Seventh avenue, &c., will please write to gentleman she bowed to, and oblige AMORE, Herald office.

WANTED—SOME KIND GENTLEMAN TO ADOPT A little orphan boy, 15 years of age. Apply at 515 Pearl street.

WILL ANNIE DAVIS, WHO FORMERLY LIVED IN Sixth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, please send her address to L. J. S., box 167 Herald office?

WILL MRS. POWERS, MILLINER, SEND HER ADdress to M. Nurray, 33 East Fourth street, immediately?

X.—COME IMMEDIATELY. I AM VERY SICK. W.

40 EAST HOUSTON STREET.—WHERE SHALL THE money be sent? No address with your letter.

89 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY.—MR. Tom Norris, from London, England, is entreated to call on his cousin, Mrs. Mary Saunders, who has good news for him, and a letter from Lydia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, 142 BROADWAY, New York.
At the annual election for trustees of this company, held May 4, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected trustees:—
JOHN E. GAVIT.
NEZIAH WRIGHT.
J. DORSEY BALD.
A. G. GOODALL.
TRACY R. EDSON.
[illegible]
W. M. SMILLIE.
GEO. H. STAYNER.
THEO. H. FREELAND.
At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, John E. Gavit, Esq., was elected president, and Messrs. C. L. Vanzandt and A. G. Goodall were elected vice presidents; Mr. Theodore H. Freeland was appointed secretary, and Mr. Neziah Wright, Treasurer. THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—THE forty-second anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, Monday, May 9, at half-past seven o'clock P. M. William A. Booth, Esq., is to preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest.

ALTERING CHECKS, BANK NOTES, &C.—USE EUreka Invisible Ink (preventive). Send for bottles Nos. 1 and 2, for 50 cents. EUREKA INVISIBLE INK, 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York, room 14.

A MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS AND OTHERS opposed to the laying of a railroad track in Fifty-eighth street will be held at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, Saturday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee.
ABIJAH PELL, Chairman.
N. J. NEWRITTER, Secretary.

A. F. G. BURNHAMS' FURNITURE, BAGGAGE EXpress, 113 and 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Families moved city, country; planofortes, furniture boxed, shipped; storage; money advanced. Established 5 years.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY OF THE STATE of Mississippi.
Class 365—29, 3, 10, 19, 26, 70, 23, 4, 47, 72, 24, 27.
Class 366—34, 64, 22, 60, 24, 38, 48, 22, 2, 17, 51, 69.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE, McBRIEN, HERNDON, COLBURN, BASKERVILLE & Co., Managers, Columbus, Mississippi. Information furnished at 218 Canal, 154 Chatham, 590 Seventh avenue, and 125 Greenwich street. Coin paid for all prizes.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 337—MAY 6, 1870.
15, 46, 32, 58, 21, 56, 57, 35, 69, 23, 76, 50.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 338—MAY 6, 1870.
6, 4, 48, 25, 56, 85, 19, 31, 20, 66, 70, 47.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 313—MAY 6, 1870.
42, 77, 55, 50, 56, 28, 41, 20, 32, 16, 71, 30.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 314—MAY 6, 1870.
41, 46, 18, 44, 69, 54, 45, 72, 68, 25, 33, 23.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
216 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

BUREAU OF ADVANCES ON LIFE POLICIES—NO. 21 Park row, rooms Nos. 6 and 7. H. G. K. CALEF, Manager. References—Messrs. Hastings & Co., merchants, 149 Front street; Charles S. Brown, Esq., Chambers street, corner College place; Dwight Johnson, Esq., President Firemen's Trust Insurance Company; B. P. Sherman, Esq., 39 South street.

CAUTION.
The public are cautioned against negotiating
$62,000 Kansas Pacific
First Mortgage Seven per cent
Bonds,
Nos. 677,
2,210 to 3,250, inclusive;
6,001 to 6,020, inclusive.
The same having been obtained by fraud.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange place.
NEW YORK, April 12, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AZYGOS..

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

THE THAUMATURGICAL REMEDIALS.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

26,893 CURES IN EIGHT MONTHS OF

Catarrh..............	Heart Diseases.
Consumption..........	Kidney Affections.
Bronchitis...........	Blood Maladies.
Rheumatism...........	Womb Complaints.
Neuralgia............	Liver Diseases.
Scrofula.............	Eye Affections.
Deafness.............	Nervous Debility.
Dyspepsia............	Female Diseases.
Headaches............	Fever and Ague.
Nervousness..........	St. Vitus' Dance.
Asthma...............	Organic Weakness.
Epilepsy.............	Impaired Memory.
Tumors...............	Nodes, Ulcers, Eruptions.
Piles................	Exhausting Drain on System.

THE PROOFS GIVEN.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES
are the favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical University, a regularly incorporated institution of New York State.

They are to-day curing more sick people than the Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Eclectic schools combined.

Call and see Photographs and Letters of Remarkable Cures.

In press, "One Thousand Sworn Cures effected by the University Medicines during the year 1869."

Four different Illustrated Books free.

All the University Remedies for sale at the New York Medical University, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York.

Down town agency, HUDNUT & CO., Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York. (Open day and night.)

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for terms. Address Professor J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D., and Associates, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York city.

The following publications are free to all:—
I. The celebrated Illustrated University Almanac for 1870, printed in colors, 100 pages, containing an elaborate description of the University Medicines, the New system of Medical Practice (the Chemicopathic), our Discoveries in Medicine, Testimonials, Proofs, Remarkable Cures, important and novel Physiological information, free to all who call or send.
II. History of the Cancer Plant; contains illustrations of great cures of Blood Maladies.
III. The Physiological Monograph (in red and gold) describes the new treatment of exhausted vitality employed in the confidential department of the University, including an account of the newly discovered remedies prescribed, by which over 3,000 patients have recently been permanently cured. This beautiful little book should be read by all before consulting the newspaper advertising quacks.

DOWN TOWN AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.
In order to supply the heavy demand we have taken the agency for the sale of the new and popular Health Restoratives. The UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are evidently destined to become the standard remedies of the day. Already their sale is more extensive than that of any medicines. Thousands of physicians and patients are using them with a success bordering on the miraculous. Painful and exhausting complaints which resist all other methods of treatment are cured by them almost instantaneously. If on trial they are not found to be the most rapid and efficacious curers of disease on the face of the earth they will be furnished free. They stand on their merits alone. Illustrated descriptive books free to all. Open day and night. HUDNUT & CO., Agents,
Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York.

AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES—Where these favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical College are constantly kept in large quantities. Competent physicians daily in attendance to give medical advice free. Various illustrated books free.
Hudnut & Co., Herald Building, New York.
Brooklyn, N. Y., G. P. Milne, No. 217 Fulton street.
Williamsburg, N. Y., E. Ruion, 470 Grand street.
Williamsburg, N. Y., R. V. B. Livingston, 244 Grand street.
Newark, N. J., Dr. W. A. Conover, 202 Broad street.
Newark, N. J., J. W. Osborne & Co., 483 Broad street.
Paterson, N. J., Dr. M. Moss, 157 Main street.
Elizabeth, N. J., Whitehead & Hooker, 171 Broad street.
Newburg, N. Y., Chapman & Co., 111 Water street.
New Haven, Conn., Noyes & Shepherd, 301 Chapel street.
Philadelphia, No. 1,057 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, No. 11 North Holiday street.
Washington, No. 321 Pennsylvania avenue.
Boston, No. 687 Tremont street.
Portland, No. 250 Congress street.
Chicago, No. 417 South State street.
St. Louis, No. 208 South Fifth street.
Troy, No. 23 Wotkyns Block.
Rochester, No. 81 Main street (Crystal Palace).
Mobile, corner Lawrence and Dauphin streets.
Augusta, Ga., No. 316 Broad street.
Harrisburg, Pa., corner Second and Walnut streets.
Bangor, Me., and innumerable agents.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN F. HENRY and McKESSON & ROBBINS.

EUREKA.—THE PLACE, 15 DUTCH STREET.—PIGEON pot pie this day for lunch. Ass on hand as usual.
HUNKI DORI.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,264. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

MAYOR HALL.
THE SUNDAY STAR
TO-MORROW
will contain a magnificent portrait and biographical sketch of
A. OAKEY HALL, ESQ.;
also the continuation of the great story entitled
CROOKLYN BY NIGHT.
All the local, general, and telegraphic news in
THE SUNDAY STAR.
Price three cents. Three cents. Three cents.

NEW YORK, MAY 6, 1870.—THE MARINE INSURANCE Companies recognize that between the 1st of May and 1st of October on Saturdays the office hours be considered as ending at 3½ P. M.
J. D. Jones, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.
J. P. Paulison, President Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
Wm. Decorer, Vice President Pacific Mutual Insurance Co.
T. B. Bleecker, Jr., Vice President New York Mutual Insurance Co.
Daniel Drake Smith, President Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.
John S. Tappan, Vice President Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Robinson & Cox, Attorneys, United States Lloyd's.
John A. Parker, President Great Western Insurance Co.
Lawson & Walker, Attorneys, California Insurance Union.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION will be held at the office of the New York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 6th day of June next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. Dated May 5, 1870. HENRY C. MURPHY, President. JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT THROUGH MECHANICS' DELAYS.—The Little Triangle, corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, will certainly open Saturday, May 7, 1870, at noon. Yours, respectfully, MIKE LYNCH.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE FIVE POINTS House of Industry will be held in STEINWAY HALL, on Monday evening, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Paxton, Messrs. J. W. Gerard and J. H. Choate will make addresses. The children will sing their choicest songs. Complimentary tickets may be obtained by friends of the House at 155 Worth street. A collection will be taken.
WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at E. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

BARGAINS IN FISHING TACKLE, AS THE STOCK must be sold, wholesale or retail; counter Show Cases for sale. Call at once at 432 Broome street, corner Crosby, basement.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock; Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's New Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, and medicines all diseases.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT CLUB ROOM FURNIture, costly Roulette, Faro and Rouge et Noir Tables, together with two full sets of Ivory Checks, Markers, Cue Box, also solid Silver Ware, &c., by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their salesrooms, 37 Nassau street, on Monday, May 9, at 10½ o'clock. For particulars see auction column to-morrow.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST SIBERIAN BLOODHOUNDS for sale cheap—For want of room. Call at 203 West Fifty-second street, near Eighth avenue.

PIGEON MATCH TO COME OFF—AT TOMMY TAYlor's Idle Hour, Greenville, N. J., to-day May 7). John Ryan, of Hoboken, and Elmer Stout, of New Jersey, for $100 a side; also a match between Thomas Taylor and Morgan Francis for $500 a side. Thomas Taylor to shoot at 10 birds, Morgan Francis to shoot at 13, the man killing the most birds to win.

TO SPORTSMEN.—FOR SALE, A TEN BORE CENTRAL fire breech loading Gun, made by Westley Richards, London, with all the latest improvements. Can be seen at JOHN McFARLANE'S, 206 Spring street.

THE TURF.

THE ENTRIES FOR THE SPRING MEETING AT THE Prospect Park Fair Grounds close Thursday evening, May 12, at 9 o'clock, at the rooms of the Association, 149 Montague street, Brooklyn. Address E. O. READ, Secretary.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—SATURDAY, MAY 7, at 2½ P. M. Match $1,000; mile heats, best three in five, to wagon. John Herrington's — g, John Kase, Jr.; M. F. Heis, Jr.'s, b. g. Bay Dick. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

GRAND TOURNAMENT
at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, 19th and 20th inst. For illustration and description see GALLAHER'S FINANCIAL BULLETIN.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ARMORY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.
WOOD BROTHERS
have removed their entire stock of
Fine
PLEASURE CARRIAGES,
embracing every variety for city, Park and road driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second regiment,
Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
Attention is called to the fact that these carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new warerooms, 740 Broadway; but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above armory, on Fourteenth street, and are to be
SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches..............	$1,000
Landaus............................	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences..........................	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons.............................	250 to 400

These carriages have no superior in elegance, durability or finish.
Prices fixed and every carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.
Guarantees made good, in every city of the Union.

They also offer
Pony Carriages, new designs, for.................$150
Pony Carriages, with rumble seat for servants........ 200

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale, to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line, to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
To pay advances, 2 Saddles, 3 Bridles, Buffalo Robe, Lap Robe, Sheets, Whips, Bells, Collars, Curry Combs, Brushes, Surcingles and many other articles too numerous to mention.
SEVERAL CHEAP WORK HORSES,
extra handsome and stylish; light bay Horse, about 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, a very stylish, free, prompt driver, an elegant saddle horse, a very sharp roadster; is warranted sound and kind; a superior family horse.
To pay storage, one Rockaway, in fine shape.
Also one fine Road Wagon, nearly new.
Pair black Pony Stallions, about 14 hands, 7 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, free and stylish drivers, perfectly gentle for any one to drive; were raised in Virginia and cost the present owner $600.
Six superior top and no top Road Wagons, new and second hand, best city builders.
One Rockaway, with pole, in good order.
One top Road Wagon, made by Stivers.
One light Coupe, in fine shape.
Bay Horse, 15¾ high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; stands without tying; perfectly gentle for any one to drive; is a very gamy, prompt and well behaved driver and fast traveller.
Harness, Horse Clothing, Whips, Halters, &c.
One light single Harness, made by Briggs, nearly new.
Three Ladies' Saddles, in fine order.
Extra handsome, stylish, highbred and superior pair brown Mares, about 15¾ hands, 6 years old; are very free, stylish, handy, game, and prompt drivers; perfectly gentle for any one to drive, fear nothing, and drive together like one horse; are very sharp roadsters, very chunky built; would make a superior coupe or family team; are warranted sound, kind and reliable.
Also several other road, work and business Horses, &c.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

A.—DEMAREST & WOODRUFF,
628 and 630 Broadway, N. Y.,
have for sale
Four second hand light Bretts, from $250 to $600.
Two turn-out seat Buggies, for two or four persons.
One light shifting Top Buggy.
Two Park Phaetons.
One Depot Wagon.
One light Clarence.
All in good order. Will be sold low.

A.—DEMAREST & WOODRUFF
are offering at their new warerooms,
628 & 630 Broadway,
a large and complete stock of
elegant Carriages,
consisting of Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences, Coupes, Barouches, Victorias, Cabriolas.
Four and six seat Park Phaetons in great variety.
Light American Rockaways for one horse.
Pony Phaetons, Buggies, &c.
The Carriages we sell are all of our own manufacture.
Parties buying from us save the dealer's profits.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE.
Harness for farming, teaming, carting, expressing, livery stables, contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, &c., &c.
Single Harness, complete, $8 to $175 per set.
Double Harness, complete, $27 to $450 per set.
We manufacture all of our harness, and can sell lower than any house in the city.
Also Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, at all prices.
THE TRADES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET.
Another reduction in prices.
Fine top Buggies, Park and Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, Depot and Jagger Wagons, with Harness, Whips, Sheets, Robes, &c., very low, to close out and pay advances; work warranted equal to any, and prices that completely defy competition. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty st.

A.—NO BROADWAY EXPENSES.—CARRIAGES AND Harness 10 per cent lower than 1860 prices; 200 Carriages, new and second hand Clarences, Coaches, Victorias, Bretts; Park, Pony, Basket and Rumble Phaetons; Top Wagons, from $125 up; Road, Jagger, Top, Express and Business Wagons; Sulkies; Harness, $10 up; Double, $30 up; Sheets, Blankets, cheaper than any other house in New York. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 25 Wooster street.

A PAIR DARK DAPPLE GRAYS, 6 YEARS OLD, 15¾ hands high, sound and kind; one is a fine saddle and pony phaeton horse; the other a splendid road horse, together with a stylish Carriage Team; price $800. Particulars at owner's. J. TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street.

A.—LANDAULETS, COUPES, LANDAUS, BASKET Pony Carriages, four and six seat Phaetons, Depot Wagons, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores; 150 second hand Carriages. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A HANDSOME LONG TAILED BAY HORSE, SOUND and kind; also Rockaway Carriage, Doctor's Wagon, Sleigh and Harness, together or separately; price moderate. 37 West Twenty-ninth street.

ANY ONE HAVING A NICE COUPE—WHICH HE would like to exchange for a fine coupe Horse, six years old and sound, 16 hands high, address box 4,824 Post office.

AN EXPRESS WAGON, $60; ONE DO., $125; TWO seat Wagon, $100; Depot Wagon, $160; Road Wagon, $90; Coupe Rockaway, top Wagon, Harness of all grades, Lap Robes, Sheets, Nets, Halters, Whips, &c., at the new Repository, corner Hudson and Spring streets.

A. S. FLANDRAU, CARRIAGE BUILDER,
7 and 18 East Eighteenth street.
Carriages in all the newest styles at greatly reduced prices.
Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences,
Light Rockaways, Depot Wagons, &c.
"THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD."
Pony Phaetons from $150 up.

ASSORTMENT PARK PHAETONS, PONY PHAETONS, Dog Carts, Road Wagons, Depot Wagons, Rockaways, Victorias, Harness, &c., new and second hand. Reliable work. Reasonable prices. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET—BY THE WEEK, month or season. Old Carriages taken in trade; lot second hand Carriages for sale cheap.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A SPLENDID YOUNG THOROUGHBRED MARE FOR sale; no finer in the country; also a pair of carriage Horses and lady's saddle Horse. Apply at first private stable west of Fifth avenue, in Twenty-sixth street.

A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES JUST ARRIVED from the country this morning, suitable for all purposes; also a handsome saddle Pony. Sold cheap. 19 Vesey street.

A FINE YOUNG TROTTING MARE FOR SALE—SIRED by Volunteer out of an Abdallah mare, warranted sound and kind; will show great speed for her age. Call at 15 and East Twenty-eighth street. Can be seen from 9 to 11.

A GOOD HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—FOR WANT of use; price $150. Inquire at 879 Third avenue, grocery store.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF HANDSOME HACK HORSES for sale—15¾ hands, stylish, fast and prompt; perfect beauties, long tails and mane; sold separate; must be sold at once. Apply corner Seventy-third street and Fourth avenue.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SECOND HAND WAGONS, made by Brewster & Co., of Broome street, and other city makers; also Rockaways and other second hand Vehicles, at low prices.
A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

CARRIAGES—CITY BUILT TOP AND ROAD BUGGIES, Rockaways, Park Phaetons, new and second hand, 25 per cent less than Broadway prices.
DAY & SON, 143 Eldridge street.

FOR SALE—A LADIES' SADDLE, NEARLY NEW, Wood Gibson, maker. Apply at 120 West Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK SADDLE Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, perfectly sound and without blemish; price $300. Can be seen at private stable No. 45 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF BLACK HAWK MARES, one pair of large bay Carriage Horses, at private stable No. 8 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME T CART, WITH POLE, Shafts and Storm Covers; built by Brewster & Co., of Broome street, and used but a few times. Can be seen at stable, 105 West Thirty-first street, two doors from Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A PONY PHAETON BUT LITTLE USED and in good order. Inquire at private stable in Twenty-third street, near Lexington avenue, opposite the Free Academy.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH; SOUND and kind in double and single harness. Apply at private stable No. 156 West Fifteenth street, from 8 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—COUPE ROCKAWAY, IN PERFECT ORder, for one or two horses, at NORRIS' stables, 118 Clinton place, Eighth street.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 hands; will be sold very cheap; also a Clarence, made by Wood Brothers. Apply to San Francisco stables, Forty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD, SOUND AND kind, fit for cart, truck or express wagon. Inquire at Weiss Beer Brewery, 526 East Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED MAHOGANY BAY saddle Horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, perfect in his gaits and without blemish. Can be seen at stable, northeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE OR ROAD Horses, 15¾ hands high; very stylish; 6 and 7 years old; color black; can trot together in 3:30. Inquire for SOMERVILLE, at Bellows' stable, corner of Prince and Crosby streets.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CLOSELY matched chestnut Horses, for an express team; weighing 2,700 or 2,800 pounds; 17 hands, 6 years old. Price $1,000. To be seen at D. P. BAKER'S stables, at Suffern, N. Y., on the Erie road.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, ABOUT 16 hands high, gentle, safe for any one to drive, with Rockaway Coupe and Harness, in good condition. To be seen at the Opera livery stables, Thirty-second street, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, long tail, bay, warranted sound and kind every way, and only 8 years old. Apply at private stable (No. 4) No. 13 East Twenty-seventh street. Also a spotted Coach Dog, well trained.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH MORGAN MARE, 8 years old, 15¾ hands high, and can trot in 42, with her Colt, one year old, out of Major Anderson. Those who admire style and good stock would do well to see them at Mr. Kincade's farm, Wiershill, second landing on the driving road to Bath.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 10 years old; warranted sound and kind; a good roadster, prompt and powerful; suited for a coupe or carryall; price $500. Apply at Merchants' Stable, West Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF FINE KENTUCKY CARriage Horses, 7 years old, 16 hands; sound and kind; also one fine gray Horse, 16¾ hands; sound and a good driver. Can be seen at TOUMEY'S Stable, Fifty-third street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

FOR SALE—A BRETT, NEARLY NEW, MADE BY JOHN B. Lawrence & Co., for $900. Call at 124 Clinton place.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—$85. A VERY LARGE ROAN HORSE; $75, a small bay Mare; also one single and three double sets of heavy Harness. Inquire in the grocery store, corner of Bleecker and Christopher streets, after 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME GRAY HORSE, 15¾ hands; suitable for carriage, coupe or saddle; has been used to carriage. Sold because of loss of mate. Also Landau and Double Harness. Inquire for HENRY BRADFORD, stable, Seventh avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PONY, 12 HANDS HIGH, suitable for lady or boy riding, color black; four white feet. Apply in Grand avenue, one door from Pacific street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SIX SEAT COUPE ROCKAWAY, WOOD Bros.' make, nearly new and in good order; suitable for city or country. Apply at stable 23 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST COUPE Rockaways, and Harness and a very fine Horse, entirely black, 7 years old last spring, 15 hands high, for $1,000; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at stable of Messrs. ODELL, corner Lexington avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, HARness, Carriages, all styles comprising Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, Victorias, top and open Buggies, Depot Wagons, Pony Phaetons, in great variety. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.—THE LARGEST variety of Harness, of all grades, of any house in New York; no exceptions. W. C. & C. M. MOSEMAN, Manufacturers, warerooms 148 Chambers street.

PHAETON FOR SALE—ALMOST NEW; SIX SEATS and very stylish; also a lady's, gentleman's and boy's saddle, bridles, &c., complete. Can be seen at private stable 107 East Sixteenth street.

SOME FULL BLOODED ALDERNEY AND AYRSHIRE Cows for sale; also one Shetland Pony, at the farm of the subscriber, near West Farms, Westchester county. Inquire of WILLIAM WATSON, 172 Church street.

SECOND HAND COUPE ROCKAWAY, DEPOT WAGON, Pony Phaeton, Road Wagon, Rockaway and three Buggies cheap. Large assortment of all styles Carriages, for city and country. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

STABLE.—A FINE STABLE, WITH FIVE STALLS AND coachman's room, to rent, in Twentieth street, near Third avenue; rent low; immediate possession.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 20 Cedar street.

THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD.
Pony Phaetons in great variety, from $150 up.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
Nos. 7 and 18 East Eighteenth street.

WANTED—A SOUND, GENTLE HORSE, NOT LESS than 15¾ hands high; must trot a mile in three minutes; no fancy price paid. Address box 652 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SOUND, STRONG, GENTLE, LONG tailed black trotting Horse, 15¾ hands high, long stepper and able to show 2:50 to the pole. Address, stating lowest cash price and where to be seen, W. J., box 4,721 Post office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HORSE TURNOUT, IN EXchange for a three story frame house in Brooklyn, now rented. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND LANDAULET, IN GOOD order. Address, with price, box 2,140 Post office.

$140 WILL BUY A FIRST RATE LEATHER TOP Buggy, nearly new; $10 a set of plated single Harness; $26 a double, all complete and perfect; other styles at corresponding prices, at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, 58 Liberty street.

FINANCIAL.

A NEW YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY.
The undersigned offers for sale the entire issue,
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
first mortgage, 20 years, 7 per cent gold bonds of the
MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY CO.,
of the State of New York.
Dated April 1, 1870; due April 1, 1890.
Principal and interest payable at the Union Trust Company.
COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
viz:—January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1.
The Monticello and Port Jervis Railway connects with the Erie Railway at Port Jervis, and will connect directly with the New Jersey Western Railway on its completion. It is but six miles from the Midland Road, with which it is intended to be hereafter connected, forming a
Grand Trunk Between the Midland and Erie Railways.
It is nearly 25 miles in length, Broad Gauge, built in the most substantial manner, by cash subscriptions of the citizens and Towns of Sullivan and Orange Counties, and will command a passenger and freight traffic of much importance and value. Being but 88 miles or three hours distant from this City, investors can make a personal examination, or ascertain by prompt correspondence, the security offered by its Bonds. The road is now being ironed.
QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW FEATURE, and will prove a most convenient form of income to investors.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street, New York.

A.—PRINCIPALS ONLY.—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD New York and Brooklyn property; first and second mortgages bought.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

A. A.—MONEY—TO BUY MORTGAGES AND TO loan in New York and New Jersey.
WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS,
Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

FOR SALE,
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying ten per cent and over.
All of a high order, and first class securities of undoubted character. Interest and Principal payable in the City of New York; suitable for permanent, safe and profitable investments. For sale at a large reduction below par for the present only.
Government securities received in exchange at the best rates, and bonds purchased by out of town residents sent by express free of charge.
Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—City, town, county and State authorities, railroads, contractors, banks, insurance companies and all other incorporated institutions that are desirous of selling new issues of Bonds and Stocks can have the same negotiated upon favorable terms, having been a specialty with this house for many years, and possessing facilities for the disposal of securities unsurpassed in the United States.

G. L. WILLARD & CO., 24½ PINE STREET, WILL purchase First and Second Mortgages in New York or Brooklyn, or negotiate loans on same. Principals only need apply.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., April 5, 1870.
The coupons of the seven per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., 71 Broadway, New York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8, 1870.
The coupons of the seven per cent First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of I. N. TRIER & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders, at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., 58 Old Broad street, London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., 71 Broadway, New York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

P. HASTINGS, BANKER, &C., 25 PINE STREET, will loan sums of $5,000 and over on New York and Brooklyn improved Real Estate; Second and Leasehold Mortgages bought.

THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY 10 PER CENT AND interest for loan of $1,250 one year, secured by second mortgage Westchester county property. Address MERCHANT, box 100 Herald office.

$1,250 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR ON LEASEhold worth six times the amount, for which a fair bonus will be paid. Address L. G. K., Herald office.

$10,000 TO LOAN—IN JERSEY CITY, NEW York or Brooklyn. First and Second Mortgages wanted. HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn Property; Second and Leasehold Mortgages wanted.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

$250,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn.
JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$275,000 TO LOAN—ON GOOD CITY PROperty, New York or Brooklyn. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

DRY GOODS.

A.—THE DOWN TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE will not remove up town, but remain at 12 Vesey street, next the Astor House.

IMPORTED ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, TASTY and the latest shapes; fine French Flowers, direct importation, at Madame C. DE LACY'S, 883½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

ROMAN
SASHES, SCARFS AND TIES.
GENUINE GOODS.
OPEN TO-DAY,
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S,
NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

GRAND SUMMER OPENING OF ELEGANT PATterns at Mme. DUVAL'S, 762 Broadway, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 3d and 4th instant.

OPPOSITE STEWART'S—MADAME BINNS' MILLInery, 773 Broadway, selling all next week bargains, French Pamela Hats, also Straw Hats, Bonnets, all kinds French Dress Patterns. Hair Braids cheap.

STRAW GOODS.

PANAMA HATS IN THE ROUGH—SOME EXTREMEly fine and white; no bleaching required; for sale to the trade by R. BALCAZAR, 63 Pine street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT FIREFLY; 22 TONS (N. M.), in perfect trim. Apply to C. K. GRACIE, office of F. P. James & Co., 45 Wall street.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA.............................Wednesday, May 4
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMSON'S passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne.......................Saturday, May 14
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau.....................Saturday, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.................Saturday, June 11
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie....................Saturday, May 25
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
NEW YORK, May 5,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain W. Nordenholt
DEUTSCHLAND, May 7,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain H. A. F. Hernaber
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton
at the following rates:—
First cabin.................................$120, gold
Second cabin................................. 72, gold
Steerage..................................... 25, gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner Beaver, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MANHATTAN, Forsyth.................May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Whineray................May 18, at 4 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN line of royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP..............Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.............Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)......Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON...............Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin........	$80 & $100	Steerage............	$35
To London..........	85 & 105	To London...........	40
To Paris...........	95 & 115	To Paris............	38

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool..........	$80	Liverpool...........	$30
Halifax............	20	Halifax.............	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor:—

China, Wednesday, May 4	Calabria, Saturday, May 14	
Tripoli, Thursday, May 5	Scotia, Wednesday, May 18	
Malta, Saturday, May 7	Tarifa, Thursday, May 19	
Java, Wednesday, May 11	Aleppo, Saturday, May 21	
Siberia, Thursday, May 12	Cuba, Wednesday, May 25	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.............$130, gold Second cabin.........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris..................................$145, gold
Return tickets..$250, gold
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First cabin...........$80, gold Steerage..........$30, currency
Return tickets.......................................$150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
HOLLAND, Thomas..............Wednesday, May 11, at 12 M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Thompson......Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of passage reduced.
Steamer sails every fortnight, direct to London,
from pier No. 3 North river.
BECKTON, Dryden, May 10.
BELLONA, Couche, May 21.
Rates of passage—payable in currency.
First Cabin, $70; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $25.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced currency rates.
Apply at 55 Broadway, or for freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—

ANGLIA...........	May 7	EUROPA...........	May 28
AUSTRALIA........	May 14	INDIA............	June 4
COLUMBIA.........	May 21	CAMBRIA..........	June 11

—and every Saturday thereafter.
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $130.
Steerage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepayed certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's Iron Mail steamship
SAXONIA,
Captain C. Hebich, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
Cabin, $120; Steerage, $35.
Payable in United States gold coin.
The HAMMONIA will follow on May 17.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agent, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
through line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates—New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60,
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
May 21—ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with the MONTANA, Captain ——.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, May 20. Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, May 19, only.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam..................May 12
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau.........May 19
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards...................May 26
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 3 o'clock.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmermann..............Friday, May 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..................Thursday, June 2d
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR BERMUDA.
The A1 steamship FAHKEE, Captain Joseph D. Steele, carrying the United States mails, will sail for the above port on Thursday, April 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier 21 North river, and will continue to sail as follows:—

Leave Bermuda.	Leave New York.
April 23.	April 30.
May 10.	May 19.
May 28.	June 7.
June 17.	June 24.
July 2.	

Has superior passenger and freight accommodations.
First cabin, $30; second cabin, $20.
Freight 60 cents per dry barrel.
Payable in United States gold.
For freight or passage apply to
J. NORMAN HARVEY, Agent, 31 New street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell steamship Line,
leaving Pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Captain Kemble.........................May 7.
GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain Clapp..................May 14.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY,
On Saturday, May 7.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers,
sailing every Saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, May 7.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer LODONA, Captain Hovey, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, May 7.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

REGULAR LINE FOR
Puerta Plata, Samana, St. Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delaney,
will leave for the above ports on Wednesday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The New York, Florida and Gulf Steamship Line will despatch the first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, on Saturday, May 14, from pier 23 North river. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
FLAG will follow and sail on Wednesday, May 25.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S.C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and Florida ports.
New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
on Saturday, May 7, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The TENNESSEE will follow and sail on Wednesday, May 11.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison street, at 8 o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8:15; Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry), Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplancks and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST LINE TO THE SOUTH-west.
The
South Pacific
Railroad Company
is now open to Springfield, 241 miles southwest from St. Louis, and the track is being rapidly pushed forward towards State line. Passenger trains leave St. Louis for Springfield as follows, daily, Sunday excepted:—Mail at 7 A. M., reaching Springfield at 8 P. M.; mixed at 4:05 P. M., reaching Springfield at 12:25 P. M. The Southwest Stage Company's finely equipped line of stages connect daily at Springfield for Bolivar, Carthage, Mount Vernon, Sarcoxie, Baxter, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Fort Gibson and all points in Western Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory.
Through tickets, via rail and stage, are for sale at the company's ticket office, Seventh street, for all principal points in the Southwest. Through time from St. Louis to Fort Smith by this route about 52 hours.
Prompt despatch given to all freight. For rates and information apply to the company's agent at Seventh and Cerre streets, or to general office, corner Walnut and Sixth streets.
W. H. PATRIARCHE,
Superintendent.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY DAILY AT 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, Spring street. Fare $1 50; Sunday, $2. Connecting with all railroads for the West and North. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

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BARGES, GROVES AND STEAMERS TO CHARTER for Picnic and Excursion Parties, as we control some of the best groves on the North river and elsewhere; satisfaction guaranteed. BLOOMER & Co., 245 Front street.

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EXCURSIONS.—THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMER PHILIP, Captain Hazzard, thoroughly fitted up and in good order, can now be chartered for excursions; the best adapted boat in the harbor for Cholera or Fishing Banks. Apply to E. T. WILSON, 28 Coenties slip.

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SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE STEAMER MAGENTA will make the following trips between New York and Newark:—Leave foot of Barclay street, 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave foot of Centre street, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMBOAT FORT Lee and other first class Steamboats, for yacht clubs and Sunday schools. Apply to ORARY & HOLLENBECK, 156 Maiden lane.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 7, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M., and at all the stations as follows, viz:—A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:15 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PROCESS OF multiplepoinding has been raised before the Court of Session in Scotland, at the instance of John Murray, Cattle and Sheep salesman, Edinburg, and Alexander Macdonald, Solicitor, Portree, Isle of Skye, trustees of the deceased William Simson, residing at Scorrybreck, near Portree, under his trust disposition and settlement, dated 17th February, 1858, Pursuers and Real Raisers, against the beneficiaries under his said trust disposition and settlement, and also against James Simson, Accountant, 43 Exchange place, New York, and others, the representatives of the deceased Walter Simson, Custom House officer, Leith, and against Eleanor Jane Simson or Turner, wife of Captain Archibald Turner, at present at Tamanga, Auckland, New Zealand, only child of and as representing the deceased John Simson, Merchant, Montreal, Defenders, concluding that the Pursuers are only liable in once and single payment of the estate and effects which belonged to the said deceased William Simson, under deduction of the expenses of the management of the trust and of the said process, in which process the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—"20th April, 1870.—Lord Mackenzie—Act. Lee.—The Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills finds the Pursuers and Real Raisers only liable in once and single payment of the fund in medio; appoints a condescendence thereof to be lodged, and appoints all parties having interest therein to lodge condescendences and claims on or before the third day of June next; further appoints intimation of the dependence of this process and of this interlocutor to be made twice in each of the Times, Scotsman and New York Herald newspapers, for behoof of all concerned." (Signed) "D. MACKENZIE."—Of which intimation is hereby given, that all parties claiming to have an interest in the said trust estate or effects may lodge claims for the same.
HORNE, HORNE & LYELL, W. S.,
Agents for Pursuers and Real Raisers,
39 North Castle street, Edinburg,
20th April, 1870.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos; also Pawn Tickets bought, &c. The same bought and sold at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 1,270 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold. WM. A. GLOVER.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 539 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 147 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Fourteenth streets, liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or same bought. Aqui se habla Espanol y Frances. C. BRODY.

AT 185 GRAND STREET, NEAR MULBERRY.—ADvances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, &c., or the same bought at the highest market price. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER Ware bought, and money loaned on them, by GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring streets.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRY Goods and all kinds of Merchandise. Storage taken at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, in real estate office; open to 8 P. M. JACOBS.

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913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Laces, Shawls, &c.; same bought. Office hour, from 9 to 5 o'clock. A. C. HERTS.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, &c., also Pianos and Furniture.
JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 189 Bowery.

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UP THE NILE.

Cleopatra's Temple, Erment, and the Ruins of Other Temples.

Efforts of the Egyptian Architects to Break from Conventional Style.

Walls, Towers, Stairs, Loopholes, Light, and the Sanctum Sanctorum.

Herodotus' Exploration for the Sources of the Nile.

SCENE AT THE CATARACTS.

CAIRO, March 15, 1870.

From Thebes to Erment takes three hours by steamer.

The guide book speaks of a temple being here built by Cleopatra. We had a glimpse of it. But were it not for that lovely "serpent of old Nile," who would visit it fresh from the precincts of Karnac, from the Rameseum and Medeenet Aboo with keen recollections of royal Luxor and the grand and varied beauties of Thebes? A fairer enjoyment than visiting a small ruined temple of no consequence, with no pretensions to beauty or architecture, may be had in the cool gardens of the Khedive. To travel through orange groves and forests of lemon and citron trees, through avenues of tamarix and sycamore and acacias, fringed with rose bushes in bloom, to pluck a ripe mandarin and eat it in the cool shade, is exquisite enjoyment, particularly at Erment on the Nile. Travellers who do this are wise, and have a healthful appetite for good things. And Erment will be remembered as one of nature's sweetest pictures, framed by ruins of glorious temples.

Esne is fifteen kilometers south of Erment. It boasts the ruins of a quay and a most perfect portico, supported by 246 columns, no two of which have the same capitals. In these columns, the work of a late period, you will discover that the Egyptians made an effort to break from the conventional form of columnar architecture. These capitals are exquisitely cut, and out of so many designs of capitals you could hardly say which was best. They are all graceful, but, perhaps, the palm branched capital or the delicate corn sheaf will be admired most for their elegance. The columns are all circular, but their capitals represent the lotus flower, the papyrus flower, water reeds, sheaves of wheat, clover and date palm branches. Thirty years ago this portico was buried in rubbish, but Mohammed Ali, while visiting it in the year 1841, was so struck with the beauty of the capitals that he ordered it to be cleared to the door, in which state it is now preserved and carefully protected from future depredations of iconoclastic Arabs. It is a pity that Ismail Pacha did not follow the example of his great predecessor oftener, and have other fine remnants of temples restored to the light of day. For one good thing, however, travellers are indebted to the Egyptian government—viz., for the protection which they derive by the presence of Turkish guards from the devouring avarice of Arab beggars for "backsheesh." Let the traveller be careful of his cash, think of others who are coming after him, and not render a Nile voyage a laborious task by an indiscriminate and senseless generosity.

After staying two hours at Esne the steamers started again up the Nile for Edfou, which place was reached the next morning at eight o'clock.

The great temple of Edfou is a gem. Having seen Edfou you know what an Egyptian temple is. Since this temple was unexcavated when Sir Gardner gave his book to Murray to be published, I will endeavor to describe it in detail.

As you stand before the front of the temple the pyramidal towers and pylon tower imposingly above you. With the exception of the fillet of the cornice the propylæ are as perfect as when the rites and ceremonies of the Egyptian worship were daily practised. The rounded, hawser-like torus which runs up the corners of the propylæ and seem to bind the stones firmer, the vacant space or depressions in the wall for the lofty flagstaffs, the embrasures through which the fastenings were put, the loopholes in successive lines through which the garrison shot their arrows and which admitted light into their quarters, or to the chambers of the priests, for whichever purpose they were intended, the pylon between the propylæ with its immense portal surmounted by the winged globe which protectingly expands along the lintel of the door, all are perfect and entire. Truly the Edfou temple is a Phœnix risen from its grave.

Entering the gateway of the temple its ponderous lengthy lintel of it is fifty feet above your head. The sunken part of the walls on each side were to admit the half doors as they swung open. You may still see how the doors—or gates, rather—were supported. Passing through the portal, which is forty feet deep, a spacious area, measuring 150 feet long by 140 feet wide, opens before you, having a covered corridor on each side supported by thirty-two columns. In each inner wall of the propylæ a door admits you into their interior, and the ascent to the summit is easy by winding flights of low stone stairs. The stairs are lit up by those loopholes observed from the outside, which, though small enough apparently, when inside are large enough, and would readily admit the body of a man for observation and for defensive purposes. The walls are of immense thickness and every part of the tower is of the most solid construction. At the head of each flight of stairs are spacious rooms, either lit up by the loopholes from the outside or from the inside, for these towers were so built that if even the pylon was forced the propylæ could be defended against those within the temple as well as those without. A splendid prospect over the Libyan and Arabian deserts and the Nile valley is to be obtained from the summit, while the whole body of the temple is seen behind the propylæ, like an immense bastion or buttress. Descending into the area or vestibulum again, and proceeding in the examination of the temple, you cross the noble corridor and enter the pronaos or portico, supported by eighteen elegant columns, in three rows, the front row of which is connected by low intercolumniar screens. Passing through the portico you are in a hall immediately before the *sanctum sanctorum*, in which is a safe of beautifully polished red granite, topped like a pyramid, twelve feet high, eight feet in breadth and six in depth, the whole of which is formed of one block. This safe—I call it—probably kept the sacred vessels or the image of Horbat, who was the deity of the city of Apollinopolis, which once stood about the temple.

On each side and rear runs a lofty passage which admits you into the several adyta. In the furthermost chambers to the right and the left are apertures in the walls which lead into labyrinthian crypts. In these crypts, at intervals, are niches sunk in the walls, and tomb-like cavities at either end. The sandstone which lines these crypts, having been always free from rubbish and dust, is as fresh as when turned from the quarry.

Stairs lead to the roof of the temple from chambers to the right and left of the portico, on one side by a flight of one hundred stone steps on an inclined plane, on the other side by successive short flights. The roof is remarkably solid, and communication is easy with all parts of it.

Every part of the exterior and interior is covered with sculptural inscriptions—colossal, medium and minute—which represent the usual number of winged snakes, phœnixes—emblematical images of souls in their transition to the several states after death. The zodiac is found on the ceiling of the portico. Human and animal sacrifices are represented on the left circuit wall and there are boats and mummies in endless procession.

This temple is said to have been built by Ptolemy Philometer, in the year 524 B. C., to Horbat, who is emblematized as a winged globe throughout all the temples of Egypt. From the inner wall of the propylæ to the rear circuit wall it measures 145 paces, or about 420 feet, by about 150 feet in width. You may traverse round the circuit wall and through every part of the temple without any difficulty; for M. Mariette has done his work well at this place. He even had the floor of every pavement swept, and had a flight of steps built for the convenience of visitors to lead from the village to the pylon.

Between Edfou and Philæ there is nothing very interesting. The sandstone quarries at Silsilis and the ruins of Ombos may delay the traveller a short while. We but stopped for the purpose of inspecting the quarries, whence the large sand blocks were obtained for the building of the Egyptian temples. The Nile at Silsilis is contracted to the width of a little over 1,000 feet by the approach of the Arabian and Lybian ranges to the water's edge, but it soon widens again and is bounded once more by fertile strips and expanses until Assouan is reached.

SYENE AND PHILÆ.

Assouan, the ancient Syene, lies but four hours south of Ombos, and beyond Assouan, an hour's journey by camel, lies Philæ, the object of our journey so far south.

The town of Assouan is neatly built of adobe bricks, and pretends to regularity and cleanliness. It has a population of about 25,000 souls, composed of Turks, Arabs, Nubians, Berbers and Abyssinians. The Arab element, however, predominates; but opposite the town, a hundred paces off, lies the Isle of Elephantia, whose entire population is Nubian.

Herodotus journeyed no further than this when he came with the virtuous ambition of finding the sources of the Nile, for he had been told by the inhabitants of Lais that the Nile issued from the two mountains called Crophi and Mophi, and divided itself into two rivers, one of which poured into Ethiopia, the other into Egypt. To Syene, now Assouan, Juneval was banished for his satires against the uppertendom of Rome in the reign of Domitian. Syene supplied the blocks from which the columns of Rameses, the obelisks at the Place de la Concorde, at Rome, Karnac and Heliopolis were fashioned. An obelisk lives in the quarry yet, but, through a defect in it, it was not removed from its birthplace. It would have been ninety-five feet high and ten feet square. As it lies, however, one can better appreciate the skill of the Egyptians, their patience and indomitable industry, and an examination of these extensive red granite quarries of Syene will give more information of how their gigantic works were done than of any amount of books upon the subject. The quarries are not deep—at no place are they 100 feet deep—but they extend over square miles, and the chips lie scattered on the ground, and the marks of the chisel and the figures in granite are as fresh as if the Egyptians had but quit their work for a holiday. There are enough blocks, great and small, lying about loose, out of which a respectable sized city might yet be built, but the quarries are exhaustless. Great hills of granite jut out of the ground in many direction, blocks of granite lie heaped one upon another, assuming the most fantastic shapes.

Three miles above the Ilse of Elephantia is the first cataract, caused by the masses of granite which rise in an almost unbroken line clear across the river, which around here is also caused to run in many streams because of the numerous eyots which fill the stream. Beyond the cataract, surrounded by many bizarre hills of granite—by many peaks, avalanches of granite, by a thousand strange shapes of granite—lies the lovely Isle of Philæ, on which stand a lengthy row of ruined temples and colonnades, intersected by thin lines and clumps of feathery palms. Very romantic is the situation of Philæ, as it lies dreamily amidst smooth, placid lakelets, shadowed by palms and temples, while around is wildest scenery. Romantic also are the legends connected with it. In the cataract below the holy one of Egypt lies buried, and it is his spirit which disturbs these waters. To Osiris the Isle of Philæ was consecrated to Isis, his wife and sister, and to their son Horus the temples were dedicated. A long time ago this isle attracted all Egyptian eyes and hearts. They came in long processions of devotees, in gorgeous canoes, with music and vari-colored streamers; they made the Nile and Philæ's rocks melodeous with their songs and music; the river saw happiest life gladden its waters, as the people sailed upwards to offer at the shrines of the Blessed Triad. With these legends brimming over with sweet romance in his mind the traveller looks at Philæ with kindly eye, never with that of a critic; for though the temples covering its surface are Egyptian in style yet they are as inferior to the older and more stupendous temples as the work of an apprentice is to that of his master. Greek art was in its zenith when the foundation stone of Isis's temple was laid; Greek visitors from Athens and Corinth were frequent in Egypt; a mutual trade was prospering between Egypt and Greece. It was but likely, then, that the Egyptians, upon seeing that the tendency of Greek art was to imitate nature, and perceiving the beautiful effect of the Corinthian capital, proceeded upon the same principle, but in this the Egyptian speedily exceeded bounds of good taste. No tree grew nor plant nourished in Egypt but what became a model for the sculptor, and the effect of all this is noticeable in the incongruity and unsymmetrical appearance of the temples of Philæ.

The ruins of Philæ consist of the temple of Isis, almost intact, with architrave, cornice, torus, pylon and propylæ, chambers, cells, crypts still uninjured, and two or three pylons and remnants of temples. There is a rectangular area in front of the temple of Isis, with a corridor on one side supported by sixteen columns, and another on the other side supported by thirty columns. The original of the capitals of columns may be seen in the portico of the grand temple. To the east of this grand temple is a small peripteral temple, very elegant; below that is a quay constructed of sandstone, which in ancient days ran around the island. On each side of the temple of Isis there are found several remnants of pylons, walls and chapels.

Travellers by steamer ascend no higher than Assouan; so, having seen all worthy to be seen, on the eighteenth day of our departure from Cairo our return voyage was commenced, where, on the evening of the 23d, we arrived, after having enjoyed twenty-three days of scenes and most exquisite pleasure, unmarred by a single adverse incident. I might dwell longer upon the calm, divine days of Egypt; upon the beauties of the remarkable river; upon the dreamy panorama of its banks and very many other things of interest; but I have already exceeded my page and dare not task the editor's patience; but to those who wish to be wise, to be beautiful, to borrow one month of real pleasure before you die from a lifetime, I would say come and see the Nile.

A MARRYING MAN.

Heavy Experimenting on the Feelings of the Gentle Sex—A Man Marries Two Women and Persuades a Third to Elope With Him—This Last "Flame" Takes $5,000 of Her Husband's Money.

The facts of an interesting case were developed before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, in which a man who is at present confined on Blackwell's Island for abandonment is charged with marrying two women, deserting them both and running away with another man's wife and $5,000 of his money. The first wife, whose maiden name was Bertha Bansack, states she arrived in this country when eighteen years of age, and after an acquaintance of two weeks consented to live with the culprit, who was known to her by the name of Frederick Bierdnaeffel, as his wife. They lived happily together for several years, during which time three children were born to them, and on the 25th day of December the woman, feeling the importance of being legally united to her lover, persuaded him to accompany her to the pastorage of St. Matthew's German Lutheran church, in Mott street, where they were married by the Rev. Mr. Stahlman, since deceased. After their marriage two more children were born to them, one of which died. Shortly after the birth of the last child his wife states he deserted her and ran away with a woman named Cheror, at that time residing with her husband at No. 88 Franklin street, the woman taking $5,000 of her husband's money with her, which she gave to Bierdnaeffel, who started a morocco case manufactory at No. 157 Leonard street. His wife, hearing of his whereabouts, caused his arrest on a charge of abandonment, and the unfaithful spouse was compelled to pay her eight dollars per week for the support of the children, which he continued to do for some time, when his weekly allowance ceased, and she was compelled to support them by her own hard labor.

During the spring of 1868 he formed the acquaintance of Miss Margaret C. Collins, then residing with her parents at 217 Fifth street, under the name of Gustav Frederick Charles Breed, representing himself as a single man, and finally persuaded her to accompany him to the parsonage of the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, where they were married by the Rev. G. W. Woodruff, in the presence of the bride's mother and sister. After living with her parents until the fall of 1869, they commenced keeping house in Sixth street, between First and Second avenues, but his wife being sickly, concluded to return to her parents, and while there the husband moved all her clothing and effects to his uncle's, at No. 194 Third street. Upon repairing to the latter place the unfortunate woman learned he had another wife, and immediately starting in pursuit of her found her at No. 159 Ludlow street. As he had been married under two different names they concluded there must be some mistake, but upon producing the pictures both had in their possession they came to the conclusion he was the same person. Wife No. 2 on the 9th of November last caused his arrest on a charge of abandonment, and, in default of bail to contribute for her support, was sent on the island by Justice Shandley, where he is sojourning at the present time. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he will be arraigned this morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Loss Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

One of the largest fires with which the firemen of Brooklyn have had to combat for some time past occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Nevins and Baltic streets, destroying about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property before the flames could be subdued. The fire originated in the moulding and planing mill of Mr. J. S. Loomis, and the engineer of the establishment says it was caused from the friction of the shafting, which was making some two hundred revolutions per minute. There was between thirty and forty thousand dollars' worth of lumber stored in and about the premises and, this being dry, made good fuel for the flames. By the time the firemen reached the scene the devouring element was in full blast and they had some pretty warm work before them. The heat was intense, driving them back so far that their streams seemed to be of little use. Mr. Loomis' mill which, was a large brick structure, covering about half a block, was entirely destroyed. The flames communicated to the moulding or steam saw mill of Mr. William B. Walters, and this building was also destroyed. A three story frame building at the northeast corner of Baltic and Nevins streets, owned by Mr. John Clyne, was destroyed.

Mr. Loomis sustains a loss of $130,000; $100,000 on building and $30,000 on stock. He had an insurance of $25,000 on his building.

Mr. Walters' loss is estimated at $50,000; $25,000 on building and $25,000 on stock. His insurance on building is $8,000, which is held by the Nassau, Commercial and Exchange. He has an insurance on his stock of $10,000.

Mr. Thomas Jordan, who occupied the third floor of Loomis' mill as a carpet renovating establishment, sustains a loss of $2,500 on stock and machinery.

WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The board of managers of the Wilson Industrial School and Mission held their quarterly meeting at the Mission Home, corner of Avenue A. and St. Mark's place, yesterday afternoon. After the report of the various committees were read, addresses were made by Rev. Harvey D. Gange, Rev. T. S. Hastings and Rev. J. Willard. The school numbers at present 180, but in the winter is much larger. It was established in 1853, and was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1854, giving the institution the name of the Wilson Industrial School, in honor of Mrs. James Wilson, who was chiefly instrumental in establishing it.

ROME AND JERUSALEM.

A Herald Special Correspondent and a French Legitimist in the Holy City—Conversation on Public Affairs—Napoleon's Policy in Rome—Infallibility and the Church—American Interest—A City for His Holiness—To Jerusalem.

ROME, April 20, 1870.

A very interesting question in itself, and especially so on account of its agitation in connection with the present Council and the politics of Italy, is the imperial occupation of Rome and the upholding of the temporal power of Pius IX. by means of French troops. For the Italian kingdom it is the political question of paramount importance. At the present moment, therefore, when the subject is attracting unusual attention in the European press, it will not be out of place to transmit the *résumé* of a conversation which I have just had with an eminent French personage now on a visit here, who is an admirer of the Pontiff, a sincere though liberal-minded Catholic, and a member of the legitimist party in France. I was anxious to get the views of this personage as presenting the main points of reliance on the Catholic side of the affair, since the views of the modern world on the opposite side have been given over and over. It is curious, not to say more, to hear what a set of people enclosing themselves within a Chinese wall and propping the whole down as a dyke against modern progress have to say for themselves.

The gentleman alluded to exhibited no hesitation in speaking out freely and intimately on the topics broached. In answer to my demand he replied substantially as follows:—"It is the sincere desire of the French nation to keep the troops here in order to uphold the Pope. All of us desire this except a small minority opposed to all religion whatever. This minority is small, but it counts some very able, persevering intriguers. The peasants are indifferent, and are under the influence of the clergy; but the enlightened portion of the nation of all parties is sincerely attached to the Catholic faith. We have many parties—the legitimists, the Orleanists, the republicans, the liberals, the ultras (or anarchists) and the Napoleonists. The latter is stronger than any single one of them all and, therefore, enjoys the upper hand, but it is by no means the genuine representative of the country, nor can it be said to be supported by public opinion, not even now under Monsieur Ollivier. It rules simply because the other parties do not or cannot combine. Yet all these, with the exception of the ultras and the republicans, although there are some very good Catholics among the latter, go in for the continued occupation of Rome by our troops. We deem it absolutely necessary for the independence of the head of our Church. Your objection that in so judging we overlook the interests of Italy is strong, I confess; you say, moreover, that we French should not set ourselves up as judges of what is or should be the real interests of the Italians, as opposed to their well known and reiterated reclamations made in order to get possession of Rome as the capital of their kingdom. I confess also that that objection has a great deal of force; I believe in justice for all. Yet I hold that the Pope should be independent, and has a perfect right to Rome. He is here by long possession; all his predecessors, constituting as if it were a sovereign family, have been in the enjoyment of the place from the time popes were instituted, consecrated by usage, tradition and treaty, and I do not see what right the Italians or any other people have to oust him. The United States would have as good a right to do so as any other nation. But you object that the United States are not involved in the matter at all, while the interests of Italy are, to a serious extent, seeing that the Pope and Rome are placed in the very heart of the peninsula. Well, now, what do you call Italy, and who are the Italians? Do the Piedmontese consider themselves Italians, and should they be so considered? Are not the Neapolitans, like an axe shaking in its helve, trying to break away from their present rulers?"

To this amateur and purely imaginative vision the writer was compelled to demur, as being the strict opposite of the truth and facts of contemporaneous history, according to his own recent personal knowledge and investigations.

"I believe," continued the legitimist gentleman, "that Austria had no right in Italy, and hence Victor Emanuel was justified in securing Lombardy and Venice. As you aptly say, without France he would never have had those provinces, and Italy never would have been one kingdom. This would seem to give us some right to mix ourselves up in Italian affairs, supposing Rome to be an Italian affair; but I waive that right as being a claim upon the gratitude of the Italian people. Let us examine the question from the standpoint of the Catholics and what the interests and necessities of the Church require. There would be equal justice in depriving Victor Emanuel of his crown and throne as in depriving Pius IX. of his sovereignty here. The Pope is not so burdensome, and history shows that he has done immense good to Italy. Now the force of the Pope and the Church has hitherto consisted in the fact that they have never made any concessions or deviated in the least from the beaten track of the past; to do so would be ruin and to overturn all the past. It may be said one day, although I do not think myself that that day is near at hand, that we Catholics started out from the beginning on false principles; but it will not—can never be said that we were illogical in our course after we got under way. The deductions and consequences from our principles have been always strictly logical, and this, it must be admitted, has been an immense force—an overpowering influence of our Church. All Catholics are bound to believe whatsoever doctrines the Church teaches and to submit to them. Thus, from a Catholic standpoint and by means of faith, the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, declared in 1854 by the Holy Father in conjunction with the representatives of the Church, was accepted and believed by the faithful. But in my own individual opinion it has been extremely impolitic to endeavor to establish the dogma of the Pope's infallibility. Of course it will be declared, even if all the troops should be recalled and Pius IX. should have to flee to the Catacombs for refuge, and of course all the faithful will have to accept it. Even Dupanloup, who has been the only marking man in the Council, who is the true representative of the present sentiments of French Catholics, because he has been conscientious in his opinions and opposition, he having been for years previous the ardent defender of Rome against all comers—even he, I have no doubt, will bow to the decision of the majority in the Council. But then I really do not see the necessity or policy of bringing forward such a dogma, and especially at this agitated juncture. It has been the work of the Jesuits, and really it has been a little strong (*trop fort*) for them thus to break our noses with the incensoir (*de nous casser le nez avec l'encensoir*). We believed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, proclaimed as it was by the Pope and the Church; if that dogma was rightly established in that manner, then the dogma that the Pope can declare by himself any doctrine for the faithful—for instance, that Dupanloup should be considered a heretic—must be radically wrong. If the Pope is infallible without the Church, then the Immaculate Conception was defined and declared in the wrong way and falls to the ground. When I consult my mind and conscience, this dilemma upsets me and I am thrown back into a state of confusion. There was no necessity for bringing forward the dogma of infallibility; the Church was getting along very well, and for my part I am opposed to this apple of discord that has been thrown in our midst. No one can deny the transformation things are undergoing nowadays; there is an irresistible current at the present time. I am not in favor of jumping athwart and trying to stem it. Let us rather go with it if we can. In regard to the occupation of Rome by our troops, in conclusion, I know the Italians proclaim that the Pope would be better off without his temporal sway.

But the Catholics, he continued, all over the world do not think so. Suppose the Pope had been in England at the time of Henry VIII., could he have uttered any protest against Henry's religion? He would have been seized among the first. In France or Italy, under another sovereign, he would have to submit to the civil rule, and go along with it in all its influences and bias. How would the other Catholic nations like this? He must be sovereign to be free, as head of our religion. Give him a city to himself, the souvenirs of Rome would accompany him thither; let him have the sovereignty over it guaranteed by all the civilized nations of the world, by the United States and by all the Powers of Europe. If you give him Bordeaux, let him have Bordeaux as his own, and let it belong to France no longer. But here is the difficulty. Where will you find the city and the citizens willing to give themselves over to the Pope, now that they all aspire to belong to a grand nationality? The Italians say let the Pope go to Jerusalem. But what—place the Holy Father among those fanatics. How long would it be before those Mussulmen in the domains of the Sultan would put the knife to his throat?"

In fine, I was persuaded, after our conversation, that this French gentleman looked more to the peculiar regulations of his cult and creed than to the conveniences of the Italian nationality, and notwithstanding my utterances to the effect that I was and am constrained to look upon the Italian reclamations as well put, he remained quite decided and firm in the belief that the atmosphere of Rome is, after all, the most wholesome to be found for Pius IX. and the French soldiers under General Dumont.

Pius IX. on the Promenade in Rome—Visiting the Marmorata—His Speeches and Letters—A Peter's Pence Committee—Voting in the Council—Kicking Against the Press.

ROME, April 17, 1870.

Some few days since, in the evening, the Pope went out airing on the Pincian Hill in his carriage of *mezzo gala* or half dress. On the top of the hill he alighted to take a walk, and no sooner did he touch the ground than a huge crowd gathered around him. The military escort endeavored to keep the space around the Holy Father open, but the crowd rushed up on the old man, who benignantly shoved back the officers, and thus allowed the people and the little ones to come unto him, chatting with some and bestowing profusely the apostolical benediction. After a moment he made a break with his robes in hand and ran some distance away, notwithstanding his seventy-eight years, but the crowd followed in his wake and at last the *gendarmes* were put into requisition to give the old gentleman full swing around the circle of the walk. It was a curious sight to see the faithful thus gathered around the Vicar of Christ, for he is not over popular here, being credited with the gift of the evil eye, or *jettatura*, to such an extent that the Romans try to avoid coming upon him when he goes in the streets. It is considered by them a piece of ill luck to meet him suddenly. He has lately been making several little edifying speeches at private audiences accorded at the Vatican palace, and there is not a sovereign in Europe who writes so many briefs, letters and notes as Pius IX. He scatters them broadcast, like seed that will produce good fruit, being sown, for the most part, on good soil, that is, among the faithful. He recently wrote a strong letter to the author of a work in favor of infallibility, published in France, condemning, of course, modern heresies and all those who are impeaching the authority and sanctity of the Vatican Council. He terms the work an able one, and as "a proof" of the good it has done he bestows on the author "the apostolical benediction." In reading it, after such pointed language and the words "proof," we almost look for a cross or a medal or a good sized sum of money "from our own list," after the fashion of other sovereigns; but Pius IX. does nothing as other sovereigns, and invariably pays in paper—blessings, not in hard cash.

By the way, the Treasury officials are just now redeeming some of the paper of the "Bank of Rome" with the underweight silver coin sent back on them from France. The Pope visited to-day the Emporium, near the marble works on the Tiber, the Italian "Marmorata," where the excavations are going on after antiquities, and especially blocks of antique marble. Recently a magnificent column of yellow marble was found there, and is now being dug out. It is a splendid specimen, and is destined to be placed on the monument now building to commemorate this Ecumenical Council. The Pope's visit was especially to see it. A report of the Paris Committee, getting up Peter's pence contributions for the Pontifical army, has just been sent here. It seems the committee turned in, for the year 1869, a net amount of 2,098,263.90 francs, and, although it regards the scope of the contributions as completed, the financial situation of the Holy See is such that it will continue with renewed energy to make the usual collections on St. Peter's account.

Every *congregazione generale* at the council hall is opened with solemn mass. Our American prelates are called upon frequently to officiate as mass pontificators, to use the style of our two precious little gazettes, but they are never called upon afterwards for their views of affairs, and only two or three of them have lifted up their voice since the assembly was opened. I have heard it even doubted that they represent a nation stump-speak ingly inclined. On Monday last Archbishop McCloskey, of the metropolis, celebrated mass at the opening. The time draws near when the voting on the different *schema* is to take place. The most intricate formalities have been drawn up for the process of votation, as if these formalities and precautions should be taken by the outside world as a substitute for free debate previous to the votes being taken. I have the formulas before me, but it is useless to recapitulate them; I guess such would be looked upon as rather too dry reading. It is now given out that a *schema* or two is to be voted on in solemn session after Easter; but whether the leaders intend to make their decrees public before the winding up of the Council, we know not. I would almost say, in regard to some things hereabouts, that we are plunged into an Egyptian darkness, if Roman darkness were not equally an appropriate word, and even more so, if I may be allowed the expression. We have it also stated by some of the *quid nunes* that this session will soon be ended, and that the Council will be prorogued until October next. On the other hand, there are those who claim that the Pope is in a hurry for infallibility and will have the whole business transacted by the 29th of June (St. Peter's Day).

The Jesuits, as if daring the power of the press to a reckless extent, have just caused his Holiness to fall foul of the newspapers once more in a few lines published in the official organ, the *Giornale di Roma*. One thing will have to be said of old Rome, and it is that she is plucky to the last. True, it is very easy to be plucky when God is on our side, and Pius IX. says that the "Holy Ghost is stopping with us in the Vatican." I translate for the benefit of those who may wish to oppose the press dissemination of knowledge and facts, even as the old woman opposed the Atlantic with her rag:—"Since the Ecumenical Council was opened several ultramontane journals, pretending to be friendly and devoted to the welfare of the Church, have only sought by their correspondences and articles to invalidate the authority of this holy assembly. It was hoped that time would have brought them to be more just in their judgments; but since they persist in disfiguring its deliberations, in attacking the rules by which it is guided, in fortifying the reports of its sittings and continue in the evident intention of casting outrage upon the majority of the bishops, we are constrained to severely blame these correspondences as being exaggerated, false and bearing injury to the honor of the Council, to the dignity and liberty of the Church, as also to the rights of the Holy See. The faithful Catholics should keep themselves on their guard against these journals."

THE NEW REGIME.

Day after day it becomes more evident that the new city government as created under the late charter will give to the metropolis institutions and enactments that will tend to place it ere long where it properly should be—at the head of the commercial cities of the world. The gentlemen comprising

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS

assembled yesterday again in the office of the City Chamberlain for the purpose of discussing the plans on which they must work. They expressed their intention to do all that lay in their power to make the harbor of New York inviting to the commerce of the world, and to afford accommodations for such commerce second to no city or seaport in the entire universe. In canvassing that idea the subject of the importation of tin by one house in this city was mentioned as an indication of commercial enterprise generally. The house alluded to, it was said, imports thousands of tons of tin during the course of the year and mainly for Western trade. Instead of having the tin brought to this city it is shipped direct to Baltimore, because in the latter city the warehousing accommodations are so much better that the handling of the merchandise will cost on an average about one cent per box, while at the port of New York it would cost thirteen or fourteen cents per box. All such

DETRIMENTS TO COMMERCE

the new department intends, as far as possible, to remove. They will go to work systematically and persistently to inaugurate the reforms proposed, and will do nothing spasmodically or incompletely. They fully appreciate the fact that the work will cost many millions of money before it is finished; but they express their confident belief that the amount expended will be judiciously and profitably invested. From the character and standing of the men comprising the Department of Docks it may safely be inferred that they will carry on the work zealously and honestly to benefit commerce, beautify the city and erect monuments to the enterprise of the present leaders of the city government and their own industry as grand as that created by De Witt Clinton in the canals of this State. They have engaged a handsome suit of rooms in the building of the New York Life Insurance Company on Broadway and Leonard street and in a few days will be ready to commence active operations.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION

have also entered actively upon their duties, and the investigating Committee appointed at the first meeting of the board have been actively engaged ever since in making a thorough examination of all the affairs and finances of the department. It was observed that in consequence of the plank flooring of Castle Garden being laid on the turf floor of the old fort it was somewhat damp, and more than ordinarily dirty. The Commissioners propose, among other

IMPROVEMENTS IN CASTLE GARDEN,

to have a new floor constructed over the old one, by placing a layer of concrete on the old one and then planking it over by laying the new floor on timber sleepers. This will make the place much cleaner and more comfortable for the temporary inmates as well as the employés. Several other plans for improving the garden and contiguous buildings are contemplated, but nothing definite has yet been decided upon. It may safely be assumed, however, that the emigrants coming to this port will receive such care and accommodation as will make their entry here a pleasure and give them at once a favorable impression of the land which they seek to make their homes in.

THE COLORED PROCESSION YESTERDAY.—The fifteenth amendment to the constitution was a shameless fraud and imposition upon Louisiana and her sister Southern States, and this fact will be fully acknowledged in the coming years. The celebration of its asserted adoption was naturally very acceptable to the colored population of those States. The procession of that class of our people yesterday was very well conducted and so far as we are advised passed off without any disagreeable occurrence. It was quite numerous and not a little taste was displayed in dress and decorations, while not a single motto on any flag or banner was at all insulting to reflecting white people. All who joined in the procession conducted themselves with entire propriety of manner, and so far as we are informed not a single unkind word was addressed to them by any of the spectators who lined the sidewalks.—*New Orleans Picayune, May 1.*

CUBA.

THE CASE OF THE LLOYD ASPINWALL.

A War Between the United States and Spain Happily Avoided—Another Gross Outrage on American Commerce—Case of the Perit—Mr. Phelps Placed in Charge of the Jamaica Consulate.

HAVANA, April 30, 1870.

The steamer Lloyd Aspinwall has finally been released. The circumstances of her capture, while making a perfectly legitimate voyage from Port au Prince, in Hayti, with her papers, including the certificate of the Spanish Consul at the latter place, in perfect order, and her subsequent long detention without a shadow of proof to justify suspicion, have been laid in full before the readers of the HERALD. The matter became the subject of communication between the two governments, and a peremptory demand was sent from Washington to Madrid for her release. This was complied with, and some ten days since the requisite order was sent here. With it, however, the authorities there, with little apparent respect for the home government and a very natural contempt for the foreign policy of the Washington administration, refused to comply. The latter, wonderful to say, began to realize the very contemptuous manner in which it was being treated, and some very sharp telegrams passed between the two governments. There is even good reason for believing that Minister Sickles was directed to demand her immediate release, and, if not complied with, to demand his passport. Be this as it may, an order was received here yesterday directing that the vessel be released without a moment's delay; whereupon the Consul General, Mr. Biddle, and Captain McCarty, of the Lloyd Aspinwall, were notified of the readiness of the authorities to surrender her. The parties, including the Judge and several other Spanish officials, went on board, where the Consul General, master of the vessel, and the Commander of the Saugus met them. Here the master of the Aspinwall refused to receive the vessel. The Judge then stated that the government would admit no responsibility after four o'clock, and the Consul announced that he would receive her, and she was accordingly turned over to him. In this action he was supported by Admiral Poore, whose flagship was in the harbor, and by others of the squadron. The course of the master was based on instructions from his owners not to receive the vessel until the indemnity was paid. A telegram from them this morning states that they are waiting advices from the government. The question of damages to be paid now rests between the two governments.

There has transpired of late another vexatious outrage upon American commerce here, such as are likely to continue until the Spanish government is in some sharp manner taught to respect international law and comity. The circumstances of the case are simply these:—The brig Harry Virden, of Philadelphia, Walter Collins, master, sailed from Quebec loaded with box shooks, arriving at Cardenas on the 30th of November last. Previous to sailing, and while loading, and not to be delayed, as the winter season was coming on, he sent his papers to Montreal for consular legalization, there being no consul at Quebec. The manifest thus sent called for 5,000 box shooks, which was about the number he supposed his vessel would carry; and, not thinking it necessary to be perfectly correct, as he had a right to rectify any difference there might be between his legalized manifest, known as *tobordo*, and his final note of cargo, known as *manifiesto*, upon which the exact quantity was noted, the latter being the document to which faith is given at the custom houses of the island. Further, he heard that at the most, under the regulations, he was only liable in a penalty of twenty-five dollars for any discrepancy between the two documents, which he was willing to pay. On arriving at Cardenas the collector exacted from him $563, on pretence that he was liable for double duties on the excess over that mentioned in the *tobordo*. This he paid under protest. He then sailed for New York and thence returned again in ballast, and after having received a portion of his return cargo, the Custom House, on the 26th of March, demanded of him another penalty of $2,769 and upwards, being the value of the excess over that mentioned in the consular manifest, and his vessel was placed in seizure until the demand should be paid. All this having reference to a previous voyage. It is known that many instances have occurred when such discrepancies have existed, in all of which only a fine of twenty-five dollars has been imposed. The master energetically protests against being singled out as an exception to established rule and, has placed the matter before his government.

A journal of New York, under date of the 20th, publishes a sensational editorial concerning the charter of the steamer Perit by a firm in New Orleans for the purposes of trade with Havana, in which the facts are so contorted as to leave scarce a semblance of truth. The New Orleans firm did charter the Perit, and proposed to send her to Havana. Before doing so they communicated with their consignees here, asking if any trouble would be likely to arise from their so doing. Mr. Henry C. Hall, the then acting Consul General here, expressed the opinion that the vessel had better not be sent, as some trouble might result. This was communicated to the firm from Key West by telegraph, the consignees not caring to notify the government of the matter, as would have been done by telegraphing from here. The owners, however, refused to release the firm from the charter, and there was afterwards obtained from Mr. Biddle, who had taken charge of the consulate, a certificate stating that the coming of the vessel would be likely to cause trouble, upon which the charter was cancelled. This is all. The government here was in no way consulted about the matter, and of course expressed no opinion concerning it, and the talk about the proposed destruction of the vessel and murder of the crew is the sheerest nonsense in the world.

The flagship Severn, Rear Admiral Poore, arrived here yesterday from Jamaica. It is understood that the Admiral, following his communication with the government officials at Santiago de Cuba, expressed the opinion that Mr. Phillips, the late Vice Consul at that place, had not been well treated; but rather owing to powerlessness on the part of the authorities than ill-will, as they were entirely dependent on the citizen soldiery known as the volunteers. What the result will be of course is a matter not yet known. Owing to the death of Mr. Wheeler, American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Phillips was left there in temporary charge by the Admiral.

From the insurrection we have little of interest. The Captain General still remains at Puerto Principe, and every other day furnishes us with a telegram announcing continued presentations, and now and then an unimportant encounter. In one of these it is mentioned that two Catalans became detached from their regiment and wandered about the country for several days, meeting no insurgents, and finally reaching Puerto Principe in safety. The Cubans had entirely destroyed the estate of Napoleon Arango.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Suffrage Agitation Not a Woman's, but a Human Question—Public Meeting at Apollo Hall on Tuesday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association was held yesterday at the St. Denis Hotel. The attendance of members was rather slim. Mrs. Lilly D. Blake presided.

The veteran champion of the rights of the fair sex, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, addressed the meeting, and related her experiences while advocating out West the cause of female suffrage. She felt happy in being able to assure her sisters that everywhere throughout the country there existed a warm feeling in favor of granting to woman the privileges to which she was justly entitled. That feeling had been strengthened and intensified since the passage of the fifteenth amendment, and the woman of America might now cherish with confidence the expectation that the day was not far distant when a sixteenth amendment, endowing them with the full privileges of citizenship, would also be passed. The fact that the bill giving woman the right of suffrage had been passed to a second reading in the English House of Commons was calculated to afford encouragement to the friends of the cause. What was most needed was to have the question placed fairly before the people, and by discussion could that object best effected. What she had often said before she now reiterated—that she was utterly unwilling to be taxed without being represented.

One of the ladies present said in a very emphatic manner that she protested against it.

Miss BEOLIA BATES, of Ohio, was the next speaker. The young lady said she considered that to attempt to argue in favor of woman suffrage was in her opinion almost to insult an intelligent audience. The movement, it was plainly evident, was rapidly progressing, and its triumph would tend to ennoble and dignify women and render them better mothers, wives and sisters. Viewed in this aspect woman suffrage was not merely a woman's question—it was a human question.

Mrs. BLAKE called the attention of the meeting to a telegram appearing in the HERALD, from which it appeared that two ladies in Ohio who had been engaged as census takers were declared by the commissioner ineligible for the position simply on account of their sex.

A resolution protesting against women being treated with such injustice was adopted.

Miss LEGGATT next addressed the meeting, and said the women who claimed the suffrage were the best and most intellectual of their sex. The women, too, who were oppressed and needed protection desired the ballot. Those who did not, or rather who pretended that they did not, desire it were the women who lived for dress and pleasure and had no higher ambition than to be regarded as well-dressed dolls. Such was the prejudice that had been created against the movement that it required more courage in a woman to advocate the right of female suffrage than any man ever possessed.

Mrs. BLAKE said she would not wish it be thought that only women who were unhappy desired the suffrage.

Miss LEGGATT said she did not think her remarks admitted of that construction.

After some further remarks from Miss Anthony the meeting adjourned.

It was announced that upon Tuesday next a grand public demonstration would take place at Apollo Hall, when eminent speakers would make addresses in favor of woman suffrage.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Murder on the Ship Morning Light.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, having applied for the extradition of Johnston, the alleged murderer of Bevrus, on the bark Morning Light, on the 22d of April, witnesses were examined to-day before Commissioner Osborn in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Spencer and Captain Erherdt appeared for the prisoner and Mr. Marbury for the British Consul.

Henry Baker was the first witness called to prove the stabbing. Counsel argued against the admissibility of the dying declaration of Bevrus, and the decision of the question was reserved by the Commissioner.

The testimony of the other witnesses who were examined was corroborative of that of Baker. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.—The motion on the part of James Fisk, Jr., for leave to file and serve a supplemental complaint in his action against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company came up yesterday morning before Judge Cardozo. The moving papers consisted of the original complaint, which has already been published, the proposed supplemental complaint and the following affidavits:—

City and County of New York.—Jonathan R. Herrick, being duly sworn, says:—I am one of the directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of said company, held at the company's offices in the city of Albany, on the 31st of March, 1870, Joseph H. Ramsey, who claims to be and is acting as president of said company, introduced a resolution directing the said company to issue to him 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, as compensation for past services and for moneys disbursed by him, and other moneys which he might have to disburse for said company in the future. Said resolution was strongly and warmly discussed, I myself, with R. H. Pruyn, James Hendrick and W. A. Price, opposing it; thereupon said Ramsey amended it by striking out all reference to services, and claiming the amount for moneys disbursed and to be disbursed, and it was passed in that form, although with very bitter opposition from the same persons. At a subsequent meeting of said Board held on the 5th day of April said resolution was rescinded, various members of said Board having, as I understood, in the meantime consulted the legal advisers of the persons at present acting as directors, as to the legality of such issue of stock for an unascertained claim. Another resolution was then passed, designed to take the place of this, directing the Finance Committee to use the stock claimed to be remaining unsold in the hands of the treasurer (and which it was stated in said resolution had been forfeited), amounting to about 2,931 shares, for the purpose of settling all outstanding obligations of the company, in their discretion; such stock to be negotiated at not less than par and their action to be approved by the Board. Said Ramsey is the chairman of said Finance Committee, which is under his control, as I believe from what I have seen of their conduct. I demanded a copy of said resolutions at the time they were passed, but was refused, being told that I could not have a copy until they were entered on the minute book or hereafter. At neither of said meetings was any account or statement presented by said Ramsey of his disbursements or services, nor was any explanation given by him in regard to them further than for the said Ramsey to say repeatedly, "You know, gentlemen, what a part of my claim is," and he said he had paid money as counsel fees. I am confident, from my knowledge of the affairs of the company, that the said Ramsey has received already much more than he is entitled to for any disbursements or services made or rendered for the company, and that an examination and an accounting would show that he has wasted and misapplied the money and property of the company.

J. R. HERRICK.

Sworn to April 9, 1870, before me—EDWARD ENSIGN, Notary Public.

City and County of New York.—Jonathan R. Herrick, being duly sworn says:—Since my former affidavit in this case, and I think on the 14th day of April, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company was held, at which two resolutions were passed, one of which directed the payment to Joseph H. Ramsey of a bill rendered by him, amounting to $31,326, for alleged services and expenses in procuring State aid from the Legislature to the said company from 1859 to 1869; and the other directed the payment to him of another bill rendered by him, amounting to $30,872 25, for alleged services, counsel fees and expenses. After the passage of the two resolutions the said Ramsey offered a third resolution directing 1,330 shares of the stock of said company, alleged to be the balance of forfeited stock belonging to the company, to be placed at his disposal. Upon this last resolution a prolonged, violent and angry discussion ensued, participated in chiefly by the said Ramsey and by Messrs. Pruyn, Hendrick and Hunt, in which charges of bad faith, falsehood and usurpation were made, and the said Pruyn offered a protest, with the request that it be entered on the minutes, which request was refused. Notwithstanding such opposition the resolution was adopted. From my knowledge of the affairs of the said company I am confident that when the said resolutions were passed nothing whatever was justly due from the said company to the said Ramsey, and that the said resolutions were all of them gross breaches of trust on the part of the directors voting for them. After the said resolutions were passed Messrs. Pruyn and Hendrick tendered their resignations as members of the Finance Committee. I demanded a copy of the minutes of the said meetings, but Mr. Phelps, the secretary, refused to let me see them, and he also refused to let me take a copy of the minutes of the preceding meeting.

J. R. HERRICK.

Sworn to before me, this 29th day of April, 1870—EDWARD ENSIGN, Notary Public.

City and County of New York.—Edward Ensign, being duly sworn, says:—I am managing clerk in the office of plaintiff's attorneys. It was the intention of said attorneys to serve the affidavit of Jonathan R. Herrick, hereto annexed, with the proposed supplemental complaint heretofore served upon the defendant's attorneys, but through an oversight they failed to serve the same. The said affidavit is material to the plaintiff to be used in the motion for leave to file and serve said supplemental complaint.

EDWARD ENSIGN.

Sworn to before me, April 26, 1870—R. A. PIPER, Notary Public.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Slippery Brass Steps on a Steamboat.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

James Fowler vs. The Harlem and New York Navigation Company.—The plaintiff in this case sues the defendants for $10,000 for injuries sustained by falling down the steps of the stairs of the steamboat Sylvan Shore, which stairs were covered with brass. Counsel for defendants moved for a nonsuit on the ground that plaintiff had failed to show that there was any negligence on the part of defendants, and he raised the point that there was negligence on the part of the plaintiff. The Court granted the nonsuit.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

A DARING YOUTHFUL GARROTER SENT TO SING SING FOR FIVE YEARS.

Two youths, named James Hennessy and John Alexander, were placed on trial yesterday, charged with robbery in the first degree. John Miller testified that at midnight on the 10th of April, while passing through First avenue, near Eighteenth street, the prisoners came up behind him and knocked him down. Hennessy put his hand on the complainant's throat and struck him, rendering him insensible, in which state about three dollars were taken from his person. The youth Alexander stood by and said "Go in." An officer heard the cry of "Watch!" and when arriving at the scene of the assault saw three young men running away and pursued one of them into the hallway of a tenement house, who proved to be Hennessy. The jury convicted Hennessy of petty larceny from the person, and the boy Alexander, who proved an excellent character, was acquitted.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows moved for judgment, observing that Hennessy was a very bad character and deserved a severe sentence.

Judge Bedford called up the officer and asked him about Hennessy's antecedents. The servant of the law responded that the prisoner was nothing but a thief and garroter. About six weeks ago he caught a man by the throat and knocked him down on a snow bank.

The City Judge in passing sentence said:—Hennessy, I know you of old. When I was Assistant District Attorney I prosecuted and convicted you, and the Court on account of your age sent you to the House of Refuge. If the jury had convicted you of robbery they would have been justified. The officer tells me you are a professional thief and garroter, heading a gang of garroters. If they had convicted you of robbery I would have levelled a blow at your gang which would have startled it; but as they have only convicted you of larceny from the person I am limited in the punishment. The sentence of the Court is that you be sent to the State Prison at hard labor for five years.

ALLEGED SWINDLING BY A PASSENGER AGENT—ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

John Ellis was tried upon a charge of grand larceny. The complainant, Daniel Leary, testified that on the 15th of October last he met the accused at the Erie Railroad depot, and, finding out that he (Leary) was about returning to Ireland, said he was going there too, and kindly offered to share his berth with him. He brought him to an exchange office, where he was induced to part with $300. Ellis left $570 with the man in the office, for which he obtained a receipt. They left and remained in a boarding house that night, and on the following morning Leary returned to the office. The clerk put forty-five sovereigns in a belt, and, as he thought, placed that identical belt around his waist, telling him not to open it till he crossed the Atlantic. Leary then went to the steamship, and when out about four hours on the ocean he discovered that there was only thirty shillings and a half dollar in the belt. The pilot had left the ship and the captain informed the victim that he would have to go to the other side. A purse was made up for Leary by the passengers, and the company gave him a free passage back. As soon as he arrived in New York he secured the arrest of the defendant.

The prosecution was unable to legally prove their case because Leary was not present when the money was supposed to have been placed in the belt. Judge Bedford said that all accused parties must be tried upon the rules of law, and he was compelled as matter of law to direct the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. This verdict was accordingly rendered.

Judge Bedford said:—The Court of Oyer and Terminer now being in session my associate, who is conducting the McFarland trial, will have to vacate the room. I am instructed that this room will be used for the continuation of the McFarland trial, therefore I shall have to adjourn this branch of the Court till next Thursday.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 127

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FLYING DUTCHMAN—SHEELAH, THE COLLEEN BAWN, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A WIFE'S HONOR—TOODLES. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MARMIE LIFE. Matinee—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF MACBETH. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU-FROU. Matinee at 1.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF MOSQUITO. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—SHANDY MAGUIRE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PANCHON, THE CROCKER.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 624 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—LA BELLE L. N.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—BINES THE PEDDLER, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 7, 1870.

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4—Europe: Napoleon's manifesto of the *Plebiscitum* and the Radical "Reds" Agitation in Paris; The English Tourists in Greece; Relations of the Lay Powers to Rome—Fearful Leap of an Insane Woman.
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6—Editorials: Leading Article on the Approaching City Elections, Duties of the Party in Power—Personal Intelligence—Musical and Theatrical Notes—Cigar Makers' Strike—Army and Naval Intelligence—Amusement Announcements.
7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: The French Regicide Conspiracy and "Scarlet" Letter from London; Infallibility in Rome and Fallibility in America; Radical Manifesto Against the French Plebiscitum—South America: Surprise of Caballero; Details of the Surprise and Killing of Lopez—The Murder at Lafayette, N. J.—Fall of a Building—Probable Murder—A Health Muddle—Rumored Cotton Frauds—Whiskey Raid in Brooklyn—Business Notices.
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PROGRESS OF THE HERALD.

During the last week the average daily mass of advertisements in this journal of all descriptions was about forty-three columns, or something over seven compact pages in small type—a greater average than that of any preceding week since the issue of our first number.

In a corresponding ratio our daily circulation has been and continues to be steadily and rapidly increasing.

In its advertisements and circulation, the HERALD having been for many years a recognized reflex and index of the prosperity and expansion of this great commercial and financial metropolis and of its fluctuations in business affairs, we may submit our enlarging prosperity of this season as a fair indication of a general revival of business here and throughout the country.

From present appearances, looking at the growth of the city itself, and of its surrounding suburban cities and villages on Long Island, Staten Island, and in New Jersey, Westchester and Connecticut, and at the increasing demands of our advertisers and subscribers within this radius, and from all parts of the Union, the Continent and the civilized world, we expect soon to be required to issue a daily quadruple HERALD, and to meet a demand which we are prepared to meet, rising from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand copies every day in the year.

The Approaching City Elections—Duties of the Party in Power.

The preliminary work for the election which is to take place on Tuesday, the 17th day of this month, is now fairly commenced. Tammany has appointed next Monday evening for the nomination of candidates for Aldermen at large, to be voted for on a general ticket; for three Judges of the Common Pleas and the Marine Court. These are the important offices provided for in the new Charter. It is needless to say that the selection of the men to fill them will be criticised with close and earnest scrutiny by the public. It may be conceded in advance that the nominees of the party in power—namely, Tammany, which speaks *ex cathedra* through the mouths of its leaders—will prevail. They will approach the ballot box with all the assurance of victory which a compact and powerful organization can impart, guided by the sagacity of men trained in the ways of politics and walking the tortuous paths of that profession for many years.

There is no doubt that the public look forward to this election with "great expectations." They hope that the trust reposed in the party in whose hands the popular vote deposited the precious gift of supremacy at the fall election will not be trifled with, but will be faithfully administered. The people, indeed, are encouraged very much to hope for good things to come out of this May election by the class of appointments to the different new commissions with which Mayor Hall has favored us. There is promise of a good administration of the various branches of the government in the names of those gentlemen selected by the Mayor. They comprise much of the intelligence, experience and good repute for which our best citizens are conspicuous. We have, therefore, little to fear for the interests of our public works, our parks, our docks and piers, our police system, our Fire Department and city finances. They are all in good hands. The party in power has done its duty well in this regard. But we are approaching now the election of our city legislature, and what is probably more important still, the election of an additional judge to the judicial bench. Under the new system of electing Aldermen on a general ticket the people at large will have a fair chance of voting for candidates irrespective of mere ward or local influences, which are not the healthiest in the world, as we know by long and most unpleasant experience. It is true we cannot hope to get rid entirely of the "primary" evil. That, we fear, will stick to the body politic like barnacles to an old ship, however we may modify the system, though it may be alleviated a little in the election of Aldermen on the new principle.

A very serious duty devolves upon the managers of the party in power in making the nominations for the election this month. As we said before, the ticket which they present to the people may be safely put down as the ticket which is to win. We see, then, the responsibility they assume, the criticism they court, and the condemnation they will justly provoke if this almost unlimited power is abused by nominating a weak ticket; for example, by sending to the ballot box the names of men corrupt in private life, hackneyed in politics and stained with suspicion in their public career. The local government has been run to ruin by this class of men. The opportunity for thorough reform afforded by the new Charter is a golden one, and should not be lost, if the chiefs of the party do not wish to lose their prestige and bid adieu to their power a year hence. There are plenty of good, pure, reliable and trusty men in the community whose names would be most acceptable on the democratic ticket. It should be the duty of the leaders to select men of this class, especially for the judiciary ticket. The taxpayers and the whole public demand this from them. There should be no political shuffling, no tricks or dodges in the arrangement of the party slate. The people understand thoroughly what are the promises of the City Charter passed by the late Legislature, and they hope to see them fulfilled, one and all, with due regard to the public interest. We are entering upon a new *régime* in this coming election, under which we ought to have an effective and economical government, and a full assurance of a fair distribution of the taxes. In the incipiency of its operations the Charter has proved, so far, a beacon of hope in the excellent appointments of Mayor Hall. We trust that there will be like reason for commendation in the election of our new city legislature and new judges on the 17th of the present month.

SPAIN WILL NOT PART WITH CUBA.—Such is the tenor of a telegraphic despatch from London published in our issue of yesterday. "It is reported," the despatch says, "that the Spanish government, deferring to the petitions received from the Antilles, has suspended action on the new constitution for Porto Rico, and will consider no proposition for the sale of Cuba." This news does not come direct from Spain, it is true, and it may have been concocted by some British or Spanish agents who have no love for the United States and who would like to bluff us off on the Cuban question; but it is not unlikely the Spanish government has given expression to such views. That government is quite capable of playing a tricky part with the United States, of humbugging and cheating us about Cuba. We never had any confidence in the prospect of Spain selling Cuba. She never did sell or voluntarily give up a colony. We recommend our government not to be trifled with, but to learn definitely and unquestionably what Spain proposes to do with Cuba.

MISTAKEN ECONOMY.—The "penny wise, pound foolish" policy of Congress is evinced in the fact that five vessels of war, ready for sea, are now lying idle at navy yards for want of crews. The services of these vessels are needed to protect American commerce and American citizens abroad; but as the appropriations for the naval service have been exhausted enlistment of seamen has been stopped, and consequently our men-of-war remain rusting in our ports. Such a display as this of Congressional economy is mere buncombe and is intended for the benefit of members from the rural districts in the fall campaign. If Congress is earnest in its desire to save the public treasury it will at once consummate the many long talked of reforms and then adjourn, but not before it has put the navy upon a footing that it can perform the services usually required.

France, the Plebiscite and the Conspirators.

All is excitement—wild excitement—in France. The 8th of May promises to be quite as important in history as the 2d of December or the 19th Brumaire. Three times already elected the chief of France, the Emperor again appeals to the people and asks their suffrages. Were Napoleon what his enemies have persistently called him, a usurper, it would be difficult to explain why it has been that on three different occasions France has stood by him in overwhelming numbers. If he were a usurper it would be difficult to explain why he appeals to France to-day. In making this appeal he has stirred up all the fierce elements of opposition—he has let loose the fierce democracy. Almost over-indulgent toward his enemies, he has allowed Paris to become the hotbed of conspiracy, and conspiracy has already taken its very worst shape. It is manifest, however, that the government is completely in command of the situation. All this tumult, alarming as no doubt it is, will result to the advantage of the Emperor and his dynasty. It will not be possible to proceed with the trial of the conspirators until the *plebiscite* has been voted upon. After Sunday first the Emperor will again be claimed the elect of France, and we may rest assured the conspiracy will dwindle down into insignificant proportions. The government has taken every precaution to prevent an outbreak on Sunday. It is not our opinion that there is much danger of an outbreak, for the dangerous characters are already in prison. The Emperor is a master of the art of electioneering.

The Success of the Suez Canal.

Notwithstanding the persistent opposition of English interests, the misrepresentations of jealous foes and the scarcely less embarrassing hints of doubting friends, the great canal which unites the commerce of the Mediterranean and of the waters of the East is a complete success. For a time rumor after rumor came to us of this, that and the other difficulty in the way of a noble enterprise which had been inaugurated amid the applause of Christendom and in the presence of some of its most distinguished representatives. All this cavilling has been practically set at rest by a statement which has recently been issued by the directors of the Suez Company. It yields striking evidence of rapid progress. The report extends from the 20th of November, 1869, the opening day, until the 1st of March, 1870. In that time fifty-five large vessels had passed through the canal, their trips being subdivided as follows:—One in November, nine in December, sixteen in January and twenty-nine in February. The tolls taken increased from about seventy-five thousand francs in the first to nearly three hundred and forty-one thousand in the last named month. The number of larger vessels given is exclusive of five hundred and seventy-five trading boats or barks paying a smaller percentage of toll. Thus it will be seen that traffic on the new channel has grown nearly fivefold in the first quarter of its first year of existence, in spite of all drawbacks. March opened full of promise, and would at least double the work of February. In the meantime the French steamship companies at Marseilles, the Italians at Genoa, Leghorn and Naples, and the Austrian Lloyds at Trieste, are establishing lines of service direct for the Red Sea and the farther East via Suez, with every prospect of accumulating trade. French Oriental commerce alone amounts already to more than eight hundred million dollars to and fro per annum, and is daily growing still more immense. Of this a very large proportion, if not all, must be attracted to the canal, with what results for that work we leave our readers to conclude. One thing is quite evident—viz.: that the Suez Canal, spacious as it is, will soon be crowded and another outlet will be needed from the Atlantic to the Eastern marts. Visible testimony points with unerring directness to the proposed canal through the Isthmus of Darien. To restore equilibrium, adjust the differences of trade and open the natural channels which commerce is seeking on all sides to accelerate her onward march, that crowning work has become a necessity for the present generation. Ten years hence our Southern inlets and the Gulf of Mexico will be teeming with trade, and our Pacific coast, encrusted with maritime cities, be flashing their steam and electricity, in continuous currents, to the marts at the mouth of the Amoor river and along the eager shores of China and Japan. With both Suez and Darien open the great republic would sit enthroned upon the central seat among the nations, dispensing, on the right hand and the left, the matchless influence which, beginning in friendly and lucrative trade, becomes at last a fraternal bond between all tongues and peoples.

PARLEYING WITH THE ENEMY.—The Tammany leaders, by their masterly policy in overcoming the schemes of the rough democracy and giving to the city a plan of government which promises much good, have won the confidence and respect of the taxpayers and citizens generally, who viewed with alarm the bold demonstrations of the rough and tumble faction. Now, it appears, there is an inclination on the part of some of the leaders to conciliate Sheriff O'Brien and his adherents and receive them once more into the Tammany fold. If the sachems wish to improve the opportunity that now presents itself, and place their party before the country as the representatives of the honest and honorable portion of the metropolitan community, they must keep off the political vermin that are now endeavoring to fasten themselves again upon the organization. They have utterly routed the disorganizing element and have the aspiring young brood under their feet. Keep them there.

THE FRENCH "SCARLET" LETTER.—The London correspondent of one of the New York daily journals, who has got himself mixed up with the Gustave Flourens letter to Beauri, the regicide, is in Paris. He announces himself just ready for a judicial examination into the circumstances of the case. The French government is not ready, however, yet, and that makes all the difference in the world. When its officers are prepared they will no doubt speak. The New York writer is acquainted with Flourens, but knows nothing of the "intercepted letter."

Thirty-five Years of the Herald.

This journal has passed through a period of thirty-five years, and enters this day upon the thirty-sixth year of its existence. What the paper was—a little, sprightly, bustling, enterprising seven by nine in the beginning—there are still some surviving readers of our first number who will remember. What it is the hundreds of thousands of our daily readers now need not be told. Our daily budget of advertisements and our copious details of news from all quarters of the world, by telegraphic and ocean cables and overland wires, by steamships and railways, by old fashioned post coaches and by couriers and messengers—on horseback or mounted on elephants or camels, or running on foot—tell the story of what we have accomplished by unflagging enterprise, tact, talent and wide-awake industry in the van of modern journalism.

The history of the HERALD covers the most momentous and important thirty-five years in the history of the world since the Crucifixion. It is the epoch which marks the general application of steam, by land and sea, for purposes of transportation throughout the civilized world, and of the electric telegraph for the transmission of news from the four quarters of the globe to the great centres of trade and intellectual activity; the epoch distinguished, too, for the abolition of slavery throughout the United States, and the revision of the national constitution, on the basis of equal rights; for the abolition of serfdom throughout the Russian empire; for the greatest advances elsewhere in popular rights known to modern civilization; for the opening of our pioneer Pacific Railroad and the interoceanic Suez Canal; and for such a catalogue of labor-saving and comfort-producing scientific discoveries, inventions and applications as to make this the opening of a new age in the progress of mankind towards the millennium.

Such is the period covered by the historical records and commentaries of the NEW YORK HERALD. It has kept pace with the march of events and the scientific developments and forces of the age. It is still in the van of the progressive movements of the day, and amply provided with the agents, means and facilities, intellectual and material, for holding this position, our course is and still will be onward.

International Democracy in Europe.

The European mails at this port yesterday evening supplied our special correspondence from the Old World in illustration of our cable news telegrams to the 26th of April. These advices, as they appear in our columns to-day, will enable our readers to understand more completely the actual situation which exists there, its exciting causes and dangers. Religion, democracy, legitimate reform, industry, as well as the "wild justice of revenge," were all moving towards a speedy issue with order as it is at present constituted. Their apostles proclaimed against the overshadowing power of imperialism, against the influence of congested capital, against costly government, and in favor of "work and bread" for all. Their tenets constitute the essence of revolution. It is regenerated democracy; democracy enlightened by the grand civilizing agencies of the hour—the pen, the independent press and electricity. The peoples are evidently becoming a unit. Can the thrones come to a level and meet the aggregated mass face to face? Can the kings arbitrate as men, and the people reason as enlightened citizens? If so, the adjustment will be satisfactory and instant. If not, Europe will be deeply convulsed at an early day. During this convulsion the contestant parties must turn their eyes to the New World. In response the free men of the American Continent will pronounce the absolution of the nations—the "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled"—by a *fiat* of universal emancipation made known through the columns of their untrammelled press and heralded to the several sufferers, from India and China to Spain and Ireland, by the flash of electricity directed under the oceans.

THE STEAMSHIP SIBERIA is some days over due at Boston from Liverpool. A despatch now states that she was spoken, on the 30th ult., thirteen hundred miles west of Ireland, with her shaft broken, and was then putting back to Queenstown under sail. It is noticeable how many broken shafts and propellers are reported these days; but there is another circumstance even more noticeable in this case, taken in connection with the recent case of the City of Brussels. It will be remembered that the City of Brussels sailed from this port for Liverpool without waiting to have her propeller replaced, and the Siberia, it now appears, turned back midway on her course to have a new shaft put in in Liverpool. Both vessels preferred, even at the risk and loss attendant on these movements, to have the work done there because of the want of facilities in this country. It painfully illustrates the decline which American shipbuilding has suffered.

MR. SEWARD has made another speech—this time to a delegation from Skaneateles. As in the case of the Syracuse delegation, he said nothing whatever of political significance. We would suggest that delegations cease visiting him in order that he may make some utterance that may hereafter be used for political capital, except that we should be glad to hear again from the great statesman such a pleasing response as he gave to the Skaneateles delegation yesterday. But what does he mean by this sentence:—"A like pretended revelation received by Brigham Young on Vision Rock determined the site of great Salt Lake City—at once an anomaly and marvel of civilization, and ultimately to become, as I believe, a great social and moral power in the centre of the Rocky Mountains?"

THE SENATE COMMITTEE to investigate into alleged improper attempts to influence legislation on Georgia affairs appear to have struck the right trail, and are following it up with determination. It is asserted that two Senators were approached by the Bullock party and bids made for their votes; but the Georgians made an unfortunate mistake in their men, and their schemes were exposed. A number of facts in relation to Bullock's administration have been unearthed which will, no doubt, satisfy even a radical Congress of his incapacity and dishonesty, and put an end to his hopes of being retained in power another term against the wish of the people.

Effects of Revolution on Spanish Industry.

There is much in the history of Spain which awakens peculiar interest in the minds of Americans. The pictured pages of her historians have presented to us her glory, and even, by comparison, her rapid decadence, in fascinating colors; and while we read the story of her ancient triumphs with an honest glow of admiration our sympathies are still further won by the recollection that her flag was associated with the early discovery of the New World, and that in after ages she was among the first to hail with courteous welcome the independence of the United States. Her history from the beginning has been remarkable. Once almost the only barrier between the Christian States of Europe and the invading hosts of Mohammed advancing upon them from beyond the Mediterranean, the wisdom of her leaders and the gallantry of her champions commanded the gratitude and the applause of Christendom. Subsequently, as the nearly uncontested mistress of the seas, she allowed the splendor of her renown to be tarnished by the cruelty and rapacity of her brilliant but reckless explorers. The land of Alphonso the Wise and of the Cid Campeador became oppressive in her laws, and astute rather than daring in her policy. Then began her swift decline, until the population of almost twenty-five millions which she possessed in the fourteenth century had fallen in the nineteenth to less than half that number. But in 1860, after an endless series of wars and revolutions, she began to revive, upon the new impulse given to her national pride and effort by the successful expedition to Morocco, in which Prim earned his first world-wide distinction.

Since then we have watched the progress of Spanish revolution with friendly concern, and have time and gain uttered cordial encouragement, just as we have favored the effort for Cuban independence. At length, when partisan contentions and grossly neglectful administration rendered an uprising of her people inevitable, as well as just, we held out the friendly hand; for we then believed, as we still hope, that it was, indeed, the new birth of a great nation. But we have waited thus far in vain for the consolidation of Spanish liberty upon a stable basis. Month after month has begun to verge into years of hesitancy, the subservient courting of this or that dynasty, and that neglect of practical affairs which, unless speedily corrected, must end in financial and social anarchy. Here we might enlarge upon the exhibit which every mail from Europe brings, but we have only to indicate the prostration of the fine province of Catalonia as an example to point the moral of decay. The population of the great commercial seaport of Barcelona declining while we look; whole agricultural as well as manufacturing districts scant of bread; the wines of Tarragona, once sung by the poet Martial as equal to the classic vintage of Campania the Happy, now shipped to the colonies by foreign hands, and in vastly diminished quantities, and the precepts of force and greed hourly invading regions that were, not long since, even in the worst of times, ruled by the homely honor of a simple and laborious race.

Let Spanish statesmen and patriots awake to the solemn duties of the situation. They have yet time, and their country is full of resources. Abnegation of selfish pride, the adoption of the progressive intelligence that peers in upon them from every surrounding frontier, and a government not of faltering dynasties, but of the people, and by the people, will restore the glory of Iberia and terminate this *Danza de la Muerte*.

THE DOMINICAN NEGOTIATIONS.—In another column we publish a few extracts from a pamphlet recently published in St. Domingo. The paper contains a full account of all the negotiations which have been undertaken by the United States government with the view of securing a naval station in the West Indies. Passing over many of the statements we furnish the readers of the HERALD with the latest details of the negotiations that were entered into by Mr. Seward under President Johnson's administration, and that in which General Babcock figured by instructions from President Grant. From the extracts given the reader can form a pretty accurate view of how matters stand in the little republic which now seeks admission into the family of States.

SAFETY FOR BANK VAULTS.—Within the last year or so we have had a very suggestive list of bank robberies through the scientific appliances of gangs of skilled burglars in breaking open the strongest vaults and safes. The latest case of this sort is that at Ballston Spa, on Wednesday night last, where the robbers did not succeed in carrying off the swag only because one of the officers lived sufficiently near to be aroused by their noise and to frighten them off. The hint thus suggested is that of a well-armed, trusty watchman, always on hand, and this security is due to the depositors of every bank in the country.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO is not of great importance, but it is of an interesting character. A resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, creating a Senate, has passed Congress and now awaits the ratification of the States. It sounds like civilization to hear of anything constitutional in that country, even if it is a constitutional amendment, and the additional news that the revolutionists are unusually quiet and the Mormons are prospecting there for a place of refuge. Give us further proof that Mexico is improving.

FRIENDLY FOR ENGLAND.—A London journal gives a clean bill of health to the New York newspaper correspondent who is accused of knowing something about the regicide conspiracy against Napoleon. The English writer certifies to the American's ignorance of the conspiracy, and does so on "authority." This should certainly satisfy the Emperor of France. "Authority," the combined elegance and namby-pambyism of "Mother Harris" and "Sairey Gamp." It ought to pass anywhere. Will it do in the Tuileries?

CAPTURE OF GENERAL GOICOURIA.—Our despatches from Havana state that General Goicouria has been captured on Guajaba Island and taken to Havana. As he is a prominent leader of the insurgents and an American citizen it is probable the penalty of death will be meted out to him unless our government interferes.

THE COMING CROPS.—We give to-day extracts from newspapers published in various parts of our extended country showing the prospects of the coming staple, cereal and fruit crops. It will be seen that with but very few exceptions the prospect of an abundant harvest is everywhere promising. From the South, particularly, we have the most encouraging information, foreboding another season of successful planting and garnering. In some places it appears that an untimely frost has nipped in the bud the peach blossoms and that diminished returns may be anticipated from those districts when the ripening period arrives. But altogether we may, from present observations, predict another year of plenty and richness to our divinely blessed country.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—The medical faculty appear to possess less nerve than falls to the lot of ordinary mortals; at least such is the case with its representatives in the American Medical Association, now in convention in Washington. Yesterday that body was thrown into a state of feverish excitement over a proposition to admit women physicians to membership, and the fearful subject was most ungallantly postponed.

THIRTY-EIGHT SPANISH BISHOPS refuse to swear fidelity to the new constitution, although the Pope interposes no objection to their doing so. Opposition on their "own hook." It runs in the blood. Worse than the "four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Colonel D. R. Leigh, of Syracuse; Judge Thomas B. Howard, of San Francisco; Dr. Charles Merritt, of St. John, N. B.; J. H. Downing, of the United States Army; Colonel L. Brock, of California; Ewing Stevens, of Scotland; Colonel G. P. Ten Broeck, of Albany; General Stanwood, of Alabama, and Judge Seymour, of Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Terwilliger, of Syracuse; J. Gregg, of Baltimore; R. H. Pruyn, of Albany; General W. W. Ripley, of Vermont; C. F. Bemy, of Wooster; Gardner Colby, of Boston, and H. K. White, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

W. H. Tucker and W. McMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

General W. H. Reynolds, of Rhode Island; F. H. Head, of Salt Lake City; M. S. Gott, of Troy, and Aroff Jacoby, of Havana, are at the Hoffman House.

A. Brewster, of Norwich; W. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; Dr. Clark, of Canada, and T. Roessele, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. P. Goldsborough, of Baltimore; John W. Paine, of Troy, and Mr. Frank Wood, of Hoosick Falls, are at the New York Hotel.

E. de Cressonkiers, of Brussels; Colonel F. W. Cheney, of Hartford; Alfred Chauncey, of Havana; J. Borland, of Boston, and Tonner Sargeant, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

H. Seelins, of New York; J. M. Dermont, of Albany; Colonel James Field, of Sandusky, and Major W. C. Taylor, of Elmira, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Alf. Burnett, the humorist, gave two entertainments in Salt Lake City last month, before large houses.

Professors Grab and Gans are the Beethovens of Portland, Oregon.

Miss Kellogg sang in Trenton on Tuesday, under the management of Mr. Wm. F. Kotch.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams still continue to delight the Philadelphians by their inimitable impersonations of Irish and Yankee character.

The Zavistowski sisters have become Pacific singers.

Mrs. Bowers and Miss Laura Keene both produce "Frou-Frou" at the National and Wall's, Washington.

The Parepa Rosa English opera troupe, who have been playing in Buffalo this week, return to New York the next. Their success out West has been unparalleled.

The queen of dance, Giuseppina Morlacchi, after a triumphant tour in the South, is now drawing large houses at Dexter's, St. Louis.

"Frou Frou" is in New Orleans.

Mr. Cooley has secured for Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, Eliza Weathersby, Rose Massey, Ada Harland, Beckett, and a host of other burlesque artists, the best in their line.

Chanfrau and Carotta Patti are in Pittsburg this week.

The Rickings troupe are in Charleston, S. C., this week.

Mrs. Agatha States, Orlandini and Bellini are singing in Chile.

Frank Mayo's last engagement at Maguire's, San Francisco, was remarkably successful.

The complimentary benefit to the Rand Sisters at Wood's Museum has been unavoidably postponed to the 13th inst.

"Not Guilty" is said to be in preparation at Niblo's.

"*Va! mouche, ne m'incommode*," is the latest version of "Shoo, Fly."

This week concludes Fox's engagement at the Olympic.

"The Lancers," a military drama, is underlined at Wallack's.

Mr. George Clarke had a fine benefit at the Fifth Avenue on Monday. The preparations made by Mr. Daly for the new play, "Fernande," are on the grandest scale.

CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

Probable Beginning of an Extensive Movement.

The cigar makers in the employ of Stratton, Schmitt & Storm, 191 Pearl street, having struck for higher wages, upon the resolution of the Cigar Makers' Union, this firm immediately secured the services of competent men who did not belong to the society, and gave them the wages formerly paid to the society men. This arrangement seemed entirely satisfactory. The new hands went to work and were paid from one dollar and a half to two dollars less per thousand for manufacturing than was the scale of prices in war times. Until day before yesterday there was no appearance of discontent; but it seems that the union passed a resolution offering to make the new hands members of the society without demanding any initiation fee. Yesterday members of the union who had lost their positions circulated lists for the new hands to sign, and of course upon affixing their signatures the new hands immediately stopped work, upon the promise of the union to supply them with the necessary funds and indemnify them for their loss of time. There is apprehensions of violence may be used. Yesterday the men gathered in large force about the corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane and intimidated many to quit their work. It is claimed that the design of the society is to deceive the new hands, get them to leave their employment and then put the society men in their places. The firm states that no society men will ever again be employed in its house, though they cease to manufacture entirely. The proceedings already taken will cause a heavy loss in the prepared tobacco, which if not worked will rot and prove a mere waste. The movement will affect over 250 men, because if one department stops all must stop. The factory of Stratton, Schmitt & Storm is the experimental house for the strikers, but the movement has also extended to the firm of Gerschel & Brother.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1870.

A special order just issued from the War Department relieves from duty Brevet Brigadier General Samuel Breck in the Adjutant General's office, and directs him to repair to San Francisco to report to Brevet Major General William Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, for temporary change of the Military Division of the Pacific until the arrival of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Kelton.

Captains Henry M. Smith, J. T. Goodlett, Charles Wheaton, Charles Snyder, J. M. Hamilton, and Brevet Major George Q. White, United States Army, have been detached for recruiting service, and ordered to report to General Reeve, Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in New York city. Captain Samuel Adams, Brevet Major William Nelson and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George H. Crain have been detached from the same service and directed to report to General Stevenson, at St. Louis, for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1870.

The following gentlemen have been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, to meet on the 20th of May:—Rear Admiral H. K. Hoff, President; Commodore A. M. Pennock, Captain William Reynolds, Surgeon Joseph Beale, Paymaster G. F. Cutter and Chief Engineer W. W. Wood. General Palmer, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, has also been appointed a member of the Board by the President.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The French Regicide Conspiracy and "Scarlet" Letter from London.

English Endorsement of the New York Correspondent and a "Non Mi Ricordo" Plea in Paris.

Infallibility in Rome and Fallibility in Madrid.

Radical Manifesto Against the French Plebiscitum.

FRANCE.

The "Scarlet" Letter—Gustave Flourens' Acquaintances.

PARIS, May 6, 1870.

Mr. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, is here, and announces his readiness to answer all questions, though the authorities have as yet given him no occasion.

He says he is acquainted with Flourens; he met him in London and received letters for him, but knew nothing of their contents, and declares that he had no knowledge of Flourens being in any way connected with the conspiracy.

Repression.

PARIS, May 6, 1870.

The edition of the *Rappel* was seized to-day by the police.

Order on Election Day.

PARIS, May 6, 1870.

There was a conference yesterday at the Tuileries, at which MM. Ollivier, Canrobert, Pietri, Leboeuf and the Minister of the Interior were present. The design of the conference was to agree upon the precautions necessary to be taken to preserve public order on Sunday next—the day of the voting. Meantime the police and other local authorities are making all preparations possible in furtherance of the same end.

Radical Manifesto for Election Day.

PARIS, May 6, 1870.

The Joint Committee of Deputies of the "Left" and representatives of the democratic press have issued another manifesto to electors. They protest against the trickery of the government in publishing on the eve of an election violent and ill-considered reports for the purpose of creating a panic. They denounce the government for charging all its opponents with insurrection and assassination, and for endeavoring to create the impression that France has escaped a great danger. The committee say they despise these calumnies. France knows on which side are the men of violence; she knows who got power by the *coup d'état* and who reserve the right of the *coup d'état*.

A Political Sanitary Commission.

PARIS, May 6, 1870.

The *Gaulois* (independent organ) says that the opposition party has sent committees to London and Brussels to ascertain the real truth of the alleged conspiracy.

The City Agitations.

PARIS, May 6, 1870.

Trouble is reported at Lyons, where the authorities have interrupted the publication of the *Cloche* newspaper.

Executive Precaution.

PARIS, May 6, 1870.

Arrests continue to be made of persons suspected of implication in the regicide plot.

The "Reds" Unterrified.

PARIS, May 6, 1870.

The *Marseillaise* (Henri Rochefort's journal) was seized by the authorities to-day on account of the violence of its articles on political affairs.

ENGLAND.

Newspaper Defence of an American Writer—The French Regicide Plot Doubted.

LONDON, May 6, 1870.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in behalf of Mr. George W. Smalley, states on authority that he was ignorant of the alleged conspiracy and of the contents of the letters sent to Gustave Flourens, in his care.

The London *Times* continues editorially to belittle the French conspiracy. It says to-day the peril lies less in the strength of those who would inflict than in the weakness of those who would resist the conspiracy.

Parliamentary Reports.

LONDON, May 6, 1870.

The House of Lords to-day was engaged on business of purely local interest.

In the House of Commons Mr. Otway submitted another instalment of the correspondence with the Greek government on the recent massacre.

Mr. Stansfeld, Secretary of the Treasury, stated that seven millions paid for the telegraph lines was included in the sum total (£801,000,000) of the national debt on March 31.

Mr. Monsell, Under Colonial Secretary, explained that the compromise of the Red River difficulty had been effected by the introduction into the Dominion Parliament of the bill creating the province of Manitoba. He stated that Canada would retain all the public lands of the new province, with the exception of 12,000 acres, to secure its debt.

News From the "Seat of War."

LONDON, May 6, 1870.

It is stated that the expedition recently organized to operate against the Red River insurgents has been abandoned, owing to the recent receipt of favorable news from that region.

Parliamentary "Order."

LONDON, May 6, 1870.

The House of Commons was provoked to a long discussion last evening on a point of order, it having been stated that Mr. Whalley, member for Peterborough, had published certain comments on the proceedings. No result was reached.

Death of a Banker.

LONDON, May 6, 1870.

Edmund Antrobus, senior partner of the firm of Coutts, is dead.

The Bible.

LONDON, May 6.

The Convocation has asked the Crown for a revision of the translation of the Bible.

Cotton "Shoddy" Fortunes.

LONDON, May 6, 1870.

The *Examiner*, commenting on cotton production, says indefinite expansion of manufacturing in England is a dissolving view. Capital and population increase faster than employment. New fields are demanded. Without them destitution and discontent would become a political danger. The accumulation of monster fortunes in cotton spinning is no longer possible.

The Turf.

LONDON, May 6, 1870.

The betting on the Chester Cup closed at midnight yesterday about as follows:—Four to 1 against Sabinus; 5 to 1 against Derby; 8 to 1 against Sunshine; 21 to 1 against Palmerston.

Newmarket Races—Close of the Sport.

LONDON, May 6, 1870.

The fifth and last day's races of the Newmarket Spring Meeting terminated to-day.

A sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for two year olds, carrying 94 lbs., and three year olds 125 lbs., fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs., 1,240 yards, was won by Mr. Kennington's b. c. Jarnac, by the Flying Dutchman, out of Juliette, three years old; Mr. T. E. Walker's ch. f. Lady Grant, by St. Albans, out of Lady Gough, two years old, second; Mr. Harlock's ch. f. The Princess, by Surplice, out of The Queen, by Fitz-Roland, two years old, third.

The Newmarket Stakes, a subscription of 50 sovereigns each, for three year old colts, carrying 122 pounds, fillies 117 pounds; the owner of second horse to receive back his stake; the winner of the 2,000 guineas to carry seven pounds; if 1,000 guineas, five pounds extra, 1,759 yards (twenty-three subscribers), was won by Mr. Bowes' b. c. Nobleman, by the Marquis out of Auld Acquaintance; Mr. J. B. Morris' b. c. Demidoff, by Caractacus, out of Feodorowna, second; Mr. H. Savile's c. Champion, by Skirmisher, out of Fi [illegible], third.

A handicap plate of 100 sovereigns for three year olds and upwards, 210 yards, was won by Mr. Lewis' b. c. Playmate, by Autocrat, out of Playful, three years old; Mr. R. C. Naylor's ch. f. Lady Highthorn, by Stockwell, out of Lady Elizabeth, five years old, second; General Peel's br. c. Ennell, by Brother to Strafford, dam by Weatherbit, three years, third.

A plate of 50 sovereigns, for two year olds, carrying 94 pounds, three year olds 123 pounds, four and upwards 126 pounds; the winner to be sold for 500 sovereigns if demanded; 1,240 yards, 2 sovereigns entrance, was won by Lord Westmoreland's ch. f. Cocoa Nut, by Nutbourne, out of Miss Vivian, five years old; Old Saw's colt, and Mr. T. V. Morgan's b. f. [illegible], by Weatherbit, out of Theresa, three years old, third.

A handicap plate of 200 sovereigns, for three year olds and upwards, entrance three sovereigns, two miles, twenty-six entries, was won by Mr. Payne's Musket, three years old; Mr. Savile's filly, by Lord of the Isles, out of Lady Blanche, three years old, second; Mr. W. Robinson's b. f. Miss Polly, by Wamba, out of Lady Mounteagle, three years old, third.

SCOTLAND.

Accident at Sea.

GLASGOW, May 6, 1870.

The steamer India, which arrived in the Clyde from New York to-day, reports that she spoke the steamer Siberia, which sailed from Liverpool April 19 for Boston, having cast. The Siberia had broken her shaft and was on her way back to Queenstown. She needed no assistance.

ROME.

French Citizenship in Cassock and Stole.

ROME, May 6, 1870.

Two-thirds of the French bishops and priests now in Rome have requested permission to vote at the French Embassy on the *plebiscitum*. The Marquis of Banneville thanks them for their patriotism, but is instructed to reply that the law does not permit such a step.

SPAIN.

Recusant Clerics.

MADRID, May 6, 1870.

Thirty-eight Spanish bishops announce from Rome their refusal to take the oath to the new constitution of Spain, although the Pope interposes no objections.

Holds on.

MADRID, May 6, 1870.

It is now rumored that Marshal Serrano will not resign, but will be invested with the full power of a royal regent.

From Paris.

MADRID, May 6, 1870.

Senor Olozaga has arrived from Paris.

GERMANY.

Tariff Adjustment.

BERLIN, May 6, 1870.

The Parliament of the Zollverein, having increased the duty on coffee, have reduced that on pig iron to two and a half silver groschen per quintal, and that on rice to fifteen. The duty on cotton yarn is retained.

AFRICA.

The French War in Algeria.

PARIS, May 6, 1870.

General de Wimpfen reports to the War Department from Oran that the tribes of Algeria, which recently revolted, have submitted to French rule again. Two sharp engagements were had with the rebels on Sunday, the 3d of April, in both of which the French were successful.

CUBA.

General Goicouria Captured and Ordered to be Taken to Havana.

HAVANA, May 6, 1870.

Two sailors belonging to a Spanish man-of-war captured the rebel General Goicouria on Guajaba Island. The remainder of Goicouria's party, consisting of a Canadian, three pilots, and two Cubans, named Aguero, are still at large on the island, and three Spanish gunboats are closely watching to prevent their escape.

After General Goicouria's capture he was taken to Puerto Principe, and soon after ordered by Captain General De Rodas to be taken to Havana under a guard of naval officers for trial. His arrival is expected in this city to-morrow.

Arrived, brig Havana, from New York.

MEXICO.

Constitutional Amendment Agreed Upon—Quiet of the Revolutionists—Santa Anna's Son to Be Pardoned—Mormons Prospecting in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29, }
VIA HAVANA, May 6, 1870. }

An amendment to the constitution creating a Senate passed Congress by a vote of 105 yeas to 29 nays. It now awaits ratification by the States.

The Tehuantepec canal bill is still pending.

The appropriation bills are now under consideration, and the railroad bills will be postponed to September unless an extra session is held.

The revolutionists are unusually quiet. A *conducta* reached Vera Cruz on the 23d, and another starts from San Luis Potosi for Tampico soon.

The President is expected to pardon the son of Santa Anna, now a prisoner at Puebla.

It is rumored that the Mormons are looking to Mexico as a place of refuge.

The volcano of Ceboruco, which had become quiet, is again in a violent state of eruption.

ILLINOIS.

Great Fire at Quincy—Loss $300,000.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1870.

A fire at Quincy last night destroyed fifteen business houses, including the *Daily Herald* office, and causing a loss of $300,000. The amount of insurance is not yet known. The principal sufferers are James A. Parker, the *Daily Herald*, Bristol & Co., Emmons & Aldrich, Murphy & Charles and Dr. Ralston.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 6—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 94 for money and 94¼ for the account. American securities closed quiet; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88¾; 1865, old, 88; 1867, 89; ten-forties, 85¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, May 6.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, May 6.—United States five-twenty bonds opened flat at 95.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 6—2:30 P. M.—The cotton market is firm. The stock at sea of cotton bound to this port is estimated at 306,000 bales, of which 180,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady. Middling uplands, 10⅞d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. a 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 540,000 bales, of which 335,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 35,000 bales, of which 8,000 were American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—MANCHESTER, May 6.—The market for yarns and fabrics is steady.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, May 6.—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 6—2:30 P. M.—Wheat 9s. 7d. a 9s. 8d. per cental for California white and 8s. 2d. for No. 2 red Western. The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, most of which is American. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 6—2:30 P. M.—Pork 101s. per bbl for extra prime mess. Lard dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 6—5 P. M.—Beef firmer but not quotably higher.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 6.—Tallow firmer at 44s. 6d. per cwt. Sugar easier at 31s. 9d. a 32s. per cwt. for No. 12, Dutch standard, on the spot; sugar afloat heavy. Calcutta linseed firm. Linseed oil firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, May 6.—Petroleum closed quiet but steady.

HAMBURG, May 6.—Petroleum closed flat.

YACHTING.

The Cambria and Sappho Contest—The Day of Start in Doubt.

LONDON, May 6, 1870.

The international yacht race between the Cambria and Sappho, which was fixed for May 10, depends for a start on that day on the opinion of the umpires whether there exists at the time a seven knot breeze. The rounding point will be sixty miles to windward for the first two races, and the third race will be over a triangular course, each side being twenty miles long.

The umpires' steamer will take a select party to witness the races.

LOUISIANA.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion—Lieutenant Governor Dunn Imprisoned—Suicide in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6, 1870.

The cylinder of the steamer Hodge No. 2 blew out at the mouth of Black river to-day. One deck hand was killed and another was wounded.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn and the members of the Board of Police Commissioners have been committed to prison for five days and fined ninety-five dollars each by Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, for contempt.

G. L. Sailey has been appointed City Attorney, vice Beckwith, resigned.

In the game of base ball this evening the Chicago nine defeated the Atlantics by a score of 51 to 0.

Leon Pardeville committed suicide this morning by shooting.

TENNESSEE.

The Contested Election Case—A Steamboat Snagged.

MEMPHIS, May 6, 1870.

The Supreme Court this morning dismissed the application of supersedias in the contested election case of Curry vs. Wright for the office of Sheriff of this county, which gives the office to Wright.

The steamboat Kenton, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, struck a snag at Trotter's Landing, opposite Helena, yesterday, and sunk. She lies on the bank with her larboard three feet out of water and her starboard twelve feet under. She will probably prove a total loss with her cargo, 500 tons, principally pork, lard and whiskey.

MARYLAND.

Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church—Masonic Inauguration of the Grand Consistory of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 6, 1870.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church assembled here to-day in the church corner of Fayette and Aisquith streets. Delegates were present from nearly all the Southern States, and from the Conference in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. The Conference organized by the election of Rev. J. G. Whitridge, of Virginia, as presiding officer. The usual committees were appointed and the Conference adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Supreme Council of Masons of the thirty-third degree this evening the Grand Consistory of Maryland was inaugurated and the following officers installed:—James Brewster, Grand Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory; E. Corbett, First Grand Commander; John A. Miller, Second Grand Commander; John A. Hilberg, Grand Constable; Benjamin W. Jenkins, Grand Admiral; Gilmore Meredith, Grand Chancellor of the State; John Berger, Grand Hospitaller; Frederick Woodworth, Grand Register; Joseph E. Escavaille, Grand Keeper of the Seal; David Martin, Grand Treasurer.

Henry Bergh, of New York, and Mr. George Wm. Brown, Ex-Mayor of this city, delivered interesting addresses this evening before the Baltimore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. About 500 of the leading citizens of this city were present.

OHIO.

Boiler Explosion in Zanesville—Two Men Injured—Loss $100,000.

ZANESVILLE, May 6, 1870.

The boilers in the new power house of the Water Works exploded at ten o'clock this morning with a terrible crash. The engineer and fireman were the only persons in the building. The fireman was blown through the roof and landed fifty feet from the building. He will probably die. The engineer was not much hurt. The building was blown to pieces. The loss is about $100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Another Coal Bulling Movement—Alleged Secret Movement to Extend the Miners' Strike.

POTTSVILLE, May 6, 1870.

It is understood from a reliable source that a final and determined secret movement is on foot among the leaders in the present strike to persuade the Lehigh and Wyoming men to join them. They are becoming convinced that unless other regions suspend they cannot succeed. The operators are stronger and more confident. Some of them say that the men must resume work within three weeks. If the movement to bring about a suspension in Lehigh and Wyoming fails a decline in the price of coal may be looked for, and a partial if not a general resumption of work in Schuylkill county will take place.

Disastrous Fire at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, May 6, 1870.

A disastrous fire occurred here this morning, which destroyed some half a dozen barns and outbuildings and the extensive livery stable of P. Cornill, in which thirty-one horses, two cows and a lot of pigs were burned to death. One pair of horses was valued at $1,500. The loss cannot yet be ascertained. The property was partially insured.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Clerical Lothario Absconds from Essex—The Third Army Corps Association.

BOSTON, May 6, 1870.

Rev. Frederick Fremont Lovell, pastor of the Universalist church in Essex, is accused of gross licentiousness, and is reported to have left his parish and the town under threats of a coat of tar and feathers.

The Third Army Corps Association has made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York; Vice President, General C. P. Mattox, of Maine; Secretary, Major Edward L. Willmar, of New Jersey; Treasurer, General G. Mott, of New Jersey; Directors, Major A. Judson Clarke, of New Jersey; Colonel Charles B. Morrill, of New York; Captain J. Barclay Fassitt, of New York; Colonel Clayton McMichael, of Pennsylvania; General George H. Sharpe, of New York; Major William O. Shreve, of Massachusetts, and Charles F. Bowers, of Wisconsin.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

William Mason, of Cape Elizabeth, Mass., committed suicide, by hanging, yesterday morning. He was sixty-five years old, and in easy circumstances.

The annual meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association has been called to take place in Rochester on Monday, the 23d inst., and to continue for four days.

Only about twenty-five persons—all reported to be democrats—assembled at Dover, Del., yesterday, in response to the call for a white man's convention. The attendance being so small, it was decided not to organize, and the movement is doubtless dead.

Seven dwelling houses on Calhoun street and on Vine street hill, in Cincinnati, were burned early yesterday morning. The loss is $30,000. Henry Walsh, a member of a hook and ladder company, was seriously injured by falling walls.

The schooner Rachel Post, of Hampden, Captain William Lane, was capsized in a squall off Camden, Me., on Wednesday night. Captain Lane was in the cabin at the time, and drowned. The only other man on board was on deck, and he succeeded in getting ashore in the boat.

A HEALTH MUDDLE.

The acts creating the new Boards of Health for New York and Brooklyn are so obscure that serious complications are likely to ensue. Yesterday Dr. Cochrane, the new Sanitary Inspector for Brooklyn; City Attorney De Witt and two ex-Aldermen, as a delegation, called upon the Metropolitan Board of Health and demanded the books, papers and moneys supposed to belong to the Brooklyn Board. The request was denied on the ground that under the old law the Brooklyn office had jurisdiction over the whole of Kings county, and the Metropolitan Board of Health cannot surrender the property belonging to the outtowns of Brooklyn to a local board created by the act.

WHISKEY RAID IN BROOKLYN.

The internal revenue officers made another raid on the Fifth ward stills and whiskeymen yesterday. They took a company of marines from the Navy Yard, and proceeding to Dickinson's alley found two mash tubs, which they at once destroyed. They continued the search, but no other contraband goods being found they returned to the Navy Yard much disappointed.

SEWARD.

Visit of a Skaneateles Delegation to the Auburn Statesman—Speech of the Ex-Secretary of State—No Political *Prophecies* Indulged in.

AUBURN, May 6, 1870.

A delegation of twenty of the prominent citizens of Skaneateles paid a complimentary visit to Governor Seward, at four o'clock this afternoon, at his mansion. A collation was served, during which the Rev. Mr. Palmer addressed Mr. Seward, in behalf of the delegation, tendering their hearty thanks for the privilege of the interview. Mr. Seward responded in the following words:—

Gentlemen—Your own Skaneateles was the first lake I ever saw. I have since seen many others in North America and some elsewhere. Nevertheless I still think your little lake, with the smiling village of Skaneateles reflected in its blue waters, is about the finest one I ever saw. Owasco is a trifle nearer me, but neither more admired nor more loved. All our lakes are beautiful, and when I meet an old settler I seldom think, and I do not at all care, whether he comes from the Owasco, the Skaneateles, the Otisco, the Cazenovia, the Onondaga, the Oswego, the Oneida, the Seneca or the Cayuga lake, or from Lake Ontario, or Lake Erie, or Lake George, or Lake Champlain, the dwellers on the shores of all the lakes are so much alike, and I have been so long in the habit of feeling as they feel, thinking what they think and doing unless I can show a good reason to the contrary, what they command. Sometimes a visitor drops upon me here. I never fail in that case whether my guest is from an Eastern city, from Mexico, the West Indies or the Pacific coast; from an European capital or from Pekin, to show him the houses of my neighbors that he may see the independence and comfort in which they live, their republican simplicity and their devotion to progress and civilization. Is it a conceit of mine gentlemen, that the lake counties inspire and elevate, that they stimulate loyalty and patriotism, philanthropy and religion? When the wandering Aztecs of the North reached the summits in which the green valley of Mexico is set, their priests effected a revelation which directed that the capital of the future Montezumas should be built in the waters of Tezcoco. The wonderful city thus erected by savage hands remains the enviable metropolis of civilized republican Mexico.

A like pretended revelation received by Brigham Young on "Vision Rock" determined the site of Great Salt Lake City, at once an anomaly and marvel of civilization, and ultimately to become, as I believe, a great social and moral power in the centre of the Rocky Mountains. Is there any poetry yet living in England that was not born in Windermere? What has there ever been of moral, political or religious reform in Scotland that is not associated by history, romance or song with Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond? Did not Pliny find on the beach of Como the literature, philosophy and manners which he loved and taught? And was it not there that Garibaldi organized the republican revolution against the intrusive houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg? We trace to the shore of Lake Leman, with equal certainty, the iconoclastic republican religion of Calvin and the social contract theory of Rousseau. I think that the patriarchal history would lose much of its instruction if all mention of the cities of the Plains and the Dead Sea had been suppressed. And what would remain of even our blessed Christianity its if the writers of the Gospel had omitted the narrative of Gennesaret, its waters and winds, pictures, the villages and humble fishermen. I sit upon my door sill here and I look upon the travelers of Europe and Asia passing by day and by night over our Central Railroad, and upon an inland trade exceeding all our foreign commerce, ever moving on from the interior of the Continent to the ocean tides, on a canal which is nothing more than the gentle overflow of our own beautiful lakes gathered into a long and deep and active river. The thought then arises that the places in which our lives are cast are not only pleasant and inspiring, but they are also a seat of empire. I came back after a long and wearying absence to this, my ancient home, not unlike one of our native mariners who, having for forty years buffeted the winds and waves of many climes and seas, finds rest at last upon the sunny shore where his early life was passed, content and thanking God that no ship that was entrusted to his care had been wrecked, no crew lost, no owners ruined. A thousand thanks, then, my friends, for this generous welcome. May our Heavenly Father grant us to live affectionately while we are permitted to live together and to cultivate always the charity and the sympathy with other men and other nations, which, while they bring cheerfulness to ourselves, are at the same time the chosen means of Providence for the amelioration of human woes throughout the world.

Several other speeches were made by other persons. The delegation started on their return home at seven o'clock P. M., having enjoyed the occasion very highly.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

General Conference at Memphis—Proposed Removal of the Book Concern—A Colored Conference Asked For—Decorating the Graves of Confederate Dead.

MEMPHIS, May 6, 1870.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, after the usual religious exercises, a number of new arrivals of delegates were reported. Bishop Kavanagh took the chair. Dr. Young, of Nashville, from the Board of Diocese Missions, made an elaborate report, showing, despite the effects of the war and the great poverty of the people, the work steadily progressed. The balance remaining in the treasury is $2,000.

A communication was read from the churches of Louisville asking for the removal of the Book Concern from Nashville to that city, guaranteeing $50,000 to defray the expenses of the removal. Referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals, with instructions to report as soon as practicable.

Memorials were presented and referred as follows:—From West Virginia, in reference to boundaries; from South Carolina, on the reunion of discipline and for increased facilities of education; from Tennessee, in regard to depositories for the Book Concern; Dr. Sehan presented a memorial from the Colored Conference South, setting forth the condition of the Church, expressing the hope that the same kindly feelings heretofore existing should continue; asking for the establishment of a colored general conference, under the control of the General Conference, setting forth that interests identically the same must work together.

From Texas, asking for the extension of Methodism among the Germans of that State; asking for a bishop in the State and proposing to furnish him a home.

From the Ladies' Memorial Association, asking the attendance of the delegates at the decoration of the Confederate graves in Elmwood Cemetery to-morrow. This provoked a discussion, several members protesting against taking any action as a body that should have any political coloring whatever.

Dr. Marshall thought it was an insult to the good sense of the people of the North to suppose they would attach any political significance to our weeping over our dead. He was willing to weep with them over their dead that lie around Vicksburg, and believed they would do the same with us. Finally, a motion to adjourn to-morrow to allow members to attend the decoration prevailed.

From the Board of Domestic Missions, urging the Conference to take steps to purchase land for church purposes in the towns springing up along the line of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads to counteract the work of other churches in that quarter.

After some other unimportant business the Convention adjourned.

PROBABLE MURDER.

The Ashburton Hotel, corner of Fortieth street and Sixth avenue, was last evening the scene of a fracas between a negro and a German that is likely to result in the death of one of them. From the brief details telegraphed to the Central Police Office it appears that at three o'clock Bonals Callender, cook, and Charles Kurtz, head waiter, a German, became involved in a quarrel about some trifling matter, when the Dutchman seized a heavy glass and dealt the Fifteenth Amendment a heavy blow on the head, inflicting a severe and imminently dangerous wound. The negro was attended by Police Surgeon Ranney, who ordered him to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. Kurtz was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-ninth precinct.

RUMORED COTTON FRAUDS.

Rumors were current yesterday afternoon in Wall street that extensive frauds and forgeries had been committed by Southern merchants, by which several New York firms had been victimized to the extent of $500,000. On inquiry it was, however, ascertained that these rumors were wholly unfounded, or at least were to be attributed to the firm of Sessums & Co., Galveston, which failed five weeks ago for a considerable amount. It is, moreover, denied that this firm were charged with any transactions of a fraudulent character.

FALL OF A BUILDING—A CHILD KILLED.

Last evening, while a building on Sixth avenue, near Fifty-second street, was being razed to the ground and a number of women and children were standing near as spectators, a large portion of it fell with a crash and almost instantly killed John McKinney, a child, residing at No. 140 West Fifty-second street. The others miraculously escaped injury. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

VERMONT POLITICS.

On Tuesday of next week the people of Vermont are to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention which is to decide finally upon six amendments which have been already passed upon by the Council of Censors. These amendments provide, first, that none but municipal corporations shall be created by special law; second, that State elections shall occur biennially instead of annually; third, that the Legislature shall have power to fill any vacancy in either house; fourth, that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Governor; fifth, that women shall vote; sixth, that the Council of Censors shall be abolished, and that the power to amend the constitution shall repose in the Legislature, whose action must be ratified by the people.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Surprise of Caballero—Details of the Surprise and Killing of Lopez—A Cock and a Bull Story—The Fight a Mere Massacre—Interesting Particulars—Bad Condition of Affairs in Uruguay—Count D'Eu Expected in Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, March 31, 1870.

Despatches relative to the closing scenes of the Paraguayan war have been published to-day, and I haste to translate them for a packet starting to-morrow.

COMMAND OF THE FORCES OPERATING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE APA.

CAMP NEAR THE SERRA DE ANAMBAHY, }
Feb. 25, 1870. }

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday, at two leagues from the estancia of the late Ferreira, General Caballero, with three field officers, eleven others and nine privates, was surprised in the wood close by, and that four captains, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, one corporal and two privates were captured, the others escaping into the thick bush. Caballero lost all his baggage, and even his sword, for so short was he taken that he could not stop to take up his sword, which lay beside him. The prisoners say they left Lopez's camp on the 14th, on march to Estancia do Ferreira, to join Major Silva, who was trying to gather cattle, for Silva not sending on any General Caballero determined to go himself. That when two leagues beyond the colony they could not distinguish the track in the long grass, having no guide, and therefore determined on going back to the colony, in doing which they met the guide sent by Silva. That they arrived at this estancia in the afternoon of the 23d, but, on perceiving our presence next morning, they withdrew to the place where they were surprised on the morning of the 25th. They also said that Lopez had no more cattle to kill, and that the last time he had only one to slaughter for his 800 men, and that his people could not fight, they were so demoralized and weakened down. All agree that only 450 men could show fight, even including many sick. They also say that Lopez had all put to death who could not seek for food in the woods, and that he would soon end them all in this way; and that Caballero had also put to death all of his forty men who could not keep up, so that only twenty-three remained when he was surprised. Lopez is two days' march from the Guissu. He has five cannon in his camp, and has Colonel Moreno and twelve men posted in his van to guard the three cannon planted near a river in front of him, whose name the prisoners were not sure of, but they had heard it was the Aqueda and I have ordered Colonel Chananeco to beat Major Silva's force of forty men at Estancia do Ferreira. The guide says he had caught only two head of cattle.

I have left Captain Candido Antonio Leite at the colony, with thirty-nine men of the first corps and thirty-two sick, including an officer, who will join Colonel Chananeco after four or five days' rest. On account of difficulties on the road I fear I cannot be at the indicated point upon the day mentioned, but I will earnestly try to do so, and if I fail it will not be from negligence. To-morrow I purpose getting to Douredos or its neighborhood.

God guard your Excellency.

BENTO MARTINS DE MENEZES,
Colonel Commanding.

To General CORREA DE CAMARA.

COMMAND-IN-CHIEF OF ALL THE BRAZILIAN FORCES OPERATING IN PARAGUAY.

HEADQUARTERS, ROSARIO, March 13, 1870.

SIR—By this time your Excellency will have heard of the brilliant end put to the conflict—thanks to the surprise of Lopez's camp upon the 1st—by General Camara. Up to the present we are without detailed reports in regard to this most important affair. I annex a copy of the only official document relating to it which have reached me—namely, the report (already published) sent by General Camara to Marshal Victorino, soon after the action, a list of the prisoners brought by our troops to Concepcion, and a report from Colonel Bento Martins de Menezes, giving account of the accessory operation by which a small force under General Caballero was routed.

The following details have been gathered from verbal communications and from others without official character, and liable therefore to incorrectness, but I give them to satisfy the natural curiosity which must prevail in all minds. Lopez was camped upon the north side of the Aquidaban, at a place called Cerro Cora, with his 500 remaining men. For want of draught animals he had been forced to leave most of his baggage carts in the Chiriguelo trail. On the 28th of February General Camara's vanguard reached the Guassu, and he detailed at once a wing of the Ninth Infantry battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Francesco Antonio Martins, to surprise and capture two cannon placed for the defence of the Taquara ford, lying about three miles from the Aquidaban ford, which was effected so well that not a cannon shot could be fired to give the alarm to Lopez. Our little force then reconnoitred the bush road to the Aquidaban ford and arranged an ambuscade in it. As Lopez did not receive the usual daily report from Taquara in due time he sent off an orderly to Taquara, who was caught by the ambuscade. Suspecting something from the orderly's non-return, Lopez soon after sent a party of ten men to get intelligence, one of whom managed to escape the ambuscade and rushed back to the camp to say the negroes (Brazilians) were near. Meantime General Camara had come up, and having obtained full information from the orderly he ordered Colonel Joca, with the vanguard, to seize the Aquidaban ford, defended by four cannon, and route Lopez's force, which was camped a few hundred yards beyond it. The Ninth battalion of infantry occupied the bluff on the right of the bush road, and crossed its fire with that of the carbineers upon the enemy's artillery and support. In a few minutes this was considered sufficiently weakened, and a charge was made on the cannon, in which General Camara joined on hearing the bugle sounded. The troopers crossed with the water to their horses' breasts and the ford was soon in their possession. Colonel Joca then pushed on with his lancers, without waiting for the infantry, and it was then that the ex-Dictator was slain by Corporal Chico Diabo, of the Nineteenth corps of cavalry, he refusing to surrender, and attempting to escape. Caminos was also killed while trying to follow Lopez, and likewise two of Lopez's sons and old Sanchez, before being recognized. Roa was also routed by a cavalry force which went out against him as he tried, with eight cannon, too late, to form a junction with Lopez, in consequence of orders sent the same day, as though by a presentiment.

We effected all without more loss than five men wounded, two slightly, and with only the Ninth battalion of infantry and some cavalry. Our artillery did not come up until all was over. All Lopez's chief officers are in our power, except Roa, Caballero, Delvalle, Souza and Aveiro, the last of whom escaped in the confusion of the rout. We got fourteen cannon.

Lopez's mother and sisters are in our power. They still show marks of the floggings given them by his order, and they were all to have been put to death that very day, but the slaying of their ferocious relation saved their lives and gave them liberty. Madame Lynch is a prisoner, with her children, and the families of Caballero, Carminos, Gil, Genes and many others are likewise coming with the troops to Concepcion. We could not save the archives and other property of Lopez, for the women and soldiers plundered his carts during the confusion.

It is with extreme pleasure I felicitate your Excellency, his Majesty the Emperor and the nation upon so complete a result of our long-continued efforts. Besides a boundless devotion to the service General Camara has shown in the late operations exceptional gifts which should place him very high in the estimation of the nation. The death of Lopez and the capture of his last followers constitute an unrivalled triumph, due only to that general's foresight, boldness and activity, and to the zeal with which all required means of mobility were unceasingly supplied to him by the exertions of Field Marshal Victorino Jose Carneiro Monteiro. Part of the forces under General Camara are already returning to Concepcion, and the escort of prisoners should soon arrive there on their way to Asuncion.

General Camara was still at the Barreto ford arranging the means for withdrawing the force watching the margins of the Apa.

In consequence of the decisive triumph at Cerro Cora I gave orders for the retiring of all the troops at Curuguaty and intermediate posts, including those at San Pedro, but the inhabitants of the last place having besought me to leave a garrison to protect them from being plundered and murdered by a band of about fifty bandits, under a certain Aquino, lurking around there, the provisional government not yet having means to protect its fellow citizens' lives and peace, I have granted their request, and will leave half a battalion for the present.

God Guard your Excellency.

GASTON D'ORLEANS, Commander-in-Chief.

To his Excellency the MINISTER OF WAR.

Among the prisoners taken were two generals, three colonels, three lieutenant colonels, ten captains, fifteen lieutenants, twenty-three ensigns and six priests. It is also reported that over 100 officers were slain, and that the so-called fight was a mere massacre of a fleeing mob. Certainly the resistance must have been trifling when the crossing of a deep ford defended by four cannon and the routing of five hundred men cost the assailants only five wounded. Many believe that the delay in General Camara's detailed report is from shame to let the whole facts come before the public, as it would be difficult to explain the wholesale slaughter which took place. However, as to Lopez himself, it is best for all the countries interested that he was killed, as an elephant of his size would have been a nuisance to maintain caged and dangerous to let loose.

Notwithstanding all Lopez's selfishness, cruelty and cowardice, the Paraguayans generally considered, and consider his cause theirs. The prisoners here will hardly believe he is dead and lament him greatly. In Paraguay there appears to be much sorrow for him, often openly expressed. A case is told in which a Paraguayan woman living with a Brazilian officer at Asuncion left him at once on hearing the Brazilians had killed Lopez, and sent him word that not only would she live no longer with him, but that his child she was pregnant with should die because of its Brazilian father.

The election of a President for Paraguay was the great question at Asuncion. Colonels Iturburu and Decoud are candidates, in addition to the members of the provisional government. The allied plenipotentiaries had not yet assembled at Asuncion.

In Uruguay matters are going on from bad to worse, but the revolutionary and government troops had not got to blows yet.

In Rio people have not settled down. Another procession of volunteers takes place this afternoon, a battalion having just arrived.

A Masonic lodge called the Segredo, attached to the Grand Orient of Brazil, freed twenty-one children on the 20th, and will educate and take charge of them until able to gain their living. The Grand Master Councillor Saldanha Marenho appealed to the ladies present to form an emancipatory society, and seventy-three of them at once signed a document organizing the Society of Liberation, pledging themselves to aid the cause of emancipation in every way consistent with right and modesty. The Grand Orient has pronounced decisively in favor of advocating and assisting emancipation.

The Comte d'Eu is expected here on the 25th of April. His reception will be a great one. All classes, not Caxiasites, are subscribing largely, and the ladies are collecting among themselves and from all gallant and weak-minded gentlemen for the same purpose.

THE MURDER AT LAFAYETTE, N. J.

The inquest on Robert Hartmann, who was killed in an encounter with one Denis McGrotty on Monday, as already reported in the HERALD, was concluded by Coroner Burns last evening. The excitement which the affair occasioned continues unabated. Amos S. Hilton testified to having seen Denis strike Hartmann twice on the steps leading to Kaiser's Hotel, on Walnut street. The deceased had brass knuckles at his side while he lay on the sidewalk after being knocked down by McGrotty. He was also unconscious while he was being carried in by the doctor's orders. Denis exclaimed, "Let him die; he will make room for another." Another witness deposed that Hartmann remarked to McGrotty, "If you have anything against me you had better take it out here."

Thomas Kinsler heard Hartmann say on a former occasion that he would beat Denis with brass knuckles. William Rigby heard the prisoner exclaim before the affair took place, "I'm going to lick Boo to-night; he is going on long enough." The Coroner delivered a terse charge to the jury, who, after a brief deliberation, found a verdict that "Robert Hartmann came to his death from a fracture of the skull by falling on the flagging, and said fall was occasioned by a blow from Denis McGrotty." The prisoner was committed without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European News by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba and other points. It also contains the Current News of the Week; the Fashions; Amusements; Foreign Intelligence; Sporting, Religious, Artistic and Literary Intelligence; Washington News; Obituary Notices; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

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A.—The Best Place To Buy Your Hats is at ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

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Best Soap for Family Use is Pyle's "O. K." Sold by grocers everywhere.

Bargains—Bargains— IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, FANS, OPERA GLASSES, &c. I am now selling fine Gold Watches, fine gold Watch Chains, fine gold Earrings and Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Necklaces, Seal Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Diamond Rings as low as $25, $30 and $40, and Diamond Studs $20, $40 and $50 a set; Silver Spoons, Cups, Forks, Napkin Rings, &c., AT WHOLESALE PRICES. English and French Jet Jewelry, Fans, Opera Glasses, &c., at half the usual prices. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States to be opened for examination and selection. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, 515 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring streets, formerly 415 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Carbolic Salve.—No Family Should be Without a box in the house. JOHN F. HENRY, Proprietor. Sold by ALEXANDER HUDNUT, Herald Building.

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David's Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats— Salesroom 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

English Coatings—New Styles Just Received by McKINLEY, Merchant Tailor, 566 Broadway.

For Deafness.—The Patent Organic Vibrator. It fits into the Ear, is not perceptible, removes Singing Noises in the Head, and enables Deaf Persons to hear distinctly at Church or Public Assemblies. Treatise on Deafness and Catarrh, with Means of Cure, sent free. DR. T. HUNT STILWELL, 763 Broadway, New York.

Moore's Cushioned Blotter.—Beware of Imitations. For sale at all stationers'.

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Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss office (established 30 years) at No. 2 Vesey street, opposite the church. Also Silk Elastic Goods.

To Obey the Dictates of Fashion to a Prudent, reasonable extent is manifestly a duty we owe to society. Gentlemen are not exempt from this duty, and should procure their Hats from KNOX, of 212 Broadway. He is the highest authority on the subject, and his crown coverings are the models of artistic excellence. Be sure to secure KNOX as your hatter.

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Descriptions of Various Kinds of Roadway Pavement in Use in This City.

List of Street Paving Contracts Awarded Last Year—Who Did the Work—How Much They Did and the Pay They Received.

Changes to be Inaugurated Under the New Regime.

The capital of Tuscany, according to the most veracious chroniclers, is the oldest city extant. Its history is traced back with great accuracy to the flood. The practice of swindling in putting down roadway pavements in this city, according to equally veracious chroniclers, is the oldest form of municipal swindling extant. It can be traced back with great accuracy to its inceptive stages, when corrupt and dishonest men first were elected to our Common Council. Of all the sins of commission practised by various Boards of the Common Council in the past and present to pocket the people's money and thereby add to their own exchequer—and a proper regard for veracity compels it to be stated that they have not been guiltless of any sins of omission to accomplish this controlling and almost exclusive aim of their municipal being—the most unscrupulous, flagrant and barefaced species of city legislation, particularly in later years, has been in connection with the pavements of our streets. The most gigantic frauds have been perpetrated. Wholesale robbery and cheating have been the rule of action—robbery in compelling excessive and unwarrantable payments for the work done; cheating in laying down miserable and worthless pavements. A most stupendous scheme of swindling was successfully set on foot by the present Common Council, shamefully in opposition to the remonstrances of property holders and recklessly overriding every veto of the Mayor. This scheme would now be in the full tide of audacious fulfilment, had not the new Charter come down upon them with the suddenness of the Assyrian at the destruction of Sennacherib, and swept away plots and plotters with the besom of overwhelming destruction.

A SUBJECT OF WIDESPREAD INTEREST.

There is scarcely any subject in fact in which the public should be more interested, and in which it seems to be less interested, than that of our city roadway pavements. Our streets are public property. The public require them, and use them and pay for them. In the busy hours of the busy day—and every day is a busy one and growing busier as our population increases and trade and commerce expand and multiply their rapidly extending and engrossing energies—the streets in the lower part of city are filled with all manner of vehicles: monster drays and carts, heavily freighted with heavy merchandise; express wagons of like mammoth proportions, laden with ponderous and weighty boxes piled to dizzy heights; great nondescript conveyances, drawn by half a dozen and more great and powerful horses, *à la* tandem, used by iron safe companies; huge omnibuses, thundering and crashing along with their packed living freight, and, choked in among them, in imminent danger of being momentarily crushed by the surging and resurging tides of these greater conveyances, lighter vehicles of burden and carriages of all sorts; while in the upper streets, rolling along with the ponderous jar of moving artillery are immense lager beer wagons, drawn by great, fat, sleek horses, and, keeping pace with them, United States Mail wagons, equally cumbrous in size, and hotel omnibuses of nearly similar gigantic proportions; and, keeping them company, butchers' wagons and bakers' wagons and grocers' and milkmen's wagons, and then, apart from these, whirling through the fashionable up town avenues, carriages of light and graceful and strongly tenuous mould—the jaunty brougham, the pleasant coupé the neat phaeton, the airy barouche and gentle rockaway—all are in lively motion, and there is an

INCESSANT WEAR AND TEAR ON THE STREETS.

Obviously a great problem, in which the public are deeply and vitally interested, and requiring sedulous study and solution, is the best kind of pavement to withstand this continuous wear and tear. This wear and tear is kept up late in the night, and before the first faint streaks of approaching dawn light up the eastern horizon the day's din and tumult begin anew. Our city streets have very little rest. Voices of the night, the clatter of moving vehicles, city cars, carriages and carts, though none such are catalogued in Longfellow's "Voices of the Night," fill the air. And this brings us to a

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATION OF ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

Most roadway surfaces, it is clear, should afford, in the first place, certain and firm foothold for horses; secondly, as little resistance to wheels as possible; thirdly, permanance as regards structure and firmness; fourthly, such qualities as will ensure ease in draining and cleaning; and fifthly, facility for removal and replacement. There can be no difference of opinion about these conditions. No matter how thoroughly excellent a pavement may be otherwise, if it only affords a slippery and unstable footing for horses, it is worthless and its perfection in other points wasted. The greater the amount of strength the horse has to exert the more increased is his liability to slip. This arises from the fact that his hoof always strikes the pavement toe first, the point of contact then becoming the fulcrum about which his leg moves as a lever, so that the greater the load the greater the pressure on this fulcrum, with resulting increased tendency to slip. Hence no pavement is at all perfect which presents a smooth, hard unbroken surface or that has any great longitudinal or transverse slope. A pavement, to offer as little resistance to wheels as possible, must have great hardness, smoothness, evenness and no elasticity. As to permanence as regards surface and structure, any pavement requiring frequent renewals is an expensive one, no matter how small its original cost. True economy will allow a most liberal original outlay for a pavement which, if satisfactory in other respects, affords permanence. The cost of frequent renewals and repairs is not only a large item of direct expense, but while the pavement is settling and wearing smooth the draught and the wear and tear of vehicles are increased, and the necessary blocking up of the roadway while the repairs or construction are actually in progress, causes delay and time consuming detours, unavoidably crowding the adjacent streets, while greatly inconveniencing warehouse owners by preventing the delivery and loading of goods immediately at the warehouses. To secure permanence we must consider locality, material, construction and surface. As to the locality, it is essential to examine the nature of its traffic and transportation, the nature of the soil on which the pavement must rest, and the climate to which it will be exposed. The nature of the traffic should be specially studied, as it would be manifestly injudicious and wasteful to place a stone block or iron pavement on the roads of pleasure grounds, or, *vice versa*, to transfer a park gravel road to a crowded business street. We should note the character of the soil, whether it be properly drained by nature or artificially; whether it is composed of homogeneous, dry and incompressible material, like sand, or is soft and spongy, as it invariably is when the street has been much used without pavement, or has been filled in with building or street rubbish. The climate of the locality must be considered, as some pavements lasting well under certain conditions of moisture and temperature become speedily perishable when these conditions are changed. This, perhaps, is particularly noticeable in the use of wooden or macadamized pavements. Pavement material should be thoroughly examined with regard to its tendency to decay and disintegration, to tearing to pieces or grinding up. With regard to construction we must separately look to the foundation and the upper part, or pavement proper. Without proper foundation or bed no pavement can attain much longevity. It must be thoroughly dry, rigid or incompressible, and, when uniformly laid, pavement blocks are used, even-surfaced. A clean pavement is not only healthy and sightly, but economical. The pavement surface should be so grated as to clean itself to a great extent during every rain fall. This may be most efficiently accomplished by the longitudinal slope of the street, very slight lateral slopes being needed.

VARIOUS SYSTEMS ADOPTED FOR ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

A great variety of systems have been adopted for roadway pavements. The most convenient classification of them is into gravel compositions, broken stone, plank, wooden block, cobble stone or pebble stone block and iron block pavements and tramways. The first attempts at pavements generally commence with the use of gravel. Roads thus made possess the advantages of cheapness of material and construction. In the Park, where there are probably the most perfect roads in this country, they have shown better endurance than those made on the macadam plan. Gravel roads, when properly constructed and maintained, are comparatively smooth and noiseless, besides affording excellent foothold for horses. The great objections to them are that they cannot be kept firm enough to afford easy draught for heavy traffic; that they lack in a high degree permanence, and are constantly requiring repairs; that they are difficult to keep clean and to drain properly; the rapidly grinding and crushing to powder tending greatly to cause dust in dry weather and mud in wet weather, and, lastly, that the best construction yet attained has failed to prevent them from washing into gullies. Under the head of second composition pavements may properly be included pavements formed by the combinations of several materials, such as the famous asphalt pavement of Paris, concrete, *béton*, gutta percha, slag, cinder and other pavements; also those formed according to the experiments of McNeil, partly of broken stone and partly of pieces of cast metal laid on a subpavement of rubble stone. The asphalt pavement of Paris, so often recommended in newspaper articles, is really quite an imperfect pavement. It is generally formed on a foundation of macadamized road. Powdered asphalt is placed on this foundation and tamped with hot rammers until it becomes hard and has a thickness of one or two inches. It is very pleasant and smooth to ride over, but requires most constant watching and repairing. It is slippery in wet weather and excessively so at a freezing temperature.

PAVEMENTS OF GRANITE.

Granite blocks, considered in every respect, form one of the most perfect pavements known. They are preferred and almost exclusively adopted in London. The Russ pavement, the nearest approach to a perfect pavement yet constructed in this city, has, in imitation of the Roman pavement, a *béton* foundation of six inches thick. The *béton* is composed of one part cement to two and a half parts of clear, coarse sand, two and a half parts broken stone and two parts of gravel. On this foundation are laid hard granite blocks ten inches deep, ten to eighteen inches long, and from five to twelve inches wide. It is very durable, and yet, as shown in Broadway, this excellent pavement has most signally failed, the surface of the granite used polishing and affording dangerous foothold. What is required, and this would give a perfect pavement, is the adoption of the kind of stone blocks used in London, which do not polish by wear, and present joints about every four inches. Another pavement is now being substituted here in an imperfect manner. The blocks now used are of a coarser granite, twelve inches long, nine inches deep and four inches wide, the courses running at right angles with the line of the street. What is known as the Belgian pavement was until recently the principal one in use in the old streets of Paris, and, as is well known, has been quite extensively adopted in this city. This pavement has the advantage of cheapness, and, if well laid, of economy, the necessary and actual cost being a little over one-half that of the Nicolson pavement. The final trouble, however, is their becoming polished and slippery, and hence they should not be laid in streets where they are subject to constant use.

IRON BLOCK PAVEMENTS.

Several attempts have been made, with more or less success, to cast iron in blocks suitable for pavements. The chief objection is the cost of iron, but if properly laid there can be no doubt of its being cheaper in the end than most other pavements. It has failed here on account of its inadequate and defective foundation and on account of the principle employed of keying. The rings pressing on the sand foundation gave too little bearing surface, and any weight tended greatly to displace or overturn the block, which occurring, all the neighboring ones keying into it were released, and unless quickly repaired the ruin of the whole pavement soon followed. It has stood much better in Boston, and for the simple reason of its being better laid. It has stood there admirably and shows no material signs of surface wear after ten or twelve years of constant use. It can be cast in such form as to give the best foothold for horses drawing heavy loads. It can be kept perfectly even and made smooth as the Nicolson pavement, and by its extreme hardness will give much less resistance to wheels. Being of uniform quality all parts will wear equally, and as perfect a face will always be presented as when new. Its smoothness tends greatly to lessen noise, as this nuisance is caused principally by the boxes of the wheels striking against the collars on the axles, and of course increases with roughness of pavement surface. Iron, furthermore, loses but little from oxidation. It can be kept as clean as the Nicolson pavement, with the advantage of non-absorption. It has one great advantage in being made so as to be easily and readily removed and replaced, the blocks, formed from the same patterns, being exact counterparts.

THE FISK CONCRETE PAVEMENT.

This pavement is composed of seventy per cent in bulk of broken stone, coarse gravel, clean coal or iron cinders not over three inches in any dimensions. These are passed over a screen with meshes one quarter inch square. The coarser portion is then coated by mixing with tar, warm or cold, and then spread on the roadbed and heavily rolled until a depth of four inches is attained. The finer portion is next mixed with clear, sharp sand, warmed and then thoroughly mixed with tar, to which has been added rosin, carbolic acid or pitch. This is placed on the first layer of coarse material and rolled until a depth of two inches is attained, after which the surface is covered with an excess of clear, sharp sand, and again rolled.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

We now come to the subject of wooden pavements. The first general attempt to use wooden blocks for pavements took place some thirty years ago both in this country and Europe. They are generally made in the form of hexagonal prisms of hard wood, laid directly on sand or earth. Without exception they have all failed, and are only retained in towns which, in most other respects, are still much behind the age. Leading off in the list of wooden pavements adopted in this city is the Nicolson pavement. In laying this pavement the street is first prepared by a sufficient covering of sand, which is brought to the proper crown with a straight edge made for that purpose. This surface is then covered with common round inch boards, laid lengthwise with the line of the street. The ends of these boards rest on stringers of the same material laid from curb to curb.

Both sides of these boards are covered with hot coal tar. The blocks are of Southern pine, three inches wide and six inches deep, and are set on end in rows crosswise of the street. Before setting, the blocks are dipped to half their height in hot coal tar. Between each row of blocks and at their base pickets one inch thick and three inches wide are nailed on edge. The opening thus formed between the rows is filled with clean screened gravel rammed with a pavior's rammer and an iron blade made for that purpose, and then covered with hot coal tar. The whole of the upper surface of the pavement, when laid, is covered with hot coal tar boiled to a consistency which, when cold, is to be tough, fibrous and not brittle, and then covered with fine gravel and common sand. After the top gravel has become packed on the surface and in the grooves the street is swept.

THE M'GONEGAL PAVEMENT.

This pavement, claimed to be an improvement on the Nicolson, to which it is similar, consists of a foundation of two inches of *béton*, on which are placed wooden blocks six inches deep, two and three-quarter inches wide and from four to sixteen inches in length. Holes of one and a half inch in diameter and three and a half inches deep are bored in each block, and then triangular grooves formed on each side of the blocks, so that when two blocks are placed together there will be a square opening one and a quarter inch square to receive a wooden dowel, or key. The wood used for blocks and keys is prepared for preservation by Robbins' process. In laying the blocks and keys are dipped in hot coal tar. The perforations in the blocks are filled with clean roofing sand. The pavement is finished by a coating three-quarters of an inch in thickness of coal tar and fine sand. These are the specifications as we have described them; but where this pavement has been laid in this city a foundation or flooring of tarred boards has been substituted for that of *béton*.

THE STOW PAVEMENT.

In constructing this pavement, which is also wooden, and a cheap form of the Nicolson, the street is first filled with sand, loam or loose earth free from stones to within about six inches of the desired street grade, but smoothed off so as to conform to the desired arch or crown of the street; then blocks of sound pine or spruce wood three inches in thickness and six inches in length are set on their ends in a tier across the street. these blocks being cut square at both ends. A tier of blocks made wedge-shape at their ends by bevelling on one side is set across the street close against the first tier of square-ended blocks, which are set up as before, and so on alternate tiers of square and wedge-shaped blocks are placed until a space of ten feet or more is covered, then the wedge-shaped blocks are driven down into the sand or earth with rammer and swage until the foundation is of the required compactness. The cells or spaces between the three-inch blocks are filled with clean coarse gravel, not exceeding three-fourths of an inch in diameter, thoroughly driven with rammer and swage, then the gravel saturated with hot coal tar, and the whole surface covered with hot coal tar, and lastly, the pavement covered with fine gravel or sand.

THE BROWN AND MILLER PAVEMENT.

This pavement is also similar to the Nicolson, only that its blocks are not set vertically, but at an angle of forty-five degrees, and rest on sills of a prismatic form, which, in turn, rest on boards placed five feet apart and parallel with the line of the street.

THE ROBBINS' PAVEMENT.

This is another of the multifarious wooden pavements recently introduced in this city. It is very similar to the Nicolson, only the wood used is first prepared by Robbins' patent wood preserving process.

THE STAFFORD PAVEMENT

is only another imitation of the great original Nicolson. The blocks are dressed to a uniform thickness, grooved in the middle with a double dovetail, two and one-half by three-fourths inches, each side of the block bevelled at one end, and running to an edge so as to form a groove on the upper surface.

SEELEY'S CONCRETE PAVEMENT,

now being put down in Eleventh street, near University place, consists of sulphur, three parts; gas tar, twelve parts; silica (pebbles) sixty parts, by weight. The pebbles are heated 230 Fahrenheit before being mixed with the melted sulphur and tar.

PAVEMENTS CONTRACTED FOR LAST YEAR.

Having now completed our descriptions of the different kinds of pavement laid down in this city, some of which have only been laid a short time, and to condemn which, notwithstanding a strong and assured certainty of their utter inefficiency, would be premature, we give below, as specially interesting in this connection, a carefully prepared statistical table, showing the number of new pavements contracted for last year, in pursuance of ordinances of the Common Council, the dates of letting the same, streets in which they are laid or to be laid, names of the contractors and price per square yard.

STONE BLOCK PAVEMENT.

Locality.	Contractor.	Price per square yard.	Estimated square yards.
54th st., from 2d av. to East river	John McKim	$4 00	4,470
Thomas st., from Church to Hudson	H. Deghue	4 00	1,463
Prince st., from Bowery to Broadway	W. G. Barbour	4 05	3,666
26th st., from 3d av. to East river	J. Cromwell	3 95	5,826
Coenties slip, from Pearl to South st	L. W. Johnson	3 69	5,959
W. Washington pl., from 4th st. to 6th av	S. R. Smith	3 97	2,411
45th st., from 10th to 11th av	Mathew Baird	4 10	2,810
61st st., from 3d to 5th av	Lutz & McKim	3 50	5,800
41st st., from 6th to 8th av	L. W. Johnson	3 93	4,814
Madison av., between 42d and 86th sts	J. B. Devlin	4 25	45,072
124th st., from 5th to 6th av	Lutz & McKim	3 50	2,928
28th st., from Broadway to 8th av	L. W. Johnson	3 80	6,960
31st st., from 2d to Lexington av	Mathew Baird	3 90	5,243
10th st., from Broadway to University pl	S. R. Smith	4 07	2,045
9th av., from 52d to 58th st	Mathew Baird	4 40	1,416
14th st., from 3d av. to East river	L. W. Johnson	3 70	21,000
Av. B, from Houston to 14th st	L. W. Johnson	3 73	9,502
75th st., from 1st to 5th av	L. W. Johnson	3 79	10,560
30th st., from 6th to 7th av	Mathew Baird	4 29	2,493
29th st., from 6th av. to Broadway	William Baird	3 88	6,654
44th st., from 5th to 6th av	Mathew Baird	3 90	2,904
70th st., from 3d to 4th av	Keyes & Cumming	4 60	2,829
60th st., from Lexington to 5th av	Mathew Baird	3 90	4,230
15th st., from 6th to 8th av	Mathew Baird	3 95	5,207
Spring st., from Broadway to Bowery	William Baird	3 77	3,591
47th st., from 6th to 9th av	Mathew Baird	3 90	7,600
Stone st., from Whitehall to Broad	William Baird	3 95	850
55th st., from 1st to 2d av	William Baird	3 90	2,187
39th st., from 8th to 9th av	Mathew Baird	3 90	2,589
60th st., from 3d to 5th av	W. B. Keyes	3 95	6,224
19th st., from 2d to 3d av	William Baird	3 93	1,990
52d st., from 1st to 5th av	Mathew Baird	3 98	9,966
31st st., from 7th to 8th av	Mathew Baird	4 06	2,516
51st st., from 2d av. to East river	William Baird	4 10	3,290
59th st., from 3d to 5th av	William Baird	3 97	6,250
46th st., from 6th av. to Broadway	W. G. Barbour	4 10	3,000
51st st., from 8th av. to Hudson river	Mathew Baird	4 10	10,000
46th st., from Lexington to 3d av	W. G. Barbour	4 15	1,315
58th st., from 2d av. to East river	Lawrence Cronin	3 80	4,800
Beach st., from West Broadway to West st	James Everard	3 87	3,760
Harrison st., from Hudson to West st	James Everard	3 85	2,800
48th st., from Broadway to 9th av	L. W. Johnson	4 40	4,817
Desbrosses st., from Washington to Hudson	William Baird	4 10	1,600
50th st., from 9th to 10th av	William Baird	4 29	2,508
117th st., from 4th av. to Harlem river	P. M. Broderick	3 45	12,000
1st av., from 33th to 61st st	H. Deghue	4 38	40,285
Houston st., from Lewis st. to the ferry	James Everard	3 85	1,480
55th st., from Lexington to 5th av	Mathew Baird	4 19	7,000
Total square yards			309,395

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

Locality.	Contractor.	Price per square yard.	Estimated square yards.
*Great Jones st., from Broadway to Bowery	Nicolson Pave. Co.	4 75	4,612
Hall pl., from 6th to 7th st	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	545
Irving pl., from 14th to 20th st	Nicolson Pave. Co.	4 95	4,948
16th st., from 4th av. to Rutherford pl	Nicolson Pave. Co.	4 98	4,442
24th st., from Broadway to 6th av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	4 98	2,966
18th st., from 5th to 6th av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	9,182
33d st., from 5th to 6th av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	4 98	2,893
6th av., from 42d to 59th st	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	25,123
24th st., from 1st to Madison av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	9,240
14th st., from University pl. to 1st av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	14,299
Dey st., from Broadway to West st	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	5,026
Cortlandt st., from Broadway to Greenwich st	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	1,975
35th st., from Madison to 5th av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	1,491
27th st., from 5th to 6th av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	2,023
24th st., from 5th to 9th av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	2,727
2d av., from 14th to 19th st	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	4,531
50th st., from 1st av. to East river	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	1,729
51st st., from 5th to 6th av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	3,160
56th st., from 5th to 6th av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	3,154
50th st., from 3d to Lexington av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	1,443
14th st., from 5th to 8th av	Nicolson Pave. Co.	5 00	2,351
Franklin st., from Elm st. to W. Broadway	Nicolson Pave. Co.	4 98	2,540
Pine st., from Broadway to William st	Nicolson Pave. Co.	4 75	Unfinis.
Exchange pl., from Broadway to New st	Private expense.		247
Total square yards			115,513

* Contracted for in 1868.

M'CONEGAL PAVEMENT.

Locality.	Contractor.	Price per square yard.	Estimated square yards.
31st st., from 4th to 5th av	W. H. Perrine	5 00	2,024
Lexington av., from 21st to 23d st	W. H. Perrine	5 00	12,502
25th st., from 3d to Madison av	W. H. Perrine	5 00	4,424
Waverley place, from Broadway to Christopher st	W. H. Perrine	5 00	8,500
Total square yards			28,250

BROWN AND MILLER PAVEMENT.

Locality.	Contractor.	Price per square yard.	Estimated square yards.
North Moore st., from West Broadway to West st	B. F. Miller	4 75	4,905
White st., from Centre st. to Broadway	B. F. Miller	4 75	1,755
Total square yards			6,650

FISK CONCRETE PAVEMENT.

Locality.	Contractor.	Price per square yard.	Estimated square yards.
122d st., between 2d and 3d avs	J. L. Brown, Pres't	4 00	2,086
123d st., between 2d and 3d avs	J. L. Brown, Pres't	4 00	2,082
126th st., between 3d and 4th avs	J. L. Brown, Pres't	4 50	9,922
Total square yards			14,090

All these last pavements are completed. Most of the above, however, are still incomplete.

CONTRACTS THIS YEAR.

Had we not written much more than we intended, and already exceeded our purposed limits, we might exploit some of the above contracts and several tales untold, particularly in connection with the astonishing processes by which they were put through the Common Council. But the contracts of last year were child's play to some put through by the present Board. Mayor Hall, in his earnest and conscientious endeavors to conserve the public interests, sought by the power of his vetoes to put an estoppel on the sweeping tide of corruption. It was of no use. His vetoes were overridden. The thing had been "fixed." It was "arranged" to have pavements laid where they were not wanted. Patentees of wooden pavements never heard of before—and it is to be hoped never to be heard of again—swarmed the City Hall. They were in high feather, and so were the "rings" in the two Boards having the business in charge. Property owners, *nolens volens*, were to be taxed, regardless of the Tax levy. It is stated on good authority that the "rings" had counted in advance their gains. These gains footed up $3,000,000—a snug sum and giving snug dividends. The City Charter was passed, and suddenly all these contracts were

WIPED OUT WITH A SPONGE:

and thus, happily, the case stands now, or, as Shakspeare has it in his "Twelfth Night,"

And thus the whirligig of time
Brings in his revenges.

Unless the contractors have actually begun work the law will interpret them as possessing no vested rights in the matter, and where the work has been commenced there will be a readjustment of terms, and unless the contractors are willing to accept reasonable compensation they will be paid the positive expenses incurred and their contracts annulled. Under

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

there is bright hope in the future. Fifth avenue will at once be given the right kind of pavement and the work done in sections, so as not to impede travel and consume much time. The extension of Madison avenue will also be speedily repaved. In a large and growing city like ours it is essential to look ahead and see to it that new streets are completely fitted with necessary water and gas pipes and with sewers before any pavements are laid and buildings are commenced.

"How's this? This street has only just been paved," we heard a gentleman say to another the other day on Third avenue, between Yorkville and Harlem, "and now they are taking up the pavement again."

"Putting down a sewer, that's all," was the answer.

"But why wasn't that done before?" pursued the gentleman.

"That would have been stupid,"

"How stupid?"

"Not half the money in it."

This last response fully explains what otherwise would require several paragraphs to make clear. In conclusion, we think it may be safely stated, and certainly it is devoutly to be hoped, that under the new management of our roadway pavements there will be no more such chicanery and swindling and robbery as there have been heretofore but that the ends sought to be accomplished—obtaining the most perfect and most economical pavements possible—will be intelligently and honestly studied. Governed by this principle, there will be no adoption of any special kind of pavement for all local ties and requirements. There will be careful calculation of the quantity and strength of material and weight to be borne and the nature and extent of the causes of destruction, just as much for a street pavement as for a structure or railroad. With the present light we have on this subject, a decision involving intelligence, liberality and candor would direct in this city the construction of three classes of pavements—first, for streets and roads like the Boulevard and the Park roads, intended for and devoted to pleasure driving, a pavement constructed as nearly as possible on the principle of the Telford, formed by a rough found tion of stones laid on end, wedged securely and covered with broken stones and then finished on the Macadam plan, but a decided improvement on the latter, as being more stable and less elastic; second, for streets used mostly for residences, where the business traffic is only occasional and not of the heaviest kind, wooden pavements, similar in principle to that of Nicolson's; and third, for thoroughfares having constant and heavy traffic, an iron pavement combining the qualities already described

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA. Hindoo origin of Hebrew and Christian Revelation. Translated from "La Bible dans l'Inde." By Louis Jacolliot. New York: Carleton publisher.

While the views promulgated in the pages of this book are often illogical and sometimes absurd, we think that they have not been treated with that calm and critical consideration which they deserve. M. Jacolliot, though a free thinker and one whose sentiments are most repulsive to us, is no atheist. He aims to prove that the present civilization of Europe is but the reflex of a grander civilization which once ennobled India and made her great. His argument in defence of this position is not without force and will be read with curious interest. It is when he enters upon the religious topic and endeavors to support his deistical views by casting ridicule upon all that we have been taught to look upon as divine or inspired that he becomes feeble, and even puerile. India is to him the cradle of religion. Moses was but an ordinary mortal, endowed with great intellectual faculties. The Old Testament is but the reproduction of Hindoo superstitions, which date back to an antiquity greater by many thousands of years than the oldest dates assigned to the Hebrews. Christ himself was but mortal. He partook of the divine essence not more than other men. In short, M. Jacolliot rejects utterly every element of religion save the one great fact of the existence of God. Human nature revolts at his conclusions. The very intuition which he condemns and ridicules urges the normal mind to shrink from the embrace of doctrines which have for effect the stripping of God of every appliance which goes to make up the sum total of religion. There is a grand unity in the Old Testament which it never could have possessed had it been merely a collection of Hindoo legends. There is a majesty, a grandeur about the whole career of Moses which utterly belies the assertion that he duped the Israelites into the belief that he was commanded by God to lead them from the midst of their oppressors into the promised land. And when we come to the life of Christ, its entire history, from the birth to the resurrection, is of a sublimity which rises far above anything, real or legendary, to be found in Hindoo character. M. Jacolliot cannot treat Christ as he treated Moses, because the Saviour was born and died in the historic period, and we are not compelled to depend solely upon the New Testament for information about Him. He therefore treats Him as a mere impostor, and ascribes to the apostles the carrying out of designs the very conception of which would have been impossible to these ignorant Jews had they not been divinely inspired.

But the whole animus of the book is to be found in the author's depreciation of Christianity and admiration of Brahminism. He accepts any authority which seems to support his theory that the Bible of the Christian is but a corruption of the Vedas. He seizes upon certain similarities in the text of the two as proof positive of his assertion, forgetting that time and again have these similarities been pointed out, and forgetting that they are perfectly consistent with the claim that the one is a divinely inspired book and the other a mere earthly production. On the whole we cannot recommend Mr. Jacolliot's work to the public. Upon the educated thinker it can have no effect; but there are many weak-minded persons, predisposed to scepticism and infidelity, who might fall victims to its specious reasoning. We repeat that as a part of the great theological discussion it is not contemptible; but, in spite of that, it was hardly worth the trouble of translating and is certainly almost the last book we would advise our readers to obtain.

PARIS BY SUNLIGHT AND GASLIGHT. By James D. McCabe, Jr. National Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

This rather neatly printed and bound and handsomely illustrated volume is said, on the title page, to be "a work descriptive of the mysteries and miseries, the virtues, the vices, the splendors and the crimes of the city of Paris." On glancing over its pages we find it to be a very ordinary work, full of exaggerated pictures of Parisian life, taken from books which are no authority and from the correspondence of Bohemian writers upon whom no reliance whatever can be placed. As for the author's personal experiences, he seems to have been more assiduous in his search for the vices than for the virtues of Paris. His descriptions of the former predominating throughout. The merit of the work is confined to its description of the French capital, and that is good. But beyond this we can say nothing in its favor.

SELF-HELP: with Illustrations of Character, Conduct and Perseverance. By Samuel Smiles. New York: Harper & Brothers.

There are books which, without being particularly great or particularly original, serve a good purpose for all time; and this is one of them. The lessons it teaches are of the greatest moment to mankind, and the manner in which it teaches them makes them agreeable to learn. "Self Help" is, indeed, one of the few books extant which point out the path to earthly fame or wealth, founded on perseverance and integrity, of which we never tire reading. The industry of the author in grouping together so many cases of notable men who have risen from obscurity to eminence by their own, and wholly or almost unaided, efforts; the charming style in which he writes, and the moral he draws from his record of facts, make his book a desideratum. The present edition, which is neatly printed and bound, we heartily recommend to the public.

THE LOST DAUGHTER, published by T. B. Peterson & Brother, of Philadelphia, is another volume to the handsome edition of the works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. This edition merits popular favor. The printing and binding are good and the price low.

L'ECHO DE PARIS is the title of a book "designed to supply the student with an abundant vocabulary of words and expressions in common use among the French people and to aid him in obtaining command of the idioms of the language." The work is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., of this city, and is in every respect worthy of recommendation.

The latest edition of CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR is that published by D. Appleton & Co., of this city. It is edited by Professor Harkness, of Brown University, and is supplied with explanatory notes, a copious dictionary and a map of Gaul. As in all the other classical works edited by Professor Harkness, the greatest possible care has been taken in collating the text from the several editions now in use. We have no doubt of this edition becoming popular with all teachers of the Latin language.

The latest method of teaching and learning the German language is to be found in a "German Primer," published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, of this city. Its most prominent feature, which is its principal merit, is its simplicity. The book is intended for beginners, and for these we recommend it to the favorable consideration of teachers.

HELEN GARDNER'S WEDDING DAY, or Colonel Floyd's Wards (New York, Carleton), is one of Marion Harland's novels, and is sufficiently exciting and improbable to "fascinate" the class of persons which will read it. There is the traditional dishonest guardian, the not unusual two brothers who love the same girl, a murder, an extraordinary marriage and the inevitable happy conclusion. If all this don't make up a first class sensational story we have no idea what will.

We suppose it rather late in the day to acknowledge the receipt of a little book containing the "Form of Service for the Two First Nights of the Feast of Passover" (New York, L. H. Frank), but our Jewish friends will doubtless need such a book as this next year, and we shall, therefore, call attention to it. We have here the Hebrew text with English translation and several illustrations descriptive of the events commemorated in the "Feast of Passover."

BAKED BONDS.—One of those strange beings we "read about" has been found in the owner of a number of government bonds, residing at Brattleboro, who informs General Spinner, United States treasurer, that for some time past he found an old stove a convenient safe for his bonds; but recently, without his knowledge, the stove was used, and to his astonishment the bonds were baked to a crisp. The Treasurer has notified him to forward with the greatest care the "baked bonds," and, if they can be identified, the government will either pay their value or issue registered bonds in their place.—*Worcester Spy.*

ST. DOMINGO.

President Grant's Negotiations for a Foothold in the Antilles.

Seward's Real Estate Aims—The Fabens Mission—Plan of Annexation—The Financial Condition of Dominica—European Aims—The Babcock Mission—The Vote of the Dominican People on Annexation.

The following extracts, taken from a pamphlet by Mr. William L. Cazneau, and recently published in St. Domingo City, throws new light and furnishes additional details of the negotiations relative to the St. Domingo annexation scheme. The pamphlet treats very fully on the subject, and reviews the previous negotiations inaugurated in this country under the Pierce and Buchanan administrations looking towards the securing of a naval station in the West Indies. The following extracts, however, more particularly apply to recent events:—

SAMANA AND ANNEXATION.

About the close of the preceding administration of President Cabral the Dominican Cabinet decided to accept Mr. Seward's offer of $2,000,000 for the Peninsula of Samana. This much was known to the new government, and that the treaty was left incomplete from the inability of the negotiators to fulfil the conditions on either side, but there was some doubt as to whether the Dominican republic was committed to an absolute sale. To clear up this uncertainty, and to learn what relations the United States government was disposed to establish with the restored State, Colonel J. W. Fabens was despatched on a confidential mission to Washington. There remained no doubt that the offer and acceptance of two millions for the cession in sovereignty of Samana had fixed the minimum price, and considering the situation and character of that peninsula, the terms were scarcely open to criticism. It only rank in pecuniary fairness with the best of our national acquisitions. Nevertheless, the transaction having proceeded no farther than executive negotiation, it could only be binding after it had been submitted to, and confirmed by, the respective Senates of the contracting parties. The result was hopeless. The Congress of the United States was certain to refuse to the Johnson administration the consent and the means to perfect the Samana purchase, and the Baez Cabinet was equally certain not to carry on the project of its Cabral rival unle s forced to it by decisive preaction at Washington in recognizing and confirming the Seward agreement. That failing all fared for the time. The Fabens mission was, nevertheless, a success, as it brought President Baez into complete and confidential communication with our government on subjects of the very highest national importance. These negotiations rapidly changed the Samana project into a plan for annexation.

* * * * * * *

THE SITUATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Colonel Fabens was personally instructed by President Baez "to state the situation of the Dominican republic with the most absolute frankness." The Washington Cabinet was to fully understand that the cession of Samana would be a painful sacrifice, only submitted to as a last resort to save the republic from still greater misfortunes. In that conversation the incorporation of the Dominican republic as a State of the Union on the Texas precedent, was suggested as the only radical cure for the evils to which a small republic surrounded by uncongenial Powers must necessarily be subjected. The Dominican envoy departed for Washington well informed of what the principal citizens of the republic, without distinction of party or official position, thought of the wants of the country. He was in every way prepared to meet almost any question that could arise with accurate explanation. Secretary Seward was still at the head of the State Department and still intent on securing for the United States

A PERMANENT NAVAL STATION IN THE WEST INDIES;

but Congress was inexorably opposed to the Executive, and no unanimity of action was to be hoped for however Samana and St. Domingo might be presented. Members of the Committees on Foreign Relations in both houses of Congress were privately consulted, and so were several distinguished personal friends of the President elect, and most of these gentlemen were of opinion that the annexation of the Dominican republic would be a grand and decisive step in behalf of the national creed, "America for the Americans." With this party Samana, whatever might be the expressed terms of the cession, was considered but the entering wedge for a course of action which must eventuate in withdrawing all the Antilles from European domination.

A NEGLECTED AMERICAN STATE.

The resolutions offered by Generals Banks and Butler for the protection of the Dominican republic did not pass, but they did the work principally intended. It was a public declaration of an interest in a young and hitherto neglected American State, well calculated to awaken popular attention in the United States, while it significantly hinted to other Powers that it had ceased to be an altogether friendless nationality. It also justified a system of thorough inquiry and frank response which, without these kindly antecedents, it would not have been easy to make at once so complete and yet so closely confidential. The friends of annexation at Washington had laid the whole case before President Grant, with reliable statements of the revenues, public debt, civil and military situation of the country, and the general position of the Dominican government. The requisite data had been carefully collected, reduced to the clearest detail, and conveyed by Colonel Fabens to Washington.

HOME AND FOREIGN DOMINICAN DEBT.

These authentic statements proved that the Dominican debt, foreign and domestic, scarcely reached one million and a half, while the Custom House receipts averaged at least half a million annually; that the large public property in lands and mines was almost intact, and that the reports to the contrary were simply mis-representations. Care had been taken to have the array of facts candid and complete, for a chain of consequences yet unweighed in American policy hung upon General Grant's decision.

IN CASE THE UNITED STATES REFUSE

is St. Domingo and the other Antilles to be received in the American Union or shall it become the starting point for the consideration of an outside power under European influence and protection? It is too freely assumed in the United States that "inevitable destiny" is to relieve the Union from every necessity of precaution or statesmanship; that Cuba and all other territorial fruits will gravitate to her, unasked, as they ripen; but this may prove a mistake.

EUROPEAN AIMS.

European capitalists and European enterprise are initiating a policy in St. Domingo which, if Washington were to remain passive, might end in confederating the Antilles into a power of unexpected importance. The growth of ideas is keeping pace with steam and telegraph, and the creation of such a nationality in the West Indies is far more feasible than most people imagine.

THE BABCOCK MISSION.

President Grant comprehended the situation and acted upon it. He despatched General Orville E. Babcock on a confidential mission of inquiry to the Dominican Executive. He was met with candor. Views were interchanged as to what was possible and desirable on both sides, and after several "unofficial conversations" the result was reduced to a brief memorandum. These interviews were held directly with President Baez in his private office. One or two members of his Cabinet were usually present, and I was invited to attend them and assist in explaining various details which naturally came up in settling the basis of the future treaty. Colonel Fabens, who had accompanied General Babcock from Washington, and who, with what unofficial assistance I could render from here, had conducted the negotiation up to this point, was of course also present; but it may be truly said that the plan was created and shaped by the exigencies of the period. General Babcock left for Washington September 4, 1869, with the "memorandum" of conditions, and he returned on the 18th of November to perfect the arrangement for Samana and annexation. The terms of the double treaty and the motives for their adoption may be stated in a few sentences. The Samana cession was separately embodied, because it was a suitable pivot for instant action, and instant action was imperative. The Dominican Cabinet, knowing how much more had been offered for the inferior area of St. Thomas, would not entertain proposals for less than two millions for the bay and peninsula of Samana, and in any case would greatly prefer the annexation of the whole republic to the alienation of any section of its territory.

THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE TO VOTE ON THE SUBJECT.

The will of the Dominican people was to be consulted by a *plebiscitum*. Should they vote for annexation, and the Congress of the United States confirm it, the sum of $1,500,000 was agreed upon as a just equivalent for the forts, public edifices, &c., pertaining to the supreme national sovereignty. President Baez stipulated for this amount, as simply sufficient to cancel the outstanding paper issues and other liabilities of the republic, and enable the State to enter upon its new status unembarrassed by debt. The valuable mines and public lands, which are almost intact, were reserved for the future State, and this provided a firm and ample foundation for its financial independence. The Dominicans would prefer entering the Union as a State on the "Texas precedent," but as General Grant deemed a territorial period of transition best for the common interests that plan was adopted. These points being fixed, the collateral objects of immediate aid and protection, with the corresponding *ad interim* guarantees, were settled without delay. Delays were inadmissible at that crisis.

GRANT ASSUMES THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Hayti was desolating the Dominican frontiers with lawless guerilla raids, and the Dominican forces were worn out with harassing marches and irregular payments. Baez was forced to choose between Europe and the United States. European friends and even European mediation for his relief from Hayti were certainly within his reach, but not compatible with the proposed relations at Washington. In this dilemma President Grant assumed the responsibility of retaining the Dominican State within the American system. Samana was to be put into the possession of the United States, and one year's rent ($150,000) paid over at once to the Dominican Executive. The *plebiscitum* was immediately to follow the receipt of this aid from Washington, and the declared will of the Dominican people would govern the action of the Dominican Executive. Should annexation fail, the United States would be assured of a naval station at Samana on easy terms, and the Dominican government would on its part have gained a powerful friend at Washington, and the protecting presence of our flag on its coasts. This was the meaning and substance of the

SECRET AND UNOFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

of September, which General Babcock, who returned in November, prepared to carry into execution. The United States steamer Albany, which brought him back with the treaty approved by the State Department, brought also the stipulated arms and money. Nothing in the original understanding was materially changed; nothing remained to be added but the last formalities of seal and signature, and these the United States commercial agent was commissioned to affix on the part of the United States. That done, the Albany delivered the arms and money at St. Domingo, and forwith proceeded to raise the flag at Samana.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ON ANNEXATION.

The *plebiscitum* gave a vote of thirty to one for annexation, even counting in the negative every qualified voter who, from whatever cause, omitted to inscribe his name on the lists.

The registers were only closed in time to have the results reach Washington before March 29, the date specified for exchange of ratifications.

WESTERN CHINA.

Foreign Commercial Intercourse with That Part of the Empire—British Explorations and the Day of Change.

[From the Rangoon (India) Gazette, March 15.]

M. Grant Duff, in the course of a late speech in the House of Commons, expressed his surprise that "British merchants and manufacturers, with all the world before them, should have so little to do as to be able to find time for so dull an amusement, so vain a labor," as seeking to open out new trade routes for commerce in the far East. The speech was worthy of a representative of the present Government, which systematically contemns the representations of those who are pushing England's commerce abroad, and it was severely handled in various home papers at the time. Several truths, too, were uttered in the course of the discussion, which have a far wider bearing than they were given. One noble commentator remarked that our present mode of access to China was "a reproach to our intelligence and enterprise. Of all nations on the face of the earth China possesses the largest population. She is in a certain sense civilized, and is keenly alive to the advantages of commercial intercourse. Yet with this immense empire England possesses a singularly limited intercourse. Her approach to it by sea is circuitous, the open ports are few in number, and with the great bulk of the population England possesses really no acquaintance whatever." And the writer goes on to show that every attempt to extend that intercourse is met by neglect or refusal from our government. The special question at issue was the opening up of communication with South-Western China; but, as we said before, the remarks apply with equal, if not greater, force to the projects urged by merchants dwelling at the Eastern ports; for, while the former scheme was purely pentative, the opening in the latter case is certain. There may or may not exist a practicable trade route across the territory of the Burmese the Shans; but there is no doubt as to the results which would follow the opening of the Upper Yangtze and its affluents to foreign enterprise. The present government, however, repels the advocates of either scheme alike. There are natural barriers in the way of one and political obstacles to the other, both of which must melt away of their own accord before the desired inlet can be gained. Some convulsion of nature must level the hills and valleys of Burmah and some convulsion of intellect must upset mandarin prejudices. The present Ministry will not interfere with the things that are. It was remarked of Dean Swift's "Tale of a Tub" that great intellects appeared to find occasional relaxation from more serious labor in writing nonsense, and so, we presume, Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet finds relaxation from the strain of intense liberalism at home in the profound respect they pay to conservatism in China.

For many years, now, the project of opening up communication with Western China has been a favorite one with Indian explorers and Indian officials, and has attracted, at intervals, the attention of English chambers of commerce. The latter have perhaps no very definite notion how Yunnan and Szechuen can be reached; but the idea of these two vast and fertile provinces, separated from our own territory by a tract of land scarcely broader than England, yet unapproachable, revolts against common sense; and the opinions of men who have explored and traveled in the closed regions are eagerly listened to. The present Marquis of Salisbury signalized his tenure of the India Office by ordering a survey of one promising route, from Prome, on the Irrawaddy, to the Chinese city of Kiang-hung, in the extreme southwest of Yunnan; but just as we refrain from moving in China, out of regard for the susceptibilities of the mandarins, so we refrained from pressing the proposed survey across Burmah in deference to the manifest uneasiness of the King. The same blind jealousy of foreigners which inspires the ruling classes of China prevails at the Court of Mandalay—and for similar reasons. Both King and mandarins dread changes which, however beneficial to their subjects, are pregnant with danger to their own corrupt rule. The scheme, however, of establishing communication with Western China across Burmah promises so well, and the distance to be traversed is so short, that such flippant excuses for neglect as that offered by Mr. Grant Duff cannot long prevail. Already, after infinite pressure and agitation, the merchants of Calcutta and Rangoon have persuaded the government to send a mission into Yunnan, where it met an excellent reception from the Mohammedan government; and an agent has since been appointed to Bhamo to watch over the trade which it is hoped to foster across the Burmese frontier. Agitation for a survey of the Kiang-hung route is being renewed, and Mr. Cooper's project of opening up a route by which Assam teas may find their way into Thibet is warmly supported by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. Backed up by English chambers of commerce, these schemes must eventually command the attention of the home government. May we venture to hope that similar persistence by merchants on the east of China may also meet with encouragement and also prove eventually successful.

THE HOLY LAND.

Christian Words for the Israelites at Home.

The Cologne *Gazette*, to hand by the European mail yesterday, publishes a pastoral letter by the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople. The approach of Easter always induces the Christian population to persecute and annoy the Jews, on which subject the document says:—

Superstition is a detestable thing. Almost all the Christian nations of the East have taken up the extravagant idea that the Israelites enjoy shedding Christian blood either to obtain thereby a blessing from heaven or to gratify their national rancor against Christ. Hence conflicts and disturbances break out by which the social harmony between the dwellers in the same land, yea, the same fatherland, is disturbed. Thus a report was lately spread of the abduction of little Christian children in order to give a pretext for suspicion. We, on our side, abhor such lying fancies; we regard them as the superstitions of men of weak faith and narrow minds: and we disavow them officially. We think that every pious Christian should think more favorably of his Jewish fellow citizens. Neither the Mosaic law, nor the present social development of the Jews, nor their natural gentleness, warrants such false accusations. Think of the beauty and sublime greatness of Christ's Gospel, which threatens the punishment of hell for evil speaking, and commands love and humanity, even towards enemies. The Gospel also commands us to let our light so shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father which is in heaven.

Israelite Loyalty in the East.

The following is the prayer offered at the Byculla Israelite synagogue, by Rabbi Gindell, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Edinburg to Bombay:—

He who dispenseth salvation unto kings, and dominion unto the anointed, whose kingdom is a kingdom of eternity, who delivered David his servant from the mischievous swords, who makes in the sea a way, and through the mighty waters a path, may He bless, protect, preserve, elevate, aggrandize and exalt to the highest pitch of glory our most virtuous and gracious Sovereign lady Queen Victoria, and her eldest son, the heir to the throne, his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and his excellent brother, his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and all the royal family. May their glory be exalted; may the Supreme King of kings by His mercy assist, exalt and aggrandize them, guard and deliver them from every trouble and danger; may the Supreme King of kings by His mercy exalt and aggrandize the star of their high rank over the throne of their empire; may their dominion be exalted and elevated; may He prolong the days of their government; may the Supreme King of kings by His mercy inspire their hearts and the hearts of all their councillors and nobles with benevolence, to act bountifully towards us and towards all Israelites our brethren. In their days and in ours may Judah be saved, Israel dwell in safety, and unto Zion come the Redeemer. May such be His will, and let us say Amen.

THE MISSISSIPPI ABDUCTION CASE.—Some weeks ago we published the facts relative to the abduction of a little girl by her uncle from her home in Mississippi. The uncle was captured in Manayunk by Lieutenant Kelley, and the father of the child notified. A telegraphic reply was received stating that the father would at once visit this city. The prisoner, whose name was Cessna, was given several hearings, and the father (his brother) not appearing, he was discharged. Yesterday a Mr. E. A. Arrison, a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Crystal Springs, Miss., arrived in this city in search of the little girl. He stated that after receiving word of the arrest of his brother the girl's father was taken suddenly ill, and remained so for some time. Recovering he rode thirty-five miles to Mr. G.'s residence and requested him to come on here. After Mr. G. fully satisfied the authorities that he was the right party the child was produced, when she immediately rushed up to him and hugged and kissed him for joy. She then turned round and asked if she might not go home. Both left for Mississippi last night.—*Philadelphia Telegraph, May 1.*

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THE COMING CROPS.

Prospect of the Yield of Cereals and Fruits.

Reports from Miscellaneous Sources.

Concerning crop prospects in Pennsylvania the Pittsburg *Commercial* says that the indications both as to grain and fruit are good. Of course reports are current of failures in particular sections, but when was there a time when this was not the case? It is not improbable that we may yet hear the cry of general failure, but it is to be observed that we usually survive reports of this kind, and have something to spare.

The Huntingdon (Pa.) *Globe* of May 3 says:—"The present prospects for a good crop of grain are splendid. The grain fields have donned their green livery, and bold out heroically, notwithstanding 'April showers' have to some extent gone back on them. The fruit trees of all descriptions are in full bloom, and the breezes are redolent with their sweetness. If none of the summer blights interpose we will have as large, if not larger yield of grain and fruit from this county than we had last year. If it proves as good as last year we don't think there will be any complaints."

The Waukesha (Wisconsin) *Plaindealer* of the 3d inst. has the following:—"We have never before seen so good an April as this has been for farmers to put in their spring crops. There has been scarce any rain or unpleasant weather during the whole month, and the country is now suffering for rain. All of the wheat crop and most of the barley and oat crop in this county is in. We learn that there is a less amount of wheat sown than there has been for many years, on account of the low prices the past year. No farmer can live by raising wheat for five or six shillings per bushel and pay the enormous tax that all are obliged to pay at this time for everything they use, eat, drink, wear or look at."

The Chatfield (Minnesota) *Democrat* says:—"Never before have we had so favorable a season in this latitude as the present, especially for farming and gardening purposes. The wheat and oats in this vicinity have all been sown, and many fields are already looking green. The wild plum trees have been in bloom for several days, and the grass upon the bottom lands furnishes good picking for the cattle."

The Lexington (Mo.) *Statesman* of the 3d inst. thus gives the crop report:—"The peach trees are in full bloom, and, after examination, we do not find that they are at all injured, and the prospect is fine for a full crop. The apples, cherries and plums are blooming and are not hurt. Currants and gooseberries also look and promise well. The young leaves of the raspberry were blackened a little by the cold snow upon them, but no serious injury was done to the vines. Grapes were not hurt at all, the buds looking plump and flourishing. Of course no injury was done to the strawberries."

The Delaware papers state that the prospect for peaches in that peach growing State were never better than the present spring. The buds are well set, the blossoms are healthy, and all apparent danger from frost is about over. The season so far is warm and moist, and unless some unforeseen difficulty should arise a large and excellent crop will be the result. Other fruits are spoken of in the same style, as are also the large berry crops which come to us earlier from that State than we can raise them for ourselves.

Accounts from all parts of Virginia represent the wheat crop as looking well. Throughout the valley it is extremely promising; on the Roanoke and its branches it never presented a finer appearance at this time of year, while the same may be said of the counties along James river.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* of the 3d inst. says:—"In many parts of this county the farmers are not sowing so much wheat this spring as usual, but are going to put in more corn. This, we suppose, is a result of their relative prices during the last season, together with the fact that the season is very late for wheat sowing. We think the change a very sensible one, as there are many much more profitable crops than wheat for this latitude."

On the 14th ultimo, at noon, at Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, the mercury indicated 89 degrees by a thermometer suspended on the north side of a frame house situated on a hill. By midnight it had sunk to 29 degrees, a fall of 70 degrees in twelve hours. The early apples in that region are all killed, but the peaches are uninjured.

The reports of the growing winter wheat crop in Missouri are quite conflicting, though aggregating reports, it may be said that in the northeastern part of the State the crop will prove a failure, while in the northwestern and in all the counties north of the Missouri river a fair average yield may be expected. The Wentzville (St. Charles county) *News* says:—"From present indications the wheat crop of that county will be very short this year. The amount sown was smaller than usual, and it does not promise more than a half yield."

The Lacrosse (Wis.) *Democrat* of May 2 says:—"The present spring is nearly three weeks in advance of the two preceding years. Trees which are now full budded and the leaves nearly out, at this time last year exhibited but few signs of life. All this will result in much earlier crops, and the present prospect is that crops of almost every description will be abundant. The only thing now much to be feared is that heavy frosts may occur to damage some of the tender trees and crops."

The prospect for a fruit crop in St. Joseph, Mo., and vicinity may be summed up thus:—Peaches all right, apples and plums the same, cherries and pears somewhat injured, some buds enough left for a fair crop; blackberries and raspberries badly injured; grapes, a small proportion of the buds frozen.

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* of May 4 says:—"The warm, dry and sultry weather still continues. The thermometer marked ninety degrees in the shade and ninety-eight degrees in the sun. The prospect for crops is excellent. Farmers have all their small grain sown and are nearly through corn planting. Fruit prospects were never better."

The Springfield (Ill.) *State Register* says that the fine weather of last week was used by the farmers of this vicinity to great advantage in planting corn. A few more favorable days will suffice for the sowing of the entire crop.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says that the fruit prospects on the eastern shore are as follows:—Peaches all right. Apples and plums the same. Cherries and pears somewhat injured; sound buds enough left for a fair crop. Blackberries and raspberries badly injured. Grapes, a small proportion of the buds frozen."

The Fond du Lac *Journal* says:—"The winter wheat has been injured in the town of Auburn, and perhaps elsewhere, to an extent making it necessary in many cases to plough up and re-seed the ground. This was occasioned by a thaw in the early part of the winter, which accumulated water on the fields and then froze solid, remaining all winter, thus 'smothering' the wheat. However, this damage is not extensive."

The *Prairie Farmer* gives a discouraging report from Southern and Central Illinois:—"On the 15th and 16th of April the central and southern parts of Illinois were visited by a storm, and if we are to judge by its effects on fruit, it was the severest that has occurred for many years. On the 15th it rained and snowed alternately until six o'clock P. M., when the wind veered suddenly round from the southeast to the northwest, with driving snow. In thirty minutes the mercury sank from 59 to 31. Nearly all the peach buds were in full or partial bloom; these were all filled with water. The next morning, the 16th, the thermometer indicated 26, six degrees below freezing. Buds, foliage and branches were encased in solid ice, and every bud at all open was killed. It has been twelve days since the storm, making it possible to judge correctly of the damage done to fruit. The injury done to peaches varies greatly. On some trees enough buds were unopened at the time of the freeze to make a crop, while on Crawford's, Bergen's Yellow and one or two other varieties on many trees, not more than a dozen or two buds are left. Taking the whole of the orchards we judge there are buds sufficient for one-fourth to one-half of a crop. Dukes and Morellos are not much hurt. On Concord grape vines one bud on four or five are alive. Some of the dormant buds, however, may push. All other fruits are uninjured."

In Florida the season was generally wet and backward till April, with unseasonable frosts in some parts of the State. The sugar cane crop is largely increased. The acreage in cotton seems to be less, and that in corn greater, and the latter is reported as looking well. Orange culture is on the increase, and considerable attention is being given to other fruits. Labor is very scarce and unreliable.

The Gainesville (Fla.) *Independent* of the 23d ult. says:—"The cold snap of the 17th inst. hurt the cotton more or less generally. The most favored localities suffered. We saw very little frost. Ice appeared. Tomatoes and like tender plants were bitten, but not permanently injured. Planters of the enterprising stamp have ordered cotton seed from Savannah and elsewhere, with a view of replanting or planting anew, where their stand is seriously injured. We know of one man who has ordered 200 bushels. Cotton seed is scarce."

The San José (California) *Patriot*, April 27, says:—"The prospects for a favorable crop are gloomy enough. The last two weeks of warm dry weather has exhausted the moisture from the soil, and already the grass has begun to assume a yellow hue. The wheat crop about Hollister, we are told, will be a failure. There was a very large breadth of soil sown in grain in Monterey county, which will yield comparatively nothing. In Santa Clara county prospects are but little better. In some localities the ground is always moist, and upon these large crops will be harvested. Upon the high, gravelly and sandy lands, which constitute three-fourths of the soil of this valley, and which in favorable seasons yields such abundant crops of wheat, there will be little or nothing produced this year. The fortunate owners of ranches on the low wet lands will this year reap a rich reward. In consequence of the small quantity of wheat produced prices must advance."

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of the 3d instant says:—"There is every indication that Iowa's horn of plenty is this year to be filled with the fulness of good crops. The farming community is greatly encouraged by the substantial hope that their fresh fields of new grain offer them. And the loosening up in the money matters which has taken place in the last month they have felt and been inspired by it. Grain, too, has advanced in price. Wheat begins to be asked for in the market and corn goes at a good round price. The old crop is proving not to be valueless, and the new promises to be good and plenty of it. The winter-fed cattle, now on their way to the Eastern markets, are selling at fair figures, and the money they bring comes back to the farmer's pocket, thence out into home circulation. The people of Iowa feel a degree of contentment that has been a stranger to them for a long time back. The new year opens with the best of cheer. If the good signs continue and no disaster shall fall upon the fair prospect the approaching harvest time will make glad the whole State."

The following summary of information in regard to the prospects of crops in South Carolina is from the *Rural Carolinian*:—

1. *The Season.*—Returns indicate that the spring has been uncommonly wet, cold and backward in most localities. Four-fifths at least of our correspondents report "wet," "very wet," or "wet and cold," up to about the middle of April. There are exceptions. A correspondent in York county reports "dry for this season." Others in Anderson, Lancaster, Edgefield and Newberry return "seasonable," "fine farming weather," "neither very wet nor very dry," &c. On the whole we may set down the spring in South Carolina as wet, cold and backward.

2. *Preparation for Crops and Planting.*—In consequence of the condition of the season, as indicated in the previous section, the preparation of the soil was delayed and the planting was late.

3. *The Small Grain Crops.*—There is an increased acreage in the small grains, especially oats, as compared with last year. Present prospects at the time the returns were made only moderate, as a rule, but some report them as looking exceedingly well.

4. *Cotton.*—It was too early when many of our returns were made to enable correspondents to reply with confidence to our inquiry in regard to the acreage in cotton. A majority of those who make returns on this point set it down as about the same as last year. From Barnwell, Richland, York, Newberry, Fairfield, Marion, Chesterfield and Orangeburg counties an increase is reported; but, as might be expected, our returns are often conflicting. One from Richland returns the amount at less than last year. Probably there is in the State only a slightly increased acreage in cotton, compared with last year, but a better preparation of the soil and heavier manuring. Improved seed, especially Dickson's, is more generally planted.

5. *Corn.*—About the same area has been planted as last year, we judge, but there may be a slight increase. The preparation of the soil and manuring, as in the case of cotton, is better than last year.

6. *Rye.*—In regard to this crop we have few returns.

7. *Sorghum, &c.*—The culture of sorghum is increased, but not largely. Broom corn and castor oil bean are being tried by a few.

8. *Labor.*—The freedmen are reported as very generally either under contract of some kind or farming for themselves. Few of the women are in the field. Wages from five to ten dollars a month and rations, or from one-third to one-half of the crop—generally one-third. Labor is a most universally scarce. Very few immigrants are reported. Those employed get from ten to twelve dollars per month, with board. A great desire is expressed for more, especially Germans.

9. *Manuring.*—The commercial fertilizers have been used much more extensively than ever before, especially Charleston made phosphatic manures.

10. *Preparation of the Soil, &c.*—Improvements in the use of better implements and the deeper and more thorough preparation of the soil are very general and decided; but in some neighborhoods no improvement is noted. We trust that another year will find the progress universal.

CHESS MATTERS.

A grand chess congress will be held at Baden Baden, which will commence on the 15th of July next. The most eminent chess players of Europe will attend, among others Messrs. Anderssen, Kolisch, L. Paulsen, Bird, Lange, Suhle, Neumann, De Riviere, Blackburn and many other celebrities.

It is to be hoped that America will send a few of her chess champions to the congress. Messrs. Paul Morphy, Samuel Loyd and J. Mason could ably represent chess in America.

The tournament at the Café International progresses slowly, very few games having been played. The first class players have not yet broken a lance together; but it is confidently expected that during the coming week many interesting games will be contested, in which case the best games will be recorded in our columns.

Recording chess games has ever been attended with almost insurmountable difficulties. The beginning of a game, even of a match game, is played rapidly, the middle of the game may allow the recorder sufficient time to take down the moves, but towards the end it frequently happens that the players hasten their play in such a manner that no chess reporter can follow them. Mr. Frederick Perrin has invented a system of recording games which obviates these difficulties, and by which he or any other chess player acquainted with the system can record a game however rapidly it may be played.

POLICE TRIALS.

Disgraceful Scene in a Station House.

Commissioner Brennan yesterday tried nineteen complaints against officers. The evidence in the case of Martin Cronin, Twenty-eighth precinct, for improper conduct, was very damaging. On the occasion of Captain Speight's opening, at his station house in Liberty street, on the 28th ult., officers from other precincts were detailed for post duty. Amongst them were Cronin and Sergeant Doyle, of the Twenty-eighth precinct. The evidence showed that about two A. M., on the 29th, officer Gorman, of the Twenty-seventh, was standing corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets with one Patrick Reddy, when Cronin, who had the post, ordered them away. Reddy left. Gorman remained, got into a quarrel with Cronin, who clubbed him badly and took him to the station house in Liberty street, where Sergeant Doyle was in charge. Here Gorman, in front of the desk, accused Cronin of lying, when the latter drew his club and dealt him a heavy blow, from which he is still suffering. Doyle took Cronin's complaint, but let him return to his post instead of locking him up. The Court reprimanded the sergeant, and referred Cronin's case to the Board, which will doubtless dismiss him from the force. The facts were drawn out through the instrumentality of the Superintendent and Captain McDonald, who heard of the occurrence, and ordered reports made in writing.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

New York.

Baxter st, e s, 50 ft s of Hester st, 25x50, house and lot ... $13,500
Church st, w s, lot 147, Rutger map, 25x100 ... 40,000
Dominick st, n s, 200 ft e of Hudson st, 20x87.6 ... 10,000
Essex st, w s, 60.10 ft s of Rivington st, 20.4x44.8x6.2x1.9 x4.10x5x3.10x10.6x12.10x67.9 ... 6,500
Madison st, s s, 125 ft e of Jackson st, 75x79.6 ... Nom
2d st, n s, 387.8 ft e of av B, 20.5x86 ... 2,653
12th st, s s, 179.6 ft w of av C, 24.9x96.2 ... 26,500
5th st, s s, 155 ft e of Bowery, 25x92.2 (5 story brick house) ... 50,000
13th st, n s, 2-2.6 ft w of 2nd av, 2.1x103.3, house and lot ... 5,000
19th st, n e s, 576.8 ft n w of 1st av, 16.8x92 q c ... Nom.
37th st, s s, 80 ft west of 3d av, 20x98.9 ... 5,000
37th st, s s, 258.10 ft w of 5th av, 19.10x98.9, h and l ... 30,000
38th st, s s, 250.6 ft e of 3d av, 21x94, h and l ... 20,000
39th st, n s, 1-5 ft w of 3d av, 16x94, h and l ... 14,900
40th st, s s, 220 ft e of 4th av, 25x98.8, h and l ... 25,000
45th st, s s, 227.6 ft e of 10th av, 37.6x100 ... 7,400
48th st, n s, 20 ft e of 7th av, 20x100.5 ... 28,000
55th st, n s, 70.5 ft e of 1st av, 30x100.4 ... 6,000
60th st, n s, 2.0 ft e of 4th av, 25x100.5 ... 32,500
61st st, s s, 150 ft w of 11th av, 25x100.4 ... 1,500
69th st, s s, 140 ft w of 11th av, 20x100.4 ... 1,200
69th st, s s, 180 ft w of 11th av, 25x100.4 ... 1,200
105th st, n s, 185 ft w of 2d av, 16.8x100, h and l ... 1,500
115th st, s s, 295 ft w of 3d av, 25x1½ block ... 4,500
122d st, s s, 250 ft e of 2d av, 25x100.11 ... 650
128th st, n s, 150 ft e of 4th av, 25x99.11 ... 11,000
4th av, w s, 38.9 ft n of 38th st, 25x100 ... 60,000
4th av, w s, 33.8 ft n of 57th st, 1x50 ... 11,800
5th av and 107th st, s w cor, 100.11x100 (½ share) ... 2,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No 398, 4 years, per year ... 3,500
27th st, No 116 (East), 5 years, per year ... 1,500
Pier No 51 N R, foot of Christopher st (south ½), 5 years, per year ... 2,650

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Bainbridge st, n s, 315 ft e of Patchen av, 40x100 ... 6,000
Bond st, s s, 45 ft n e of Bergen st, 20x100 ... 6,900
Cedar st, n s, 400 ft e of Evergreen av, 25x129.2 ... 8,700
Dean st, s s, 109 ft e of Rochester av, 50x107.2 ... 1,500
Devoe st, n s, 79.4 ft e of Lorrimer st, 20x75 ... 3,500
Eagle st, n s, 425 ft w of Union av, 25x100 ... 7,000
Hicks st, w s, 223.1 ft s of Harrison st, 20x87 ... 10,000
Hopkins st, s s, 312.6 ft e of Marcy av, 18.9x100, house and lot ... 3,100
Hoyt st, w s, 20 ft n of Bergen st, 20x75 ... 2,000
Leonard st, w s, 204.10 ft n of Van Cott av, 25.1x100 ... 4,900
Penn st and Lee av, s w corner, 51.8x90 ... 15,000
President st, n s, 229 ft w of Court st, 20x100 ... 15,750
Sackett st, n s, 416.4 ft w of Smith st, 16.8x100, house and lot ... 7,500
Summit st, s w s, 58.6 ft s e of Hicks st, 18x75, q c ... 10
Taylor st, n w s, 276 ft n e of Wythe av, 21x100 ... 15,000
Union st, s s, 125 ft e of Smith st, 1.3x98 ... 200
Union st, n s, 181.8 ft w of Clinton st, 45.10x100 ... 8,000
Van Buren st, northerly s, 225 ft westerly of Patchen av, 25x100 ... 3,700
Wyckoff st, n s, 100 ft e of Pacific av, 75x127.9 ... 5,400
2d and South 6th sts, northerly corner, 52.1x28 ... 15,000
6th st, s e s, 60 ft n e of South 2d st, 20x80 ... 2,650
13th st, s w s, 342.4 ft n w of 5th av, 25x100, house and lot ... 3,500
Atlantic av, s s, 79.5 ft w of Carlton av, 70.8x51x87 ... 1,080
Clermont av, e s, 96.10 ft s of Dekalb av, 18x85.5 ... 12,000
Myrtle av, n s, 59 ft w of Schenck av, 25x100 ... 3,575
Nassau av and Lorimer st, n w corner, 75x100 ... 2,650
Washington av, e s, 67.3 ft s of Wythe av, 19x80 ... 1,400
Washington av, e s, 86 ft n of Dekalb av, 50x2.0 ... 12,6.0
3d av, e s, 75.2 ft s of 37th st, 25x100 ... 1,000

Richmond County, S. I.

NORTHFIELD.

Mariner's Harbor, on Van Pelt av, 27x148 ... 700
Morning Star road and Winant st, H B Metcalfe's ... 200
Winant st, adjoining Daniel Low's, 160x151.3, H B Metcalf ref ... 130

PORT RICHMOND.

Broadway, 50 ft s of Elizabeth st, E V Haughwout's, 7sx155 ... 1,150
Broadway, 125 ft s of Elizabeth st, E V Haughwout's 50x155 ... 900

CLIFTON.

Wood road, n s, 50 ft e of ——, Michael Toole's, 25x137.8 ... 500

SOUTHFIELD.

St Mary's av, 988 ft w of New York av, Alex Locke's, 25x186.6 ... 450

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Aqueduct st, adjoining Gesberd's prop, 25x92.2 ... 200
Clinton av and Murray st, n e cor, 61x125 ... 12,500
Hunterdon st, e s, 225 ft n of Cabinet st, 25x100 ... 450
Kinney and Broome sts, s w cor, 50x100 ... 2,000
Oliver st, n s, 200 ft e of McWhorter st, 100x121.6 ... 4,000
McWhorter st, w s, 60 ft n of Walnut st, 10.3x85 ... 750
Wilsey st, e s, 72 ft n of Cabinet st, 24x100.10 ... 850
Jacobus to Ranney, 11¾ acres, salt meadow ... 3,000

MONTCLAIR.

Williamsville to Montclair road, s e s, 114x112 ... 600

HUDSON COUNTY, JERSEY CITY.

Warren st, w s, Margaret E McLaughlin's, 25x50 ... 8,500
Lot 4, block 6 Henderson and Gregory map ... 7,375
Lot 21, block 224 Manglin's map, Harsimus, 25x100 ... 5,500

BERGEN.

Bergen Point Plank rd, adjoining John Kaiser, 65x100 ... 6,000
Hudley and Mallory avs, lots 42, 43, 44, 45, block 85 ... 1,820

HOBOKEN.

Clinton st, lot 6, block 43, Coster estate ... 1,500
Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, block 33, Coster estate ... 4,900
Lots 29, 30, block 2, Coster estate ... 4,300

WEEHAWKEN.

Lot 155, map Weehawken Heights, 25x100 ft ... 2,000

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, May 6—6 P. M.

Outside of the stock market Wall street affairs were generally quiet to-day.

STOCKS ACTIVE, STRONG AND EXCITED.

The stock market was very active in the ruling feature, Lake Shore, the transactions in which were on an enormous scale, while the price advanced to 100¾. The "point" is so generally and confidentially communicated that it is going to all sorts of extravagant figures that good reason exists for the belief that the Lake Shore clique have been selling the stock from 95 upward. They really got out of all their stock below 99, but the machine was given so much impetus with the public that it is now running on without clique assistance, and further, in fact, than the clique wish it. Last year the clique unloaded at 110 to 115, but the price kept on rising until it touched 119, when the public discovered the trick played upon them with the annual election dodge. Since last year Lake Shore has lost several millions actual cash by the suspension of Lockwood & Co., and through other causes. When it broke in the panic to 76 the Vanderbilt party bought it in and loaded up with it all the way to 86. The advance in this stock created the utmost enthusiasm and occasioned unusual animation at the Stock Exchange, the whole list, excepting Erie, catching the contagion of the bullish feeling, and rising from a half to three and a half per cent. After the last board there was a decline on sales to realize, but the market rallied and surged on again to the highest prices of the day, which were made for Lake Shore and others of the list in the final street dealings on the sidewalk before the Stock Exchange. The comparative table below will show at a glance the extent of the advance in prices to-day. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the board:—Canton, 71½ a 72; Cumberland, 44½ bid; Consolidated Coal, 23 a 28½; Western Union, 32¾ a 33½; Quicksilver, 9¾ a 10; do. preferred, 14 bid; Mariposa, 7¾ a 8½; do. preferred, 17¾ a 17½; do. certificates, 41 a 47; Pacific Mail, 43¾ a 43¾; Boston Water Power, 18 bid; Adams Express, 63¼ a 63½; Wells-Fargo Express, 17¼ a 17¾; do., scrip, 2¼ a 3½; American Express, 42¼ a 42¾; United States Express, 44¾ a 45; Merchants' Union, 9 bid; New York Central consolidated, 95½ a 98¾; do. scrip, 94¾ a 95; Harlem, 144 a 144¾; do. preferred, 147 bid; Erie, 23¾ a 24½; do. preferred, 47¼ a 49; Reading, 102¾ a 102¾; Michigan Central, 123 a 125; Lake Shore, 99¾ a a 100; Illinois Central, 141½ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½ a 106¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 81¾ a 82; do. preferred, 91¾ a 92; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 79 a 80; Rock Island, 123¾ a 123¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 65¾ a 66; do. preferred, 79¾ a 79½; Toledo and Wabash, 54¾ a 54¾; do. preferred, 72½ a 75; Fort Wayne, 94¾ a 94½; Alton and Terre Haute, 35 bid; do. preferred, 65; Ohio and Mississippi, 37¾ a 37¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 112¾; New Jersey Central, 110¾; Chicago and Alton, 113 a 114½; do. preferred, 115 a 115½; Morris and Essex, 92 a 92½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 110½ a 112; do. preferred, 109¾ a 110¾; Iron Mountain, 44¾ a 45; Dubuque and Sioux City, 108 a 108½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 6 a 6¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19¾ a 19¾.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The extreme fluctuations in the leading speculative shares were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	98¾	95¾
New York Central & Hudson scrip	95	94¾
Harlem	145	142¾
Erie	23¾	23½
Reading	103	102¾
Lake Shore	100¾	98
Wabash	54¾	54
Pittsburg	106¾	105½
Northwestern	81¾	81½
Northwestern preferred	91¾	90¾
Rock Island	123¾	123
Milwaukee and St. Paul	65¾	61¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	79¾	78¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	37¾
New Jersey Central	110¾	109¾
Western Union Telegraph	33	32¾
Mariposa preferred	18	17¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	42¾
Boston, Hartford and Erie	6¾	5¾

GOLD HIGHER AND STRONG.

The advance in the rates of foreign exchange led to more activity in the Gold Room, and the price of gold advanced to 114¾, between which figure and 114¾ it was steady all day. The few operators in gold have the market to themselves for the present, as the stock market absorbs just now the speculative interest of the street. It is the impression that the firmer ruling of gold to-day was assisted by some of the stock cliques, with a view to helping their railway investments, on which a decline in gold seems to reflect inevitable dulness, if not weakness and heaviness. The course of the gold market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	114¾	1 P. M.	114¾
10:15 A. M.	114¾	2 P. M.	114¾
11 A. M.	114¾	3 P. M.	114¾
11:30 A. M.	114¾	4 P. M.	114¾
12 M.	114¾	5 P. M.	114¾
12:57 P. M.	114¾	5:30 P. M.	114¾ a 115

Holders of gold paid from 3 to 6 per cent to have their balances carried. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$21,787,000
Gold balances	785,891
Currency balances	921,668

GOVERNMENTS DULL AND STRONG.

The government list was heavy at the earlier boards, as a sequence of the large sales yesterday, but improved with the advance in gold, although the amount of business was below the average. This department of Wall street feels the general diversion of interest to the railways and miscellaneous shares, which are so active at the Stock Exchange. The purchases are therefore almost wholly for investment, and made by private individuals and some of the moneyed corporations. The market closed strong as follows:—United States currency sixes, 112¾ a 112¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116 a 116¼; do. do., coupon, 116¾ a 116¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110¾ a 110½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111¾ a 111½; do. do., 1864, do., do., 110¾ a 110¾; do do., 1865, do., 110¾ a 110¾; do. do., 1865, do., January and July, 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113¾ a 113¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 106¾ a 106¾; do. do., coupon, 107¾ a 107¾.

MONEY MORE ACTIVE.

There was a better demand for money, owing to the increased volume of speculation at the Stock Exchange, and the rate on miscellaneous collaterals ranged as high as six per cent, although the bulk of business on unobjectionable securities was five. To the government houses the rate was four to five per cent. Commercial paper was without important variation in rates, which ranged from 6 to 7½ per cent for prime double name acceptances.

ADVANCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The leading bankers advanced their rates for foreign exchange, the demand being fair for Saturday's steamer and the market being bare of commercial bills. The range of quotations was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¾ a 109¼; good to prime bankers', 109¼ a 109¾; short sight, 109¾ a 110; Paris, sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.16¼; short sight, 5.15¾ a 5.13¾; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.21¼ a 5.16¼; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36; Amsterdam, 40¾ a 41; Frankfort, 40¼ a 40¾; Bremen, 78¾ a 78¾; Prussian thalers, 70¾ a 71¼.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY AND DULL.

The dulness of the market for the Southern State bonds continues. The only transactions of moment were in the new Tennessees, which were weak and declined to 55¼, but improved in later street dealings. The Virginias were heavy and the general list steady. The latest prices for the Southern list were as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 59¾ a 60; do. new, 54¾ a 55; do. five per cent, 47 a 50; Virginia, ex coupon, 69¼ a 69¾; do. new, 69 a 69½; do. registered stock, 56¼ a 57; do. do., 1866, 66 a 68; do. do., 1867, 61¾ a 62; Georgia sixes, 88 a 90; do. sevens, 94¾ a 95; do. do., interest payable Georgia, 90 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47¾ a 48; do. new, 23¾ a 23¾; Missouri sixes, 93¾ a 93¾; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 93¾; Louisiana sixes, 76 a 76¾; do. sevens, 78 a 80; do. eights, 85 a 86; do. levee sixes, 72¾ a 73; do. do. eights, 91 a 92; Alabama eights, 102 a 103; do. fives, 73 a 75; do. sixes, sterling, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 90 a 91; do., new, 81¾ a 82; do. registered stock, 80 a 85; City of Memphis, sixes, 51 a 52; City of Atlanta eights, 82 a 85; City of Savannah sevens, 89 a 90; City of New Orleans consols, 75 a 76; do. do., railroad issue, 73 a 76; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 74 a 76; do. eights, 67 a 67¾; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 73 a 75; do., second do., 61 a 62; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 85 a 87; do., second do., 78 a 80; do., stock, 43 a 45; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 70 a 71; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by State of Georgia, 81 a 82; Arkansas sevens, 75 a 75¾.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$91,116,656
Gold receipts	559,009
Gold payments	1,439,493
Gold balance	77,390,724
Currency receipts	856,447
Currency payments	2,991,634
Currency balance	1,566,719
General balance	91,212,530
Customs	478,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, May 6—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, cou	116¾	100 shs Penn Coal Co	225
50000 do	116¾	100 Pac M SS Co	43¾
1000 US 5-20, c, '62	111	120 do	43¾
1800 do small	110	500 do bet call	43¾
1,000 US 5's, 10-40, c	107¾	175 Am Mer U Ex	42
7000 US 5-20, c, '65	110¾	100 do b call	42¾
1500 do	110¾	200 U S Express Co	44¾
1000 US 5-20, r, '64	110¾	50 do b c	44
1500 US 5-20, c, '64	110¾	100 Adams Ex b c	63¾
10000 US 5-20, c, '67	113¾	100 Del & H C Co b c	124
60000 do b3	113¾	100 N Y C & H R RR	95¾
15000 do s3	113¾	100 do b10	95¾
25000 do	113¾	200 do s60	95¾
15000 do s3	113¾	200 do	95¾
10000 do	113¾	300 do b c	95¾
2000 Tenn 6's, n	55¾	8000 N Y C & H R c	94¾
5000 do	55	100 Harlem RR	142¾
20000 do	54¾	200 do	142¾
20000 do	54¾	200 do	143
60000 do	54¾	600 Reading RR	102¾
10,000 do	54¾	100 C, C, C & I RR	79¾
2000 Georgia 7's	94¾	1,00 L S & M S RR	99¾
50000 N Car'o's, n	23¾	66 do	99
5000 Tenn 6's, ex c b c	60¼	200 do b c	99¾
10000 Missouri 6's	93	30 do	99¾
5000 Mo 6's, H & St J is	93	400 Clev & Pitts RR	106¾
2,000 N Y 6's, '73	105	200 do s60	105¾
11000 La 6's	76	200 do	106¾
3000 N Y C 6's, '83	85¾	110 do	106¾
25 00 Cen Pacific g ba	92¾	200 Chic & N W RR	80¾
2000 U Pac RR 1st m	86	100 do s30	80
2000 Tol & Wab 2d m	82¾	100 do s60	80¾
10000 Tol & Wab econ b	79¾	500 C & N W pref	91¾
10000 do	79¾	100 N J Central RR	110
4000 do	79¾	100 do	110¾
3000 M & Es 1st m, e	100	45 do	109¾
1000 Chic & R I 1st bds	105	100 do s10	110
6000 C & R I & P R 7's	98¾	700 Chic & R I RR	123¾
2000 St L & I M 1st m bs	84¾	600 Mil & St Paul RR	65¾
4000 Col, C & I C 1st m	85¾	100 do s60	65
3000 C, C, C & I 2d	85	100 do	65¾
4000 Lake S d bds	93	100 Mil & St P pref	79¾
4500 Gt East inc bds	48	200 Tol, Wab & W RR	54¾
2000 Tol, P & W 1st, e d	89	200 do	54¾
10 shs Mer Ex Bk	100	100 Alt & Ter H RR	35¾
50 Bk of America	149	100 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	94¾
5 Bank's & Brokers' As	110¾	200 Ohio & Miss RR	37¾
10 do	110¾	100 do	37¾
30 Cen Nat Bk	111	25 Chic & Alt RR scrip	103
100 Con C of Md	23	64 Morris & Es RR	92
20 Cumb Coal & I b c	44	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	6¾
10 do	45	6 N Y & N H RR	151
100 West U Tel	32¾	100 N Y & N H scrip	140¾
400 Mariposa pref	17¾	50 H & St Jo RR pf	110
100 Boston Water P	18¾	200 C, C & I C RR	19¾

12 o'Clock M. and 2:15 P. M.

$20000 US 6's, '81, c	116	$32500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	112¾
1,000 US 5-20, r, '62	110¾	10,00 US 5's, 10-40, c	107¾
5000 US 5-20, c, '62	111¾	5000 US 5-20, c, '67	113¾
15000 do	111¾	5000 do	113¾
1150 do s3	110¾	1000 do	113
17500 do	111¾	57500 do	113¾
12000 do	11.¾	300 do small	112¾
1000 US 5-20, c, '64	110¾	2000 US 5-20, c, '68	113
27000 US 5-20, c, '65	110¾	2000 do	113¾
21000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	112¾		

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	59¾	100 shs L S & M S RR	99¾
10000 Tenn 6's, n	54¾	200 do	99¾
15000 do	54¾	200 do b c	99¾
6000 N Car 6's	47¾	2600 do	100
1000 Mo 6's	93¾	500 Cleve & Pitts	106¾
10000 do	93¾	100 Chic & N W RR b c	81¾
5000 La 6's, l b	72	200 Chic & N W pref	91¾
2000 Cleve & Pitts, 4th	87	200 N J Central RR	110¾
5000 C, C & I nd C 1st	85¾	71 do	110
100 shs Canton Co	72	200 Mil & St P RR	65¾
200 W U Tel	33	600 do	65¾
10 Cum Coal b c	44¾	1400 do	65¾
10 do	45	100 do b60	66
200 Con C of Md b3	23¾	500 do b60	66
100 U S Express Co	45	200 do	66¾
100 Am M U Ex	42¾	600 do b c	65¾
50 do	42¾	100 Mil & St Paul pf	79¾
100 do	42¾	700 Tol, Wab & W	54¾
100 N Y C & H R RR	95¾	700 Pitts, F W & C gtd	94¾
700 do	95¾	100 Chicago & Alt pref	115
100 do b10	95¾	100 Ohio & Miss RR	37¾
10000 N Y C & H R c	94¾	200 do	37¾
25000 do	95	150 Bost, Hart & Erie RR	6¾
200 Harlem RR	143¾	200 do	6¾
1000 do	144	100 H & St Jo RR pf	109¾
400 L S & M S RR	99¾		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	32¾ a	33	Chic & NW	81¾ a	82
Mariposa pf	17¾ a	18¾	Chic & N W pref	91¾ a	91¾
Pacific Mail	43¾ a	43¾	Rock Island	123¾ a	123¾
N Y Central con	98¾ a	98¾	St Paul	65¾ a	66¾
N Y Cen scrip	94¾ a	95	St Paul pf	79¾ a	79¾
Harlem	144¾ a	145	Tol & Wabash	54¾ a	54¾
Erie	23¾ a	24	Ohio & Miss	38 a	38¾
Reading	102¾ a	103	N J Central	110 a	110¾
Lake Shore	100¾ a	100¾	Bos, Hart & Erie	6¾ a	6¾

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, May 6—6 P. M.

BEESWAX.—We heard of no further sales. Western and Southern were quoted at 36½c. a 37½c.

COCOA was quiet, but quite steady, at 12½c. a 13c., gold, for Guayaquil, in bond; 29c. a 30c. do. for Maracaibo do., and 22½c. a 23c. do. for Caracas.

CANDLES were dull, the demand being confined to small lots. Prices were heavy at 15c. a 20c. for Western and city adamantine, 47c. for patent, and 35c. a 37c. for sperm.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The market was passably active and prices were quite steady at the following quotations:—Sugar shooks, 38 inch heads, $3 a $3 05; do., 36 do., $2 40 a $2 75; molasses do., 32 do., $2 50 a $2 75; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; box do., $30. Hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50; do., 12 feet, $40.

CORDAGE.—There was no change in prices. Manila was quoted at 22c. a 23c.; Sisal rope and bolt rope Russia at 20c., and tarred do. at 17c.

COFFEE.—Rio was steady and firm at our quotations, though we heard of no sales of consequence. Other kinds were dull, but held firmly at former figures. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 15½c.; fair do., 16c. a 16½c.; good do., 17c. a 17½c.; prime do., 18c. a 18½c.; extremes for lots, 15c. a 19c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16½c.; Costa Rica, 16c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 17½c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—With an improved demand from all classes of buyers and comparatively light offerings the market for this staple was firmer, and prices advanced to the extent of ⅛c. per lb., closing steady at the improvement. The sales were 2,109 bales, of which 951 were for export, 872 for spinning and 306 on speculation. Included in the sales were 115 bales to arrive. The business in future deliveries was small, though prices were firm. Sales 200 bales, basis low middling, for June, at 21¾c.; 100 do. for May, at 21¾c.; 200 do. for June, at 21¾c., and 300 do. for July, at 22c. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18¾	18¾	18¾
Good ordinary	20¼	20¾	20¾	21
Low middling	22	22¾	22¾	22¾
Middling	23	23¾	23¾	23¾
Good middling	24	24¾	24¾	24¾

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 5,404 bbls. flour, 600 bags corn meal, 21,341 bushels wheat, 2,448 do. corn, 7,9.0 do. oats, 8,160 do. rye, and 8,520 do. malt. The flour market ruled a shade firmer for low grades, which were in fair export demand. The sales were about 11,000 bbls. Southern flour was quite steady, with a moderate demand. Sales, 800 bbls. Rye flour remained firm, with a moderate demand. The sales were 200 bbls. Corn meal was quiet, but firm, at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 60 a	$4 85
Superfine State	4 85 a	5 00
Extra State	5 00 a	5 25
Choice do	5 25 a	5 75
Superfine Western	4 85 a	5 00
Extra do	5 00 a	5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a	6 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 20 a	5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a	7 00
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a	—
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a	6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 50
Southern choice and family	6 00 a	9 25
Southern superfine	6 00 a	8 00
Rye flour	4 25 a	5 50
Corn meal, city	4 75 a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	4 75 a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 75 a	5 85

—The market for spring wheat was strengthened by an advance in Liverpool, and with a fair demand prices were rather higher, though sales were restricted by the firmness of holders. Winter wheat was steady, with a fair demand. The sales comprised about 75,000 bushels at $1 02 for rejected spring, $1 14 for Illinois, in store; $1 17 a $1 20 for No. 2 spring—the outside price for very choice Milwaukee; $1 29 a $1 30 for amber winter Western, in store; $1 35 for amber Southern and $1 41 a $1 65 for white. Corn was fairly active and 2c. better for new. The sales were about 35,000 bushels at $1 13 a $1 15½ for old mixed, in store; $1 13 a $1 15 for new do. delivered, $1 15 a $1 16 for white and yellow. Rye was dull and nominal at $1 05 a $1 10 for State and Western. Barley malt—Sales of 5,000 bushels State at 95c. Oats were firm, the sales being 80,000 bushels at 62¾c. a 63c. for Western, in store; 64¾c. a 65c. for do. delivered, 67½c. a 70c. for State, 68¾c. for Southern afloat, and 68¾c. for small lots white Ohio afloat.

FISH.—The market for dry cod was fairly active, but the receipts being fair, and the stock quite large, prices were heavy and lower, closing at $7 25 for Georges. There were sold 2,500 quintals at that price. The business in mackerel was only moderate, and prices were inclined to favor buyers. There were sold about 350 bbls. at $27 50 for No. 1 bay, $14 50 for No. 2 do. and $7 50 for No. 3 do. Box herring were dull and nominal at 40c. a 50c. for scaled and No. 1. Other kinds of fish were dull, there being but little demand, but prices were steady at former quotations.

FREIGHTS.—The market was active and firmer for grain, but dull, though quite steady for other articles. The chartering business was dull, the demand for all kinds of tonnage being very light, and rates continued to favor shippers. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 22,500 bushels wheat, at 4d.; 190 bales cotton, at ¼d.; and, per steamer, 60,000 bushels wheat at 4d. a 4½d.; 1,000 do. do. at 5d., closing at 4½d. a 5d.; 75 tierces beef at 2s. 6d., and 300 bales cotton at ¼d. To London, 1,500 bbls. flour at 1s. 9d. The charters were:—A brig to Lisbon, with 1,700 bbls. petroleum at 5s.; a bark to a direct port in Sweden, with 2,000 bbls. crude petroleum at 4s. 1½d.; a bark, 250 tons, to Marseilles, general cargo; a ship, 1,800 tons, from Leghorn to New York, with marble, and a bark to Cadiz, with staves, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was firm, with an improved demand, the sales being 114 bales to arrive at 18c., gold, in bond, and 300 do. to arrive per Childers at the same price. Bags were dull, but unchanged.

HEMP.—We heard of no sales of moment, though prices were steady and firm at 14½c. a 14¾c., gold, for Manila, 5¼c. a 6¾c., do., for jute; 12c. a 12½c., do., for Sisal, and 7c. a 7½c., do., for Tampico, in bond. Jute butts were quoted at 5¼c. Sales 4,000 bales at 4¼c. a 5 1-16c.

HAY was steady, with a moderate demand. We quote:—Shipping, 90c.; retail lots, $1 a $1 15; long rye straw, $1 a $1 05; short do., 85c.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, the demand for all kinds continuing light, but prices were quite steady. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 23¾c. a 24¼c., gold; do., 20 to 23 lbs., 23c. a 23¾c.; do.; Montevideo, 21 to 21 lbs., 22¾c. a 23c., do.; Corrientes, 21 to 23 lbs., 21¾c. a 22c., do.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 22c. do.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 21¾c. a 22c. do.; California, 23 to 25 lbs., 21c. a 21¾c., do.; Central American, trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 19c. a 19½c., do.; not trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 18¾c. a 19c., do.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 19c. do.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 19½c. a 20c., do.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 19c. a 19½c. do.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 19½c.

HOPS.—There was no change to note in the condition of the market. There was a moderate demand for home use and a fair inquiry for export, but sales were restricted, especially for the latter, by the firmness of holders, who demanded and obtained 14c. a 23¾c. for common to prime grades.

LEATHER.—Hemlock sole was active for all grades except light of Buenos Ayres and inferior of common hides, which were dull and nominal at our quotations. The receipts are large, but the sales continue to exceed them. For Union crop the market was dull and heavy. Rough was quiet at former prices. We append the current quotations:—

Hemlock.	B. A. & R. Gde.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	28c. a 29c.	27c. a 28c.	26½c. a 27½c.
Middle	29c. a 30c.	28c. a 29	27½c. a 28½c.
Heavy	28½c. a 29c.	27½c. a 28c.	26c. a 27½c.
Good dam'ged	25½c. a 26½c.	25c. a 26c.	24c. a 25c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, California, 20c. a 22½c.; rough, light, do., 20c. a 33c.; middle and heavy, Orinoco, 30c. a 32c.

Union Crop.	City Slaughter.	Foreign Hide.
Light	39c. a 41c.	34c. a 37c.
Middle	39c. a 41c.	34c. a 38c.
Heavy	38c. a 39c.	34c. a 35c.

Bellies, 20c. a 22c. Oak rough—Light, 32c. a 37c.; middle and heavy, 32c. a 37c.

METALS.—For copper the market was dull, the demand being light, but prices were without particular change. There were sold 100,000 lbs. at 18¾c. for Baltimore and 19¾c. for lake. Spelter was steady with small sales at 6¼c. a 6¾c., gold. Lead was dull but unchanged. Small sales were reported at $5 20 a $6 25, gold, for ordinary. Foreign iron—Scotch pig was in demand but the firmness of holders checked business, and we heard of no sales of moment. Eglinton was quoted at $34; Glengarnock, $35 a $35 50, and Coltness, $37 50. American was dull, but held for full figures. Sales 1,000 tons No. 1 Allentown at $33. We quote:—No. 1, $33 a $34; No. 2, $31 a $32. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $75. Rails, though quiet, were steady at $71 a $72, currency, for American, and $59 a $60, gold, for English. Tin—Pig was firm and active for Straits, which sold to the extent of 500 slabs, at 34¼c., gold. Banca was quoted at 42c., gold, and English, 34¾c., do. Plates were in better demand and firm. There were sold 1,500 boxes assorted charcoal at $8 62½ a $8 75, gold, for I. C., and 3,000 boxes charcoal terne at $7 75 a $8, do.

MOLASSES.—The demand was moderately active for the good and prime grades at steady prices. Other kinds were slow of sale and heavy in value. Sales 40 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and (by auction) 75 do. do. at 50c. a 57c., and a small lot St. Croix at 55c. a 60½c. We quote:—

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	20c. a 23c.	20c. a 23c.
Clayed	26c. a 28c.	22c. a 28c.
Muscovado, refining	28c. a 40c.	— a —
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 45c.	— a —
Porto Rico	40c. a 62c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 65c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 95c.	— a —

NAVAL STORES.—There was a good degree of activity in the market for spirits turpentine, but at lower prices. Holders were generally anxious to realize, and sales were made as low as 42c. a 43½c. to arrive, and 43c. on the spot, the closing prices being about 42½c. to 43½c. for merchantable and shipping lots. There were disposed of 550 bbls. at 42c. a 43½c. to arrive—almost all at the latter price—and 43c. a 44c. on the spot—the latter price for New York bbls. and small lots in store. Rosin—The market extremely quiet, but prices were unchanged. The sales were 850 bbls., in lots, within the range of $2 15 a $2 50 for No. 2, $2 75 a $4 for No. 1, $4 25 a $5 for pale and $5 25 a $8 for extra do. and window glass. Strained was quoted at $2 05 a $2 10 for common to good. Tar was dull, but unchanged. Wilmington was quoted at $2 15 a $2 20.

OILS.—Linseed was in good jobbing demand at full prices, viz:—93c. a 94c., in casks. Some holders demanded as high as 95c. Lard—Prime winter was quoted at $1 20, without further sales. Olive was quoted $1 40 a $1 45. Crude whale, 71c.; bleached winter do., 75c. a 80c.; crude sperm, $1 45 a $1 50; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 65 a $1 70; extra refined pale, 95c. a 97½c.; menhaden, 57½c.; winter neatsfoot, $1 25 a $1 60; bank and straits, 75c., without sales of consequence.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 2 bbls. pork, 107 packages cut meats and 271 kegs lard. The market for pork was dull, the demand being light, but prices were without change of consequence. At the close new mess was held at $29 12½, with $29 bid. There were sold 390 bbls. in lots, at $29 25 a $29 50 for new mess and $25 for extra prime; also 250 bbls. new mess for June delivery at $29 25—closing at about $29 12½. Dressed hogs were dull, closing at 12c. a 12½c. for city. The market for lard was dull and heavy, closing at 16½c. a 16¾c. for prime steam. The demand was very light and the sales were confined to about 150 packages at 16½c. a 16¾c. for common to prime steam. Cut meats were quiet, but prices were firm, especially for pickled hams. Sales 150 packages, within the range of 16¼c. a 17¼c. for pickled hams, 18¾c. a 20c. for smoked and bagged do., and 12c. a 13c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders. Bacon was firm at yesterday's prices. We quote:—Cumberland cut, 13½c. a 14c.; long clear, 15¼c. a 15½c.; short rib, 15c. Beef was steady, with sales of 225 bbls. at $10 a $17 for plain and extra mess. Beef hams were steady at $24 a $30 for common to choice Southern, and $32 a $33 for Western.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, was less active, but very firm at 16c., at which price 600 bbls. were sold. On the Upper Creek 5,000 bbls. were sold at $4 50. Crude in bbls. was in demand, and a sale of a cargo of 2,000 bbls. was rumored on private terms. The market for refined oil on the spot was quiet, but firm at 27¾c. a 28c., the latter price being demanded for cargoes at the close. There was an improved demand for oil for future delivery, and a slight advance in prices was established. There were sold 1,700 bbls. at 27¾c., 2,000 do. for June and July at 28c., 10,500 do. for June, July and August at 28c. a 28¾c., closing at 28¼c., and 1,000 do. for June, at 28c. May, June and July was offered at 28c., with 27¾c. bid. Jobbing lots refined were dull at 29c. a 29c. Naphtha was steady at 10c., at which price the last sale was made. In Philadelphia the market was fairly active and firm, closing, however, rather quiet and weak. The sales were 6,500 bbls. for May and June, at 27¾c.; 5,000 do., for May, seller 1st, on private terms; 4,500 do., for May, June and July, at 27c., and (rumored) 2,500 do., for August to December, at 28c., the market closing at 27¾c. for May, with, however, light offerings.

RICE.—Carolina was steady and firm, with small sales within the range of 6¾c. a 7½c., for common to prime grades.

SEEDS.—Linseed was quiet but firm at $2 10 a $2 20, gold, duty paid. Grass were slow of sale at 14½c. a 15c. for clover, $7 25 a $7 50 for timothy, and $2 20 a $3 25 for rough flax.

SUGAR.—There continued a good demand for raw, and the market was steady at yesterday's prices, the offerings being only moderate. There were sold 1,150 hhds. (chiefly for refining), at 9c. a 10¼c. for Cuba and Porto Rico and 12¼c. for Demerara. Refined was in good demand and firm, closing at 12¾c. a 12¾c. for hard, 11¾c. a 12¼c. for soft white, 11¾c. for extra C and 10¾c. a 11¾c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8¾c. a 8¾c.; fair to good refining, 9c. a 9¼c.; good to prime refining, 9¼c. a 9¾c.; fair to good grocery, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; prime to choice grocery, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8¾c. a 10¾c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 8¾c.; melado, 4¾c. a 9c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8¾c. a 9¾c.; do., 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; do., 13 to 15, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; do., 16 to 18, 10¼c. a 11¼c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12¼c.; do., white, 11¾c. a 12¾c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9c. a 9¾c.; grocery grades, 9¾c. a 10¾c.

SKINS.—The business in both goat and deer was unimportant, but prices were steady at the following quotations:—Goat—Tampico, 55c. a 55c. per lb.; Matamoros, 53c. a 55c.; Vera Cruz, 52¼c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 5 c. a 55c.; Payta, 62c. a 52c.; Curaçoa, 52¾c. a 55c.; Cape, 38c. a 42c., currency. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Central American, trimmed, 40c. a 45c.; do., not trimmed, 35c. a 37¾c.; Sisal, 45c.; Angostura, 38c.; Para, 44c., gold.

SHOT.—Drop were quoted at 7¾c., and buck at 8¾c., with moderate demand.

SOAP.—Castile was quiet, but steady; small sales were effected at 12¾c. a 12¾ c.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was generally quoted at 37c.; no sales of moment were reported.

TALLOW.—The demand was only moderate, but prices were unchanged. Sales 60,000 lbs. at 9¾c. a 9¾c. for common to prime.

TOBACCO.—For Kentucky there was an active demand, chiefly for export, and prices were steady and firm at our quotations. Sales 1,000 hhds. at 7c. a 13c. In seed leaf there was a moderate business transacted within the range of our quotations. We quote:—

Kentucky.	—Light.—	—Heavy.—
Frosted lugs	6¾c. a 7¾c.	—
Partly frosted lugs	7¾c. a 8c.	—
Sound frosted lugs	8¼c. a 8c.	8¾c. a 9¾c.
Common leaf	8¾c. a 9¼c.	9¾c. a 10c.
Medium leaf	9¼c. a 10¾c.	10¾c. a 11¾c.
Good leaf	10¾c. a 11¾c.	11¾c. a 12¾c.
Fine leaf	11¾c. a 12¾c.	12¾c. a 13c.
Selections	12¾c. a 13¾c.	13¾c. a 14c.

Seed Leaf.

Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	12c.	a 15c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts binders and seconds	18c.	a 25c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts wrappery lots	35c.	a 40c.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fine wrappers	45c.	a 55c.
New York State fillers	10c.	a 12c.
New York State average lots	16c.	a 25c.
New York State wrappers	20c.	a 35c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	10c.	a 12c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio average lots	16c.	a 25c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio wrappers	25c.	a 45c.

Havana—Common, 72½c. a 75c.; good, 80c. a 87½c.; fine, 90c. a $1 02½. Yara—I cut, 85c. a $1¼c.; II cut, $1 a $1 02½; average lots, 90c. a 92½c., currency.

Manufactured.

Black work, common and medium, in bond	15c.	a 21c.
Black work, good and fine	22c.	a 26c.
Bright work, common and medium	27c.	a 32c.
Bright work, good and fine	35c.	a 55c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,016 bbls. The demand was more active, and prices were quite steady. Sales 330 bbls. at $1 05 a $1 06, mostly at $1 05, which was the closing price.

WHALEBONE.—New Arctic was quoted at 85c., without further sales.

WOOL.—The market for fleece is extremely quiet, many manufacturers having supplied themselves at the auction sale held yesterday, and prices are heavy for all grades except very fine, which are held at full previous prices on account of their being in small supply. The low and medium grades are only in moderate supply, but sellers are generally anxious to realize, and within the past few days some sales have been made at prices which were refused last week. Pulled wool is very slow of sale, the demand being light and almost entirely for small lots, and prices are weak, though not lower. For Texas the demand continued moderate, but prices are unchanged. California is only moderately active, and the tendency of prices is downward, though most holders refuse to sell except at full previous figures. For foreign the market was dull, but prices were unchanged. The auction sale held yesterday by Messrs. Walter Brown & Co. was well attended and all of the offerings were disposed of, though the bidding was generally without spirit. The prices realized were rather unsatisfactory, though several lots commanded prices almost as high as those asked at private sales. Sales were reported of 105,000 lbs. fleece at 44½c. a 52½c., including 50,000 x and xx Ohio at 49c. a 52½c., 10,000 low Ohio, part at 48¾c.; 15,000 State, Michigan and Western, at 44¾c. a 47½c.; 5,000 unmerchantable, part at 36c.; 3,500 Southern at 32c.; small lot unwashed and combing on private terms; also 60,000 lbs. pulled at 35c. a 42c. for super and extra and No. 1; 25,000 lbs. Texas, part at 26c. a 30c., 20,000 lbs. California at 19c. a 22c. for fall and 26c. a 28c. for spring; 2,500 lbs. fine sorts, and a small lot domestic on private terms.

AN OLD STABBING AFFRAY—FATAL RESULT.

Information was received at the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon that Patrick Welsh had died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a stab wound. On St. Patrick's Day deceased and Michael Martin, who lived at No. 523 Second avenue, drank to excess, and while in that condition became involved in a quarrel and fought desperately for several minutes. Martin, who came out second best in the fight, drew a jackknife and stabbed his antagonist in the left groin, inflicting a terrible wound. Welsh was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he improved rapidly for a time, but eventually pyemia set in and he sank gradually till Wednesday evening, when death ensued. Martin, who attempted to escape immediately after the stabbing, was secured and is supposed to still be in custody. Coroner Flynn has taken charge of the case and will make an investigation on Tuesday next. Deceased has left a small family.

UTAH GOLD MINING.—The "President" has for years discountenanced not only mining but prospecting through his domains. Up to last June the few who went out on such errands did not return, and have not since been heard from, or have been warned off, which means a great deal here. Since that time placer digging has been going on at Bingham's cañon, some twenty miles from here, and notwithstanding the lack of water, over $150,000 in dust have been brought by the two banking houses here, and it is estimated that three times the amount has been sent to San Francisco for assay and coinage. The silver mines of Cottonwood and other cañons are now attracting the most attention. One firm has shipped three hundred car loads of ore to San Francisco in the past four months. Some of it brings $266 a ton in silver, aside from forty per cent of lead, which covers freight and other expenses, but the average yield has been about $150 a ton.—*Scientific Journal.*

NORTHERN CHIVALRY.

A Knightly Tilt at Prospect Park.

It is proposed to hold two tournaments on the 19th and 20th instant at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, where the tilts and contests of ancient times will be practically shown. Knights, ladies and pages from all parts of the country are expected to be present, and the approving smiles of the Queen of Beauty of the occasion will be gallantly contended for by experts with the chivalrous lance and blade. The prizes for the successful competitors in the knightly joust are both beautiful and costly. All the prominent generals of the army are invited to attend. The affair promises to be very brilliant and highly entertaining.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ASPELL—HODGES.—On Wednesday evening, May 4, at Zion church, by Bishop Southgate, JOHN W. S. ASPELL to MARIE DIAMOND, daughter of P. H. Hodges, all of this city.

BRADLEY—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday evening, May 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Stephen D. Brown, D. D., Mr. FRANKLIN BRADLEY, of Brooklyn, to Miss ANNA M., eldest daughter of W. H. Baldwin, Esq., of this city.

BALTES—VOLMER.—On Wednesday, May 4, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Thomas E. Tripler, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Midleit, FERNANDO BALTES to LIZZIE VOLMER, all of this city.

CAMPBELL—THOMPSON.—On Thursday evening, May 5, by Rev. W. W. Newell, WILLIAM CAMPBELL to ISABELLA THOMPSON, both of this city.

CORCORAN—MCGIVNEY.—On Wednesday morning, April 27, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. P. H. Glackmeyer, S.J., of St. Lawrence church, Yorkville, Mr. THOMAS CORCORAN to Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MCGIVNEY, both of Yorkville.

MCWILLIAMS—JEFF.—At Powelton, DANIEL MCWILLIAMS to ROSA MARIA JEFF, late of Coundon, England, now of Powelton.

West Hartlepool and Bishop Auckland papers please copy.

Died.

BOLDEN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, May 6, CLAUS BOLDEN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Grand and Ninth streets, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

BARBARIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 6, GEORGE C. BARBARIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Old St. Ann's church, corner of Washington and Sands streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BRADLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 5, BRIDGET BRADLEY, aged 56 years.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Douglass, 148 Park avenue, near Carlton avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BOHEN.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 6, TIMOTHY BOHEN, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 383 Madison street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, precisely.

BEADEL.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 4, WASHINGTON, son of Joseph W. Beadel, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends and those of his father are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Episcopal church, Classon avenue, between Myrtle and DeKalb avenues, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

BRYAN.—At Homeland, Hunt's Point, Westchester county, on Wednesday, May 4, WILLARD FRANCIS, twin son of Oliver and Frances A. Bryan, in the 5th year of his age.

Funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem bridge for the half-past one o'clock boat from Peck slip; also at Mott Haven depot.

COOK.—On Thursday, May 5, at the residence of her brother, Commodore T. A. Hunt, New Haven, Conn., SUSAN M. COOK, in the 69th year of her age.

CHRIST.—At Paris, France, suddenly, on Thursday night, May 5, THEODORE CHRIST, brother-in-law of Charles Delmonico.

EDGAR.—In Jersey City, on Friday, May 6, MARGARET EDGAR, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 307 Grove street.

GALLOWAY.—On Friday, May 6, after a long illness, at his residence, 4.8 Second avenue, ROBERT GALLOWAY, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock.

GONNOUD.—On Wednesday, May 4, ALICE, the beloved wife of James Gonnoud, and the daughter of the late Paul McGinn, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 312 West Forty-second street, thence to the church of the Holy Cross, Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where a high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 6, GEORGE M. HARRISON, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, 205 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, to St. Mary's Catholic church, Hoboken, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

KISSAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 5, ADELINE, wife of James A. Kissam, and daughter of the late Daniel Kissam, of New York.

Funeral services at her late residence, Warren street, between Carlton and Vanderbilt avenues, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock. Flatbush avenue cars.

KELLY.—On Thursday, May 5, at fifteen minutes of nine A. M., JOHN KELLY, a native of Naas parish, Kildare county, Ireland, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 409 Hudson street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LOW.—On Wednesday morning, May 4, after a lingering illness, EMELINE, wife of James Low, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 East Twenty-second street, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

MINER.—On Thursday, May 5, ROSEVELT B. MINER, aged 24 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, at No. 221 Fifth street, near the Bowery. The remains will be taken to the Union cemetery at Rye for interment on Monday morning. Train leaves New Haven Railroad depot at nine o'clock A. M.

MURPHEY.—On Friday, May 6, JANE, wife of Marquis Murphey, aged 63 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 46 West Washington place, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOLLOY.—On Thursday, May 5, BERNARD MOLLOY, a native of Shannon Bridge, Kings county, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 41 Madison street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCMAHAN.—On Thursday, May 5, MARY MCMAHAN, oldest daughter of the late Owen McMahan, of East Twelfth street, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 527 East Twelfth street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MCSORLEY.—After a long and painful illness, CHARLES MCSORLEY, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1,053 Third avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

PUCKHAFER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 5, ANNIE PUCKHAFER, aged 48 years.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 11, Marion street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, May 5, H. S. REYNOLDS, late of Springfield, Mass., aged 68 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, S. G. Negus, 126 Grove street, Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STELLE.—At his residence, No. 8 George street, New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, May 4, B. D. STELLE.

Funeral Monday afternoon. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to meet at his late residence at two, and at the First Baptist church, Piscataway, at three P. M. Sermon at the church.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 5, at the residence of his son, W. A. Smith, IRA SMITH, Sen., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from the South Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Spear's, corner Clinton and Amity streets.

SKILLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 6, ELLEN M., youngest daughter of the late John Skillman, of that city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 74 Remsen street, on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock.

STAMMERS.—On Thursday, May 5, of disease of the kidneys, WILLIAM STAMMERS, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 92 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

SQUIRES.—On Wednesday evening, May 4, JOHN H. SQUIRES, eldest son of John A. and Mary R. Squires, aged 22 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 271 Seventh street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WHITE.—At half-past three o'clock on Friday morning, May 6, Mr. JAMES WHITE, late of the Metropolitan Police Department, in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at one o'clock P. M., on Sunday, May 8, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John McDonald, Pulaski street, near Broadway, between Reid and Stuyvesant avenues, Brooklyn, E. D.

WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 6, MARY, wife of John Wilkinson, of Baltimore, Md., aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 403 Pacific street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

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GENERAL JORDAN'S RETURN.

Past History and Present Condition of the Revolutionary Movement in Cuba.

No Lack of Men and Pluck to Push on the Fight, but Only of Arms.

Leaving the Tented Field, General Jordan Comes on a Diplomatic Mission to the United States to Feel the Popular Pulse and Try and Touch the Popular Pocket—What He is Going to Do and What He Expects to Accomplish.

Among the passengers on the steamer Morro Castle, arriving in this city yesterday from Havana, via Nassau, N. P., was General Jordan, whose name during the past year has figured so conspicuously in connection with the progressive movements of the revolution still dragging its slow length along in the "ever faithful isle." A veteran soldier, having graduated at West Point in the same class with General Sherman, whose roommate he was, and the late General Thomas and served with honorable distinction twenty one years in the United States Army, and at the outbreak of the rebellion going over to the Confederate side, in compliance with his irresistable instincts as a Southerner, he being a native of Virginia, and in fighting on this side winning a military record second in bold personal pluck and gallantry to none of the Confederate chieftains, he comes back to the United States from his late campaigns in Cuba the same hardy and determined soldier he has always been. His complexion is a rich and ruddy bronze, by his exposure to the fierce rays of a tropical sun; but his keenly penetrative eyes look all the brighter and sharper for it, while his figure is not a whit less erect than two decades of years ago, and his step as firm and elastic as in his palmiest younger days.

THE GENERAL'S CUBAN CAREER EPITOMIZED.

General Jordan, as will be remembered, left this city on the 4th day of May a year ago in the steamer Perit for Cuba, his newly selected field for achieving additional military renown. He did not go on any fillibustering expedition. In the first place his sympathies were largely aroused for the Cubans struggling for their independence, and, opportunely with his sympathies as an old soldier, overtures were made to him to go there and organize and discipline the revolutionary army. Landing in a week's time at the Bay of Nipe, he was immediately placed in command of the Cuban forces in what was known as the Department of the East, comprising the districts of Holguin, Bayamo and Santiago de Cuba. He remained in command of this department until July, when, the office of chief of staff being created, he was given this responsible position, and therefore went to Camaguey, the central point of the revolutionary movement. He remained here until the 1st of October, engaged in organizing the Cuban forces as far as practicable with the limited number of men then in the field and the insufficiency of arms. After having been engaged in this laborious duty for two months and a half General Quesada turned over to his command the entire Cuban forces, which command he held until the middle of last March, when he left to come to the United States. The

OBJECT OF HIS COMING HERE

was to arouse the sympathies of the American people on behalf of the fighting Cubans. To do this he considered it essential to come here in person, and give a full, a truthful statement of the facts of the case, as they existed and still exist there. The information reaching here of the progress of events in Cuba, he knew, came through unreliable channels, most of the news being manufactured to suit Spanish purposes, and that it was important to counteract the effect of these persistently untruthful statements. Another thing causing him to come here, and also having weighty influence with the Cuban authorities, under whose advice and sanction his visit is now made, was to take such steps as might suggest themselves after his arrival to procure arms for the Cubans, of which they are now sadly in want, and with which the latter might fight against arms furnished from the United States to the Spanish forces. He accordingly comes here fully accredited to the Cuban agents in this city and elsewhere, who will fully co-operate with him in his efforts in behalf of the Cuban cause. He does not propose to violate any neutrality laws of the United States, but in every respect act strictly in accordance with the laws of this country. In carrying out his programme he will lay the subject before Congress and endeavor to convince our representatives at the national capital that the people of Cuba have claims upon our sympathy and aid. His main hope, however, is in a direct appeal to the people of the country at large, and particularly in soliciting aid for the suffering women and children of Cuba, many of whom are to-day almost naked and utterly destitute, and he thinks that the same feeling that prompted sending assistance to the starving population of Ireland a few years since, and to the people of Crete at a later period, should be aroused on behalf of the impoverished and suffering Cubans, who, in addition to penury and misery, are suffering from the horrors of a cruelly waged civil war.

INTERVIEWING THE GENERAL.

Immediately on the arrival of the Morro Castle at Quarantine, a HERALD reporter went on board the steamer, and, introducing himself to General Jordan, was received with marked courtesy, and to his questions upon the present condition of affairs in Cuba, his own operations there, and the object of his visit to the United States, very prompt and full answers were given. The General shows no reticence, but is frank in his statements. It is evident to any one after a moment's talk that his sympathies are deeply and earnestly enlisted in the Cuban cause, and that he means to fight it out on this line with determination and all the vigor of personal energy—with determination as a soldier on the one hand and unyielding persistency as a diplomat on the other—until Cuba is free, which, he says emphatically, is only a question of time.

"What did you find to be the condition of affairs when you first arrived in Cuba?" we asked, plunging *in medias res*, after a few preliminary inquiries as to his health and the voyage.

"I found the people in revolt in every portion of the island," he promptly responded, "the white population, negroes and all. They were all anxious for arms, and all opposed to being kept longer under Spanish rule. Where one hundred arms could be supplied the people at any place they at once rose in rebellion against the Spanish government."

"Was there any organization of the army?"

"Not at all. The revolutionists were only so many bands of guerillas, small detachments of men, fighting collectively for one common cause, but fighting separately on their own hook."

"Did they develop the right sort of material for good soldiers?"

"As good material as could be asked for. They showed prompt submission to military discipline and a quickness as well as eagerness in learning whatever was taught them. What was wanted, most of all, were officers who could speak Spanish."

"What was the size of the army?"

"It was necessarily small when I first assumed command, as it necessarily is now; but from want of arms, and no other reason. Where one man could be armed—and it is so still—five and six stood ready to take arms if they could only be furnished them. I could arm to-day in the Cinco Villas, alone, 30,000 men, and all as good fighters as can be found anywhere. It is a shame how England and this government have both acted in this matter. Through the operations of their so-called neutrality laws, they have stopped 15,000 stand of arms from reaching Cuba. If these arms had reached Cuba the island would to-day, if not wholly free from Spanish dominion and persecution, at least have driven it to a few points of Havana."

"How about the bravery of the Cubans?"

"They are brave as men can be, and have the stubbornness of bulldogs. I will give you one instance, and I might give many like it, to prove what I say. At the battle on last New Year's Day at Las Minas with Puello, I had under my command only 548 men—infantry, cavalry and artillery—all counted. The artillery consisted of one gun, and this not a very formidable weapon. I had ten rounds of ammunition. Puello had, according to his own statement, 2,500, and these including the choice troops in the Spanish army, embracing detachments from such districts as Chiclona, Rejara, Madrid and the marine infantry. He had four pieces of artillery and among the troops were 250 cavalry. The battle lasted one hour and fifteen minutes. The loss of the enemy, according to his own acknowledgment, was 600 killed and wounded, including thirty-six officers. I lost two killed and twelve wounded. My men charged twice in solid column. They were both magnificent charges—bold, dashing and spirited."

"A good fight that on your side."

"It certainly was. One thing that greatly helps the Cuban side is the topography of the country."

"How long do you give the war to last?"

"Under the present system there will be no end to it. Cuba cannot be conquered; that is a settled fact."

"Well, General, do you think Cuba will finally achieve her independence?"

"Certainly," he answered. "Even if left to her present scanty resources of arms and ammunition, in the end the Cubans will gain their independence, but after a long war, with great vicissitudes, great loss of life, and a deplorable waste of property; with fearful hardships for the women and children, especially, who already have but little clothing. All the colonies of Spain, with no greater resources than those of Cuba, have been able to throw off the yoke of the mother country, and I feel Cuba will be no exception."

"So you apprehend no compromise with Spain?"

"Not at all. The Cubans are still as resolute in their determination to make no compromise with Spain, still as bitter in their hatred of Spaniards, and still as hopeful as ever. All reports to the contrary are absolutely false. There has been no reaction and comparatively few presentations for amnesty or pardon, while those who have done so were influenced solely by fear either for their persons or property—chiefly among the more ignorant country people, encumbered by large families in need of clothing, and driven to live in the woods by the close proximity of Spanish posts. The hearts of these people, with rare exceptions, are as hostile to Spanish power as ever; and a few striking successes on the side of the patriots will speedily strip Spain of nearly every Cuban adherent."

"To what do you attribute the want of success thus far?"

"Bad councils and worse leaders. Napoleon Arango carried no followers with him. He had no influence at all. Ambition, animated by a weak brain, wrecked him early in the struggle, for he was guilty of acts and omissions that resulted in the murder of his brave brother Augusto by the Spaniards in the most atrocious Spanish manner, and the subsequent inertia of Napoleon made all distrust or despise him, especially as after having assumed an arrogant tone in a note to one of the chiefs in Camaguey some months ago, he submitted quietly to a terribly searching rejoinder, involving the charge that he was a traitor at heart without the personal courage to follow its inspirations. When I first went to Camaguey in August, 1869, Arango, in a brief interview at Savanilla, then the seat of government, professed to be a devoted adherent of the revolution and complained of the injustice which had been done him by contrary imputations. He also asserted that there would have been far greater progress in the revolution but for the gross mismanagement of the military leaders, especially in connection with arms and ammunition brought into the country. Afterwards, in January, 1870, when the command of operations had fallen upon me, Napoleon's brother, Fernando, called at headquarters, and, through several staff officers, made overtures to me in Napoleon's behalf—that is, for his military employment—with strong assurances of Napoleon's earnest desire now to take an active part in the struggle. Nevertheless it was not deemed expedient to call or have Napoleon about headquarters."

"The impression here is that he will be of no service to Spain; for not only is he generally regarded as a traitor to Cuba but a recreant to the memory of a brother who was led to death through an unfortunate confidence in his advice."

"Very likely; but enough of him. I will say a word of Camaguey, which at present is to the Cuban revolution what Virginia was to the Confederates—the seat both of the civil government and of military organization. There, too, are the chief manufactories of military supplies, including powder, all the constituents of which are abundant, except sulphur, which has been recently secured to an effective extent. While General Jordan had Puello by the throat at Arroyo Hondo Goyeneche moved out of Puerto Principe with a heavy column to destroy the military shops and stores supposed to be concentrated in the district of Najasa, but he effected absolutely nothing, having only seized 300 pairs of shoes and a few reams of letter paper, without interrupting the making of powder half a day. After this *fiasco* he marched to find Puello, only to see with his own eyes the unmistakable traces of the defeat inflicted upon the Spanish General-in-Chief in Camaguey on New Year's Day. Then retracing his steps toward Puerto Principe he only escaped a like defeat at Checo by the misconduct of a small force under an incompetent chief, who cravenly deserted his post and left open at one point in the line to be taken by a petty detachment of Spaniards."

"How do the opposing forces stand?"

"A very large Spanish force has been assembled since the middle of January in Camaguey, one greatly superior to that which the Cubans can oppose for want of arms. But happily for the cause of liberty the Spanish operations have been utterly wanting in energy and celerity, so that the season is nearly exhausted without results in any degree commensurate with the scale of forces employed. The insignificance of those results may be measured when it is known they include only the surrender of Napoleon Arango, and the killing in battle up to the first of April at most of fifteen and the wounding of not more than fifty Cubans, effected at the expense of not less than 800 killed and wounded, including thirty-five to forty officers. Such is the nature of the country that the Cubans readily elude the clumsy, elephantine movements of their adversary, whose victims, therefore, are only the few old or young noncombatants, whom they surprise and butcher after a fashion which shows the Spanish soldiers of 1870 are worthy successors of those who disgraced humanity in Flanders under Alva and Parma."

"Will active military movements continue?"

"The rainy season is now near at hand; its advent will force the cessation of Spanish operations, not so much on account of the condition of the roads as the inability of Europeans to stand exposure to alternate rain and summer sun without fatal fevers. The natives and, even Americans from the United States do not suffer the same inconvenience, and many, therefore, take substantial advantage of the season for operations against isolated Spanish posts, and especially against their communications. Meanwhile the Cubans are not idle. Leather is abundant in the country, and shoes are being made to supply the soldiers, and saddlery also for the cavalry. Even a few very good Remington carbines likewise have been manufactured. One of the most energetic officers of the Cuban service, Cornelio Porro, has been made Quartermaster and Commissary General—a man of wealth and great influence in the country. He will develop and render available its resources, which, under the previous want of system, were wasted with lamentable inattention."

"How about the news sent here from Cuba?"

"All the reports set afloat by telegrams through Havana of the rapid dissolution of free Cuba are mere shadow inventions. President Cespedes has no idea of surrendering his post to Gabriel Fortuno or to any one else, even the Viceroy of Spain. The Cuban Congress has not abdicated its powers. Spanish columns may traverse the country, and families may have to scatter and betake themselves to the woods for the time; but the substantial results are very much the same as when a stone is cast into a pool—a splash, a ripple for a little while, and then all becomes quiet as before. People in the United States have not been able, perhaps, to understand why it has been that if the people of Cuba are generally engaged in the revolution no greater advantages have been gained by the patriots in their operations."

"How about the emancipation of the negroes?" we asked further, pursuing still our interrogatories.

"That's a matter I wish the public to fully understand. It has been denied, as I see in the papers, by Senator Sumner and others that the negroes in Cuba have been set free. The statement of their being set free is true. The Cubans have manumitted all their slaves. They have the same rights and privileges as the whites. They can vote equally with the whites."

"Do you have any negro soldiers?"

"Plenty of them, and could have plenty more if we had arms for them. The negroes fight side by side with the whites. A good many of the officers are negroes. My own escort is commanded by a negro sergeant, and one-third of the men under him are whites."

"What kind of arms have you?"

"A little of all kinds; anything the men can get hold of that will do any sort of service in battle. Some are very sorry-looking weapons. The barrels of some of the muskets have to be tied to the stocks to keep them from parting company."

"What is the uniform?"

"Of that medley class worn by Falstaff's recruits at Gad's Hill. Everything is alike in poorness, but unlike in every other respect. Those who are not nearly naked feel they have special cause for thankfulness. The worst is most of the men being without shoes, which is a great detriment to marching."

"How about rations?"

"The army subsists on the country. There is plenty to eat. Meat is in abundance, as also fruits and vegetables. Happily there is no danger of starving either now or in the future."

"How about pay?"

"They receive no pay, and the only hope of any is in their achieving their independence."

"What is the condition of the Spanish troops?"

"They have abundant arms, including, beside the best ordinary military rifles and muskets, plenty of Remington's breech-loading rifles, one of the best arms ever placed in a soldier's hands. The worst is all these came from the United States. My only hope is that I will get some just as good to fight against them. The Spanish forces are also finely uniformed, and, in fact, lack nothing soldiers could possibly require except pluck and fighting for a good and worthy cause."

"Are all the stories true about their treatment of prisoners?"

"No story too bad could be told against them. They will keep no prisoners. They massacre them on the spot. We have attempted to open negotiations with them on the subject. It is of no use. The reply is, 'Kill all the prisoners you take. There is plenty men in Spain to take their places.' Our men know that they must win a battle or die, and they fight accordingly."

We might fill several columns giving in full the continuation of the interview. He went over the whole operations of the war from its outbreak in October, 1868, up to the time of his leaving Cuba. No one could more graphically describe its various bloody contests, or more intelligently point out the gross exaggerations of the accounts as transmitted through Spanish sources. His familiarity with the subject is as complete as it is wonderful. He gave the following as the military districts of Cuba when he left and their respective commanders:—District of Santiago de Cuba, commanded by Major General Donato del Marmol; District of Holguin, commanded by Major General Julio Peralta; District of Tunas, commanded by Major General Vicente Garcia; District of Camaguey, commanded by Major Generals Ignacio Agramonte and Manuel Roga; District of Santi Espiritu, commanded by Major General Garcia; District of Remedios, commanded by Major General Hernandez; District of Trinidad, commanded by Major Generals Adolfo Cavada and Cienfuego, and the District of Bayamo, commanded by Major General Modesto Diaz. The final destiny of the country, he says, is to achieve her independence and then to be annexed to the United States. This island, seven hundred miles long by from forty to one hundred and twenty miles in width, with a population now numbering over a million souls, he says, will be a splendid acquisition to this country. Of her soil, productions and climate he speaks in terms of the highest praise. The Bay of Nipe, he says, is incomparably better than the Bay of Samana for a United States naval station. An interesting portion of his narrative is his description of his manner of getting away from the island. He did not run away, as the Spanish authorities have seen fit to promulgate, because he was disgusted with the Cubans and fighting for their cause, and getting frightened for his own personal safety. He came away to go back again, but came away because he believes in a short visit to this country he can accomplish more good than he could by remaining in Cuba. On the night of the 6th of April last he embarked on a small sloop off the north coast of Camaguey. He had to remain on board some time waiting a favorable opportunity to elude the vigilance of the Spanish fleet. At length, on a dark and stormy night, and the wind being favorable, they hoisted sail, but no lights, and quietly stole away through a channel lined with gunboats. They passed five, going within 200 yards of one of them, without being discovered, though their discovery must have resulted, as he well knew, in the capture and death of himself and all his party; but as there was no other way of escaping he took this chance. Two hundred miles sail carried him to Nassau, N. P., where he arrived after two days and three nights' sail, and thence on the 2d instant took passage on the Morro Castle for this city, and arriving here just a year and two days after setting forth on his mission to help to make Cuba free.

WHAT A STAFF OFFICER OF THE GENERAL SAYS.

Accompanying General Jordan on the steamer were two members of his staff—Lieutenant Colonel Francisco del Castillo and Major Jaspar Betancourt. Both are natives of Cuba and representatives of two of the oldest and wealthiest families on the island. It was their good fortune, however, to be educated in this country. They are gentlemen of superior intelligence, and have proved themselves most efficient co-operators of the General. They, with thousands of others, forming the ruling men of wealth and position on the island, have staked their fortunes and their lives on the issues of the revolution. Our reporter had also a lengthy interview with Lieutenant Colonel Castillo. He corroborates entirely the statements of the General, as also those embodied in the subjoined letter of General Ryan. He and two brothers at the outbreak of the revolution owned five large sugar estates. These two brothers have fallen victims to the war. The elder of them, a general at the time of his death, was killed on the enemy's intrenchments at the storming of their works at Mira de Pona, where General Jordan gave Puello battle, and for his gallantry was rewarded by decent burial, the only deed of the kind known to have been done by the enemy during the war, the dead, those killed in battle, as well as those taken prisoners and afterwards massacred, being left a prey to buzzards. He is particularly savage against Napoleon Arango, whom he designates as the Benedict Arnold of Cuba, and whose recent proclamation, which was published in the HERALD, he pronounces a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. He has every confidence in the final victory of the Cubans, but says the earnest hope of all is that the island will be finally annexed to the United States. The Cubans have coast guards all about the island, and no one is permitted to leave without the consent of the government. The Spanish fleet is stationed all along the Bahama channel from Nuevitas to Cardenas. All the Cubans, he says, are opposed to the Spanish government. Many have not yet had the courage to openly avow this, as such avowal would jeopardize their property and lives; but let the tide turn in favor of the revolutionists and they would turn very quickly, he asserts, if plenty of arms could be furnished them. There would be no lack of adherents, but a general rush to their side, enforcing speedy and complete victory to the revolutionary army.

Letter from Brigadier General Ryan.

We give below a letter written to a friend in this city by Brigadier General W. A. C. Ryan. The difficulties that hedged themselves about the departure of this gentleman for Cuba, his arrest by the United States authorities, and his escape, and a variety of miscellaneous adventures before he finally got away are well remembered. He was then known as Colonel Ryan, but since joining the Cuban revolutionary army has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, with command of the cavalry forces of the revolutionists. General Jordan and others speak of him as a very brave and efficient officer. The following is the letter:—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
PUERTO ESCONDIDO, Cuba, March 21, 1870.

MY DEAR FRIEND—This is the first opportunity I have had to send you a letter, and as my time is now limited this one must be short. I arrived here safe on the 22d of January and found General Jordan in command of the army. I tendered my services as a volunteer, and have been trying to do a little for these poor struggling people. It is truly a struggle, for they have to encounter every difficulty. There are not over 7,000 arms in the revolution, although there are over 100,000 men ready to take up arms when they can get them. There is the very best material here for making soldiers; the men fight remarkably well, and are capable of enduring great hardships; they are devoted to the cause, and soldier under difficulties, as over two-thirds of the soldiers are without clothing or shoes—in fact, they are naked, and remind me more of the Western Indian, in dress, than anything I have seen since leaving the Rocky Mountains. Yes, I have seen Cubans fight, and know that they fight well; all that is wanted here are arms, ammunition, clothing and a few good American officers, and Cuba will soon be free from her tyrannical oppressors.

The Cubans are all anxious for an annexation to the United States; they say that they would never have taken up arms had they not supposed that the United States wanted the island. The revolution can never be put down. The United States government should step in and stop further bloodshed. This island should not be lost to the United States. Why is it that Mr. Sumner and other leaders of our republican party feel authorized to deny the actuality of the abolition of slavery by the patriots of Cuba? Why the apathy and cold, cruel indifference with which our people on an American people fighting for life, for home, for liberty and independence of the merciless Spaniards? I find all this hard to explain here, where these questions are asked me by those who had confidently looked for warm, practical sympathy, not the practical hostility they have actually had to meet from the government of the United States, in its harsh execution of an odious un-American neutrality law. I say hostility, for while Cubans are prevented so inflexibly from obtaining means of self-defence the best arms employed by their ruthless enemy (with unlimited ammunition) are bought without hindrance in New York. Yes, my dear friend, these Americans here are denied in their brave struggle the least opportunity to get arms and ammunition, and yet the very arms with which they are murdered with incredible ferocity are supplied from the United States. Let me tell you that a law under which such injustice becomes possible, or is made the excuse for it, is a shame to the American people—a disgrace to the statute books of the nation! If to-day there is a slave on this superb island—and there are a great number—it is because of that odious law; it is because of the apathy of republican statesmen to the struggle between Cubans and Spaniards; because of the blindness that prevails in high places in the United States to the real nature of the questions involved in this revolution. Wheresoever the patriots have made head there slavery has been effectually extinguished, and the negroes placed upon a footing of absolute equality with the white race, exercising all privileges known to their late masters, and fighting side by side with them in the same company, not separately, as in the late war at home. That this state of affairs does not extend over every foot of the island is due to that law, and, as a consequence, the people of the United States practically are responsible for the existence of slavery here. For only thus Spain has been able to maintain possession of some of the large planting districts of the Cinco Villas, where the slaves are most numerous. There slavery still exists in full force, and negroes are bought and sold just as before, while the profits of their forced labor go to maintain Spanish supremacy, that is slavery in the island. Are Mr. Sumner and his associates willing to accept this responsibility? I am sure not. and his future would surely make that impossible.

Nothing that I can say to you would convey an adequate idea of the resources and undeveloped elements of commerce and wealth which exist in Cuba only waiting for independence and annexation to become a vast source of wealth. The climate is delicious; the soil rich and easily cultivated; cattle thrive here wonderfully upon the nutritious natural pastures; sugar cane need only to be planted once in fifteen years; railroads can be built very cheaply; fine harbors abound, and only the success of Spain can keep torpid all these marvellous resources, these boundless elements of commercial and industrial activity. Moreover, the island has inexhaustible mines of gold, silver and copper; quarries of marble and other useful stones, matchless inlets for navigation, fine water powers, forests of oak, mahogany, walnut, lignite and other useful woods; vast and uncultivated plains of great fertility, with towering mountains, beautiful valleys and enchanting landscapes. With such natural advantages can the mind of man conceive the changes that would follow the advent of railroads and the suppression of slavery? Immediately there would be opened a broad, varied field for American capital, industry and intelligence, which would soon convert these vast plains into fruitful fields, and give comfort and employment to thousands of intelligent men, who would extract untold millions from the mines, and rear another great State, replete with freedom, happiness and art.

"How has kind Heaven adorned this happy land
And scattered blessings with a wasteful hand!
But what avail her inexhaustive stores,
Her bloomy mountains and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart—
The smiles of nature and the charms of art—
While proud oppression in her valleys reigns
And tyranny usurps her once happy plains?"

In contemplating all these advantages and attractions we can but predict a glorious future for Cuba, once the yoke of tyranny shall be removed. Since my arrival in the island I have received the utmost attention from the people. I have never found a more hospitable and kind-hearted people. Hoping that you are in the enjoyment of good health, I remain your friend,

W. A. C. RYAN.

STATE CANALS.

Correspondence Between Senator Hardenbergh and the Merchants of New York.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK, April 30, 1870.

HON. JACOB HARDENBERGH:—

DEAR SIR—On behalf of the members of the Produce Exchange we respectfully and cordially invite you to meet them at the Exchange, in the city of New York, on any day which will be agreeable to you. Our merchants are most eager to welcome you, and to thank you as the leader of the canal reforms this year—reforms which will exert incalculable influence on the future. We cannot allow the great services you have rendered the commercial interests of the State and country to pass without testifying in an open and unmistakable manner our hearty appreciation of your labors, and our great respect and esteem for you as a public officer and a public spirited citizen. Trusting that you will name an early day for meeting our members, we remain very truly yours,

STEPHEN D. HARRISON,
President Produce Exchange.

Josiah M. Fiske & Co., Jesse Hoyt & Co., Archibald Baxter, Williams & Guion, C. H. Marshall & Co., David Dows & Co., Franklin Edson & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Isaac H. Reed, R. H. Laimbeer & Co., E. W. Coleman & Co., C. B. Lockwood & Co., W. H. Newman, A. E. Masters, Bneil & Whitney, Madison M. Caleb, Shaw & Co., Hughes, Hickox & Co., John S. Ward, Boyd & Hincken, Snow & Burgess, Cragin & Co., Knapp & Co., Robert P. Getty, A. E. Kent & Co., S. Emmett Getty, Cook & Sledge, Flint & Co., E. O. Lamson, Lane, Son & Co., E. H. Tompkins & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons, Carlos Cobb, Holt & Co.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK, May 5, 1870.

STEPHEN D. HARRISON, President Produce Exchange:—

MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your note of April 30, enclosing a communication from the members of the Produce Exchange of this city. The invitation contained in the note does me honor overmuch. I hasten to embrace the opportunity of being introduced personally to the merchants of New York—men through whose instrumentality, chiefly, a great good to this State and country has been accomplished. And I beg leave to state, and wish you would communicate to the Board over which you have the honor to preside, that I will be in the Exchange on Monday next, at one o'clock, if it is convenient to the gentlemen who have flattered me by this invitation. With great respect, I remain, &c.,

J. HARDENBERGH.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange was held and it was unanimously resolved that all the members of the Exchange should assemble on Monday, at one o'clock, at the Exchange, to welcome Senator Hardenbergh.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD TROUBLE.

All was quiet yesterday on the line of the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the commuters backing down from their position of antagonism against the company and complying with the requirements of the road. Conductor Hubbard, against whom was a warrant for assault and battery, for having ejected Mr. John Hone, Jr., of Morristown, appeared before Justice Dean, of Newark, yesterday, and gave bonds in the sum of $200 to answer the charge preferred against him. In the mean time meetings of the commuters are being held and it is believed the rules complained of will be satisfactorily adjusted by the company. It may now be said that the war between the company and the commuters has ended.

A NEWARK FREE LOVE CASE.

The case of Joseph Nesbitt, charged with shooting his wife and a man named Harlan, was tried in Newark yesterday. It will be remembered that Nesbitt had separated from his wife some time before and had discovered her and Harlan together in a room undressed, upon which he shot both, though not fatally. By direction of the Judge the jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 52	Moon sets...morn	12 21
Sun sets	7 02	High water..morn	12 42

Weather Along the Coast.

MAY 6—3 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hastings	N.W.	Cloudy	38 above
Halifax	N	Cloudy	42 above
Portland	N	Clear	56 above
Boston	N	Clear	59 above
New York	S.W.	Cloudy	62 above
Philadelphia	S.W.	Cloudy	54 above
Wilmington, Del	S.W.	Cloudy	62 above
Washington	N.W.	Clear	61 above
Fortress Monroe	S.E.	Cloudy	60 above
Richmond	S	Hazy	61 above
Charleston	S.S.W.	Clear	67 above

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Anglia	May 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	May 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	May 7	Bremen	65 Broad st.
Manhattan	May 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	May 14	Havre	58 Broadway.
Minnesota	May 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Bellona	May 21	London	55 Broadway.
Idaho	May 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Nevada	June 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Colorado	June 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Nebraska	June 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 6, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Antwerp (Br), Leitch, Liverpool—J G Dale.

Steamship Anglia (Br), Craig, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship New York (NG), Nordenholt, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howes, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.

Ship Charles (Belg), Leehers, Antwerp—Boolen & Bierck.

Bark Lizzie H, Sprague, Bristol—E L Morgan's Sons.

Bark Flower O'Moray (Br), Sturm, Queenstown for orders—G F Bulley.

Bark Somerville (Br), Hill, Buenos Ayres and Rosario—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Bark Eliza White, Mahoney, Havana—Miller & Houghton.

Bark S W Holbrook, Potter, Matanzas—Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Charlie Wood (Br), Touse, Bay Verte, NB—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Johann (NG), Nissen, Malta for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Suwanee, Simpson, Demarara—E T Smith.

Brig C F Pickering, Torrey, Nuevitas—S D Merchant & Co.

Brig C Morris (Br), Crane, Parrsboro—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Ida (Br), Willingale, St John, NB—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig J & G Wright (Br), Wright, Hillsboro, NB—Heney & Parker.

Brig M E Hinds, Hinds, Elizabethport—S C Loud & Co.

Schr Chas Thompson, Hatfield, Para—L E Amsinck & Co.

Schr J P Auger, Aldrich, Maranham and Para—A Abbott.

Schr Matilda (Br), Alsen, Carthagena—Ribon & Munoz.

Schr S S Ellsworth, McDonnell, Oswego.

Schr Willow Harp, Davis, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr S C Evans, Hammond, Richmond—A Abbott.

Schr St James, Keats, Norfolk—C E Stanley & Co.

Schr A P Avery, Ryan, Baltimore—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr P A Saunders, Steelman, Boston—Overton & Hawkins.

Schr J A Dix, Doane, Harwich.

Schr Eben Dale, Higgins, Wellfleet—E Crowell.

Schr S L Thompson, Hull, New London—Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer A C Stimers, Leary, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Saxonia (NG), Helbich, Hamburg via Havre April 23, with mdse and 673 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Had light winds from NE to SE up to the 1st inst; since then strong westerly gales.

Steamship Rhein (NG), Meyer, Bremen April 23, via Southampton 26th, with mdse and passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. April 29, lat 49, lon 23 41, passed schr Mary (NG), bound E; same day, lat 48 54, lon 24 39, bark Ensign (Br), bound E; also, same day, saw about 50 other vessels, all bound E; May 1, lat 45 31, lon 42, passed bark Montreal (Br), bound E; 5th, lat 41 33, lon 63 34, steamship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana April 29, via Nassau, NP, May 2, at 2 PM, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Bark Alexandra (Dan), Tscherring, Amoy, 119 days, with tea to A A Low Bros—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier Jan 21, Cape of Good Hope March 7, St Helena 21st, crossed the Equator April 8 in lon 23 42; had a heavy NW gale off the Cape, lasting 48 hours; since then fine weather, with light winds and calms; April 4, lat 3 12 S, lon 22 40 W, spoke schr Enrichetti (Mex), from Campeche for Tonga Island.

Bark Nashwaak (Br), LeBlanc, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar, to master. Had rough weather; has been 4 days N of Hatteras.

Schr Adah (Br), LeCain, Arroyo, PR, 20 days, with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to Henry & Parker. Had moderate weather; 4 days N of Hatteras; 2d inst, lat 36, lon 74 20, spoke brig Executive, from —— for Baltimore.

Schr Day Break (of Stockton), Blake, Cardenas, 9 days, with molasses to order—vessel to Jas E Ward & Co. Had light easterly winds; 5 days N of Hatteras.

Schr Mary E Mangam (of Staten Island), Beveridge, Eleuthera, six days, with pineapples, to James Douglas. Had variable weather; has been two days north of Hatteras.

Schr William H Cleare (Br), Kelley, Eleuthera, 8 days, with pineapples, to Joseph Enens. Had fine weather; has been 3 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Morning Star (Br), Smith, Bermuda, 6 days, with produce, to Cosmus & Nix. Had variable weather with rough sea; 3d inst, lat 36 05, lon 68 20, signalized steamship Fah-Kee, hence for Bermuda.

Schr Florence Rogers, Halsey, Key West, 9 days, with old iron, to master. Had moderate weather.

Schr Breeze, Somers, Virginia.

Schr M G Farr, Conwell, Providence for Washington, DC. Put in for a harbor.

Sloop Mary Dipton, Robinson, Virginia.

The steamship Holland, which arrived on the 5th inst, has 1382 passengers, and reports heavy westerly winds with rough sea most of the passage; carried away maintopmast; April 27, lat 45, lon 35, spoke steamship Leipsic, steering E; May 2, lat 41, lon 59, an Inman steamer, bound do.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Portland (Br), Nelson, Lingan, CB, 10 days, for New York, with coal to G H Brewer—vessel to J A Horsey.

Schr Alexandria, Falkingham, St George, NB, 10 days, for New York, with lumber to P Sanford.

Schr Fred Hall, Pelton, Portland for New York.

Schr Cameo, Dennison, Rockport for New York.

Schr Adelia Trudell, Hatch, Provincetown via Horton's Point for Philadelphia.

Schr Winona, Baker, Taunton for Elizabethport.

Schr Isabella, Strange, Taunton for Port Johnson.

Schr J M Taylor, Stedman, Providence for Rondout.

Schr Josephine, Caswell, Narragansett Bay for New York.

Schr J F Carver, Norwood, Newport for New York.

Schr Louisa, Baker, New London for New York.

Schr Success, Richards, New London for New York.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Connecticut River for New York.

Schr Eclipse, Thomas, New Haven for New York.

Schr Geo P Kane, Ward, Bridgeport for New York.

Yacht Halcyon, Ellerson, Oyster Bay for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Alert Nichols, Rosebrook, Rondout for Boston.

Brig George G Roberts, Vance, New York for Dorchester.

Brig A Bradshaw, Sears, New York for Seville.

Schr L S Barnes, Holmes, Clinton Point for Salem.

Schr Caroline & Cornelia, ——, Clinton Point for Providence.

Schr W E Leggett, Baker, Port Johnson for Augusta.

Schr Empire, Matthews, Port Johnson for Augusta.

Schr Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport for New Bedford.

Schr Dexter Washburn, Harkness, Rondout for Boston.

Schr Minerva, ——, Rondout for Fall River.

Schr Verona, ——, Rondout for Hartford.

Schr Belle Seaman, Howell, Hoboken for Hartford.

Schr Kendrick Fish, Webber, Hoboken for Machias.

Schr Amelia, Dewey, Hoboken for Fall River.

Schr A Heaton, Phinney, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Amanda Powers, Robertson, New York for Boston.

Schr H J Mead, Babcock, New York for Camden.

Schr Emilie Bell, Kelly, New York for Falmouth.

Schr Victor, Fitch, New York for Noank.

Schr A G Smith, Rogers, New York for New London.

Schr Tickler, Haynes, New York for New London.

SAILED.

Ships Sterling Castle, for London; Mary Whitridge, Shanghae; Joven Thomas, Oporto; Garnet, Valparaiso.

Wind at sunset SE, light.

Shipping Notes.

The proposed improvement of the Battery by the Commissioners of Parks meets with the hearty approval of all down town residents. As an evidence of earnestness in the matter, laborers were yesterday morning engaged in removing the unsightly heaps of dirt there, so long a source of annoyance to pedestrians on a windy day. If the work is rightly commenced and continued, as promised, it will not be long before this barren spot may be so pleasantly changed that the old inhabitants when wandering about it will joyously recall the days that the thick foliage of its trees sheltered sturdy old Knickerbockers; and if, in addition to gravelled walks and cosey seats, suitable landing stairs are constructed for the convenience of shipmasters and mariners generally, it will add greatly to the usefulness of the old resort.

The docks at Quarantine, Staten Island, washed away by the terrible storm a few weeks since, are to be rebuilt, and that in a manner that will long enable them to withstand the severest easterly gales. It is a contemplated improvement deserving of commendation.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP SIBERIA—Liverpool, May 6—The steamship India, from New York, at Greenock 5th inst, spoke steamship Siberia, from Liverpool for Boston, April 30, 1330 miles from Queenstown, bound E, with shaft broken.

SHIP LAWRENCE BROWN, Janvrin, from Boston Feb 16 for Valparaiso, 25 days out, was spoken by the British bark Hindoo, Partridge, at New Orleans 29th ult from Liverpool. The Lawrence Brown reported having experienced very heavy weather, losing steering apparatus. The captain of the ship had his leg broken during the gale. Captain Partridge offered assistance, but on account of the heavy sea on was unable to communicate. The L B was steering for St Vincent, CVI, which bore SSE about 400 miles.

BARK M A FORBES, from Liverpool for Baltimore, is ashore on Currituck Beach, and will be a complete wreck.

BARK WM GILLIES, from Greenock, ashore on Punta de Maya (Matanzas), had stove a hole in her bottom at last accounts and was full of water.

BRIG ALICE ABBOTT, from Demarara for Baltimore, ashore at Cape Henry, will probably be saved. Cargo in good order.

SCHR JESSE WILSON, of and from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on L'Hommedieu Shoal, in Vineyard Sound, on the 4th inst, during a thick fog, but came off and arrived at Holmes' Hole AM of 5th.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—The Caroline, Hjulmann, arrived here from Baltimore, reports April 15, lat 50 59 N, lon 11 45 W, passed the wreck of a vessel, apparently of foreign build, from 400 to 500 tons. She appeared quite fresh and clean, and could not have been long in the state she was. She had lost her foremast, bowsprit, had bows smashed in, and bulwarks carried away. Had had a house on deck forward, but only the stanchions of it standing, and had been painted white; also had a house aft painted white, and half of the vessel painted black.

Miscellaneous.

QUICK WORK—The steamship Morro Castle, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's line, sailed from pier No 4 North river April 21 at 4 PM for Havana via Nassau; on the 22d, at 3 PM, 75 miles SE of Cape Henry, fell in with the steamship Cleopatra, of the Vera Cruz line, in distress, with machinery disabled; took her hawser and started for Cape Henry; at 5 PM parted the hawser; rounded to, gave her our hawser, and started again at 5:45 PM, and towed her into Hampton Roads to an anchor; stood to sea, discharged pilot off Cape Henry light on Saturday morning, the 23d at 4 AM, just 36 hours from the time of sailing from New York. The Morro Castle is commanded by Captain Richard Adams, who is well known and duly appreciated, by all the travelling community on the Atlantic coast.

LAUNCHED—April 30, at Frankfort, Me, from the yard of Mr Franklin Treat, a finely modelled schr of 140 tons, called the Robert Buron. She will be commanded by Captain T K Clark, late of schr Chas E Moody. She is owned by Hon B Lambard, of Centreville, RI, and Mr Franklin Treat. She will sail for the South next week, to engage in the fishing business.

At West Brooksville, Me, 29th ult, a first class schr of about 150 tons, called the Abby Wasson, to be commanded by Captain William Wasson. The Abby Wasson was built in the yard of Captain Jere Jones.

At Sullivan, Me, 27th ult, from the yard of Ambrose Simpson, a superior schr of 150 tons burthen, to be commanded by Captain John Davis.

Whalemen.

Arrived at St Helena March 16 barks Adeline Gibbs, Babcock, NB, from Singapore, and sld for home same day, with oil as last reported; 26th, Desdemona, Davis, do, 75 sp, 75 wh.

A letter from Capt Norton, of bark Ionia, of NB, reports her at Russell, Bay of Islands, Jan 23, having taken last nine months 2 6 bbls sp and 700 do wh—total 400 sp, 850 wh all told. Was bound to New Zealand ground, to return to Russell in May.

A letter from Capt Gifford, of ship Emma C Jones, of NB, reports her at Bay of Islands Feb 5, with 1450 bbls sp oil on board. Bound to cruise and home. Had taken on freight at sea 125 bbls sp oil from bark Napoleon Fuller, NB. Reports spoke Feb 1 bark Live Oak, Beckerman, NB, boiling a 140 bbl whale, the only one she had taken since leaving Western Islands; James Allen, Soule, do, 70 bbls wh oil since leaving Honolulu.

A letter from Capt Harard, of bark Cape Horn Pigeon, of Dartmouth, reports her at St Helena March 25, with 210 bbls sp, 60 do wh oil and 500 lbs bone.

A letter from Capt Tripp, of bark Globe, of NB, reports her at St Helena March 27, with 230 bbls sp oil.

A letter from Capt Baker, of bark Northern Light, of NB, reports her at Bay of Islands Feb 7, with 1350 bbls sp and 450 do wh oil.

A letter from Capt Potter, of bark Abm Barker, of NB, reports her at Bay of Islands Feb 11, with 5050 bbls oil all told. Was bound home. Reports at do barks Emma C Jones and James Maury, oil not reported. The Bart Gosnold and Hunter were coming in the bay. Also reports spoke previous to Feb 7 bark Live Oak, Beckerman, NB, cutting in a whale.

A letter from Captain Dexter, of bark Emily Morgan, of NB, reports her at Honolulu April 6, from off shore ground, having taken 250 bbls sp oil, which would be shipped home in the Syren. Would sail on the 11th for the Kodiak and Bristol Bay.

Ship Japan, Barker, was at Bay of Islands in the latter part of February, with 720 bbls sp oil. Bound north.

Spoken.

Ship Juliet (Br), Duguid, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Jan 23, lat 53 S, lon 125.

Ship Victoria (Br), Johnstone, from Pensacola for Liverpool, March 25, lat 33, lon 75.

Ship Mont Blanc, Herbert, from Savannah for Cronstadt, April 22, no lat, &c.

Bark Texas, Mentzen, from Galveston for Bremen, April 22, lat 49 29, lon 27 07.

Foreign Ports.

BRISTOL, April 24—In port, Polar Star, Bairnson, and Joseph Clark, Carver, for NYork; Robert Godfrey, Taylor, for do.

In Kingroad, 24th, Neptune, Gitten, from NYork, and Vigo, for Gloucester.

BERGEN, April 8—Sailed, Pollonia, Anderson, and America.

BREMERHAVEN, April 20—Arrived, Donau (s), Ernst, NYork; 21st, Berlin (s), Undeutsch, Baltimore.

Sailed, 18th, Helene, Hencken, NYork; Hermine, Wilms, Baltimore.

BARCELONA, April 12—Arrived, Providencia, Veyret, New Orleans.

Sailed, 13th, Elizabeth, Ames, Leghorn.

BAHIA, April 2—In port schrs Eddie Waters, Gregory, for NYork in 10 days; Mary A Witham, Partridge, disg.

BERMUDA (Hamilton), April 24—Sailed, bark Amedeli (Br), Taplin, Charleston; brigs Lief (Nor), Carlsen, Bordeaux; 27th, Jane Goodyear (Br), St Thomas.

In port 29th, schr Rover, Barnett, for NYork, to sail 30th.

Arrived at St George's 26th, brig L W Eaton (Br), Rowe, Liverpool, NS; 25th, steamship Saida (Br), French, New Orleans for Havre for coal (and sailed same day).

Sailed 25th, schr M J McMillan, Hollis, Liverpool, NS.

CARDIFF, April 23—Sailed, Panola, Latner, NYork.

Cleared 22d, Marcia C Day, Chase, NOrleans.

CARDENAS, April 27—Sailed, brig Hattie, Grant, a port north of Hatteras; schr Clara Smith, Smith, do.

CIENFUEGOS, April 26—Arrived, brigs Nellie Husted, Mahoney, NYork; P M Tinker, Barnard, Boston; schrs Addie L Ottier, Smith, Kingston, Ja; Geo McKean (Br), Johnson, Falmouth.

Sailed 25th, brigs Acadia (Br), Campbell, NYork; Solo (Br), Brown, Boston; schrs Sarah A Hoffman, Hoffman, NYork; Bertha (Br), Hopkins, Halifax; 27th, Lottie Wells, Wells, Portland.

DEAL, April 24—Arrived, Anna Decatur, from Shields for NYork.

In the Downs 23d, ship Atalanta, Decker, from NOrleans for Bremen.

GREENOCK, April 25—Arrived, White Crest, Hunter, Pensacola; Meteor, Jones, do.

GIBRALTAR, April 12—Arrived, Volunteer, Tyacke, NYork (and cleared 16th for Barcelona).

Off do 17th, brig Goodwin, Craig, from Genoa for NYork.

GENOA, April 20—Arrived, Fremad, Sell, Pensacola; 21st, Diana, Siegener, Philadelphia.

GIRGENTI, April 17—Arrived, M A Jones, Jenkins, Majorca.

GUANICA, PR, April 15—In port bark Linda Abbott (Br), Scobey, for Boston.

HAMBURG, April 21—Sailed from Cuxhaven, Mazatlan, Paulsen, Callao.

HAVRE, April 22—Arrived, Wild Hunter, Kelly, NOrleans; J J Southard, Bishop, do; Julia, Reimers, Mobile.

Cleared 22d, Moses Day, Woodworth and Virginia, Barker, Cardiff and United States; 23d, Kate Crosby, Crosby, Yarmouth and Nova Scotia.

Sailed 22d, Villafranca, Williams, Cardiff and United States.

HAVANA, April 28—Arrived, brig Trial, Leach, Bilboa; 29th, schr Salvador (Br), Hansen, New Orleans via Matanzas.

Sailed 28th, bark Ukraine, Mountfort, Caibarien; brigs Ella Maria, Berry, Sierra Morena; 29th, Lola (Br), Williams, NYork; schrs Nicanor, Hammond, Cardenas; Ruth H Baker, Loring, Caibarien.

Cleared 28th, schr Annawon, Presas, Matamoros.

HALIFAX, May 5—Arrived, brig H F Crandall, Pettis, New York; 6th, steamship Etna, Lockhead, do for Liverpool (and proceeded).

LIVERPOOL, April 22—Arrived, J W Barss, Davison, Mobile; O'Mahn, Hewison, New Orleans; John Ellis, do; John Harvey, Savannah; Bessie and Annie, Galveston; British Lion, Gillis, New Orleans; Sheffield, Patten, do; David McNutt, Lockhart, Charleston; 24th, River Nith, Chenowith, San Francisco; Maggie Caspman, Rutherford, New Orleans; Sarah Douglas, Douglas, Galveston; Koina, do; Melrose, Nichols, Savannah; Charles Chaloner, Russell, New Orleans; Screamer, Young, Savannah.

Sailed 23d, City of Cork (s), Allen, Halifax, &c.; Pennsylvania (s), Thompson, New York.

Cleared 23d, Emma F Secor, Cornan, Boston; East Lomond, Rollie, Gloucester, Mass.; Marlborough, Armstrong, and Antarctic, McRoster, New York.

Ent out 23d, Viola, Slater, for NYork via Cardiff; City of Brussels (s), Kennedy, NYork; Edith, Bairnson, do.

LONDON, April 21—Arrived, Queen of the East, Gregg, Pensacola; Egmont, Lobby, NYork; Sara, Orhannovich, do.

Entered out 23d, Bellona (s), Gleadell, for NYork; 25th, Sir Robert Peel, Larabee, do.

MATANZAS, April 27—Sailed, bark Sarah B Hale, White, Portland; brig W Gordon (Br), Fisher, NYork; schr Mary D Haskell, Barton, Philadelphia; 28th, brig Nigreta, Stowers, Portland; schr Abbie, Davis, Philadelphia; 29th, ship Susan L Fitzgerald, Crosby, NYork; barks Schamyl, Crosby, Philadelphia; Louisa Jewett (Br), Hunter, Cork; brigs Geo W Morris (Br), Morris, Charleston; Ernestine, Knight, Portland; schr West Dennis, Crowell, Baltimore.

NEWCASTLE, April 21—Entered out, Betty, Nutzhouse, for NYork; Lindesnaes, Olsen, do; Peter R John, McLaughlin, Salem, Mass; Republic, Upton, San Francisco; John Kitson, Wylie, do.

NEW HAVEN, April 23—Off, Hermann & Emma, Lafrenz, from Hamburg for San Francisco.

NASSAU, April 14—Arrived, bark Leclathan (Nor), Terjesen, Sagua for Falmouth, in distress; 18th, schrs Gertie Lewis, Hodgdon, Baltimore, and sailed 20th for Spanish Main and Baltimore; 26th, Henry Middleton, Brower, NYork (and sailed 28th for Eleuthera and NYork); 30th, Amelia M Price, Tyler, and E K Brown, Horton, Baltimore.

Sailed 28th, brig Fraquita, Curos, Marseilles; 21d, schr Mary E Mangum, Beveridge, NYork via Eleuthera; 23th, brig Los Amicos, Vila, Spain.

PENARTH DOCK, April 21—Sailed, C B Hazeltine, Gilkey, Buenos Ayres.

PLYMOUTH, May 6—Arrived, steamship Silesia, Trautmann, NYork (April 26) for Hamburg (and proceeded).

PORT AU PLATT, April 11—In port schr Rockingham, for NYork in 3 days.

PONCE, April 18—In port schr Annie Bell, Frindle, for New Haven.

In port 12th, bark Margarette, for ——; schrs Helen G King, McGregor, for Boston; Ocean Belle, for do; Stampede, Stratton, for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21—Arrived, Ailsa, McNeill, Pensacola (and proceeded for London); May 6, Russia (s), Lott, NYork (April 27) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Arrived at do previous to April 24, Althea, Harding, and Mineola, Thomas, Cardenas.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6—Arrived, steamship Hannover, Himbeck, New Orleans April 16 and Havana 20th for Bremen (and proceeded).

SURINAM, April 9—In port bark Howland, Tucker, for Boston 3 days; brigs Ariosto, Peak, for do do; Autumn, Peak, from do, arrived 9th.

ST JOHN, NB, May 6—Sailed, schr Sarah Bernice, for NYork.

TRINIDAD, April 23—Arrived, brig Ida M Comery, Norden, St Thomas; schrs Lizzie Bachelder, English, Barbados; H S Marlow, Wines, Philadelphia.

Sailed 22d, brigs Sharon, Small, NYork; B Inginac, Austin, Philadelphia.

In port April 27, barks Rhea Sylvia (Br), and Sarnia (Br), wtg; brigs G W Barter, Stanwood, cbtd for Cienfuegos; Harry, Brown, and M C Haskell, Haskell, ldg; C V Williams, do; Wm Robertson, Sheppard, wtg; schrs Nettie Richardson, Davis, and Althea, Smith, ldg; Lizzie D Hart, and Mary G Adams, do.

American Ports.

BOSTON, May 5—Arrived, brig Ida C (Br), Berry, Surinam; schrs J S Detwiler, Adams, Philadelphia; Pennsylvania, Parker, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Ships Rainbow, Thayer, East Indies; Alex McNeil, Kelleran, Dalhousie, NB; Sarah Vaughn (Br), Shaw, St John, NB; bark Clotilde, Miller, Cienfuegos; brigs Sullivan, Perry, Kingston, Ja; Novelty, Havener, Matanzas; schr Jaemel, Jenkins, Jamaica.

Sailed—Ship Iolani; bark A Houghton; brigs Sullivan, and Jennie Cushman.

6th—Arrived, brig Clara Jenkins, Coombs, Messina; schr M S Hathaway, Cole, Sagua; Bucephalus, McIntosh, St Marc.

Also arrived 6th, steamship Aries, Philadelphia; brig Alice Lea, Sagua.

BALTIMORE, May 5—Arrived, bark O M Hume, Hume, Rio Janeiro; brigs Island Lass (Br), McLeod, Demerara; J Faile (Br), Plummer, Matanzas; Erzole (Ital), Rolle, Palermo; Redwing, Reynolds, Rio Janeiro; schr Mary Mankin, Tyler, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, Havana and New Orleans via Key West (and sailed).

CHARLESTON, May 3—Cleared, steamship Key West, Rudolph, Nassau, NP.

Sailed—Brig J & H Crowley, Crowley, Wilmington, NC; schr Rachel Vaux, Whitaker, Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6—Passed out, bark Hermanus, for Liverpool; brig Mississippi, for Demarara.

Passed in—Steamship Baltimore, from Bremen.

FALL RIVER, May 4—Sailed, schrs Benj English, Kelly and Chancellor, Ferguson, NYork.

5th—Arrived, schr Cornelia, Long, NYork.

GALVESTON, May 6—Sailed, steamship Varuna, for New York.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 5, PM—Arrived, schrs Ocean, Grant, Newburg for Sangor; Eri, Stewart, Elizabethport for Newburyport; Iona, Ginn, Hoboken for Portsmouth; Frigate Bird (Br), Flewelling, St John, NB, for orders.

Sailed—Schrs Ocean, Eri, Iona, Maria Foss, Adaline Hamlin, Alexandria, Wave.

3d, AM—Arrived, schrs Starlight, Blatchford, Barbados for Calais; Idaho, Davis, Portland for NYork; Python, Hale, Brooklin, Me, for do.

3d, PM—Arrived, schrs L & M Reed, Steelman, Lynn for Baltimore; Jos H Huddell, Boston for Philadelphia; James S Hewett, Foster, Rockport, Mass, for NYork.

4th, AM—Arrived, schrs Dresden, Smith, Shulee, NS, for NYork; Louisa, Frisbee, Portland for do; Z Snow, Thorndike, do for Newark.

PM—Arrived, steamer Stephen Decatur, Conroy, NYork for Portland; schrs Kedron (Br), Hatfield, do for Yarmouth, NS; Elizabeth Magee, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston; Lucy K Cogswell, Sweet, Portland for Baltimore.

5th, AM—Arrived, schrs Jesse Wilson, Connelly, Philadelphia for Boston (got ashore on L'Hommedieu Shoal, but came off last evening without damage); Onward, Bunker, Elizabethport for Boston; Evelyn, Gilman, Belfast for New York; Lyndon, Rupach, Eastport for do; J H Wainwright, Abrams, Bangor for Wilmington, Del.

Sailed—Schrs Lucy K Cogswell, Aurora, Ocean Wave, Wm McCobb, Pioneer, Frigate Bird, L & M Reed, Jas S Hewitt, Louisa, Dresden, Rio, J H Huddell Jr, Z Snow, J H Wainwright, Evelyn, Lyndon.

LAVACA, April 27—In port schrs Ben Borland, Blaisdell, and Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, for NYork ldg; J A Rider, Rider, for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1—Arrived, steamship Achilles, Philadelphia via Havana; ship Ida Lily, Patterson, Cardiff; bark Annie Kimball, Stevenson, Liverpool. Below, coming up, ship Mary Russell, Rush, from Liverpool.

NEWBURYPORT, May 4—Arrived, schrs Abigail Haynes, Smith, Philadelphia; Lizzie, Allen, Elizabethport; Eri, Stuart, and Sarah, Morton, NYork.

NEW BEDFORD, May 4—Arrived, schr S S Smith, New York.

Sailed—Schrs L & A Babcock, Smith, Georgetown, DC; Billow, Eldridge, Trenton, NJ.

5th—Sailed, schrs Sardinian, Holbrook, and Angler, Besse, NYork.

6th—Arrived, ship Magnet, Crosby, Honolulu.

Arrived at Westport Point 4th, schr E P Church, Gifford, NYork (and sailed 5th for Bristol, Me).

NEWPORT, May 4, PM—Arrived, schrs Brandywine, Adams, Philadelphia; Breeze, Bartlett, Trenton, NJ, for Taunton.

5th, 8 AM—Arrived, schr Cornelia, Long, Rondout for Fall River.

Sailed—Brig Birchard & Torrey, Frisbee, NYork.

NEW LONDON, May 4—Arrived, schrs Empire, Baker, Newburg; Henry Remson, Allen, NYork.

Sailed—Schrs Treasure, Arnold, and Ruth Halsey, Yall, NYork.

NORWICH, May 4—Arrived, schr Chief, Champlin, Rondout.

NEW HAVEN, May 5—Arrived, brigs M C Mosely, Uran, Santa Cruz; Alston, Sawyer, Porto Rico; schr Annie Belle, Elkins, do.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—Arrived, barks Graf Behr Negendank (NG), Kindoff, London; Galena (Br), Dexter, Baltimore; brigs Minnie Miller, Anderson, Cardenas; Wildemann (Dutch), Driest, Boston; schrs B F Lowell, Leavitt, Amsterdam; Arthur Burton, Frohock, Cardenas; Stampede, Stratton, Ponce. Below, bark Schamyl, from Marseilles.

Cleared—Brig Southern Cross, Brown, Mayaguez.

LEWES, Del—At the Breakwater 6th, bark Isaac R Davis, from Zaza; schr Royal Arch, from Sagua. Went to sea, brig Iza, for Portland.

PORTLAND, May 4—Arrived, steamship Dirigo, Johnson, NYork.

Cleared—Bark Rosedale, Pennell, Havana; schr Eva L Leonard, Bunker, NYork.

6th—Cleared, steamship Dirigo, NYork; ship Wm Wilcox, Crocker, Buenos Ayres.

PORTSMOUTH, May 5—Arrived, schrs Northern Light, Harper, NYork; Evelyn, Crowley, Hoboken; H Prescott, Freeman, Tangier; Lena Hunter, Perry, Philadelphia.

In lower harbor 4th, schrs Angeline, Paul, NYork for Kittery; Mt Hope, Farnum, Rockland for NYork.

PAWTUCKET, May 5—Arrived, schr Reading RR No 46, Davis, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Judge Runyon, Lewis, Elizabethport; John Lancaster, Williams, NYork; Royal Oak, Benson, do (or Calais).

PROVIDENCE, May 5—Arrived, schrs Wm Butler, Knowles, Tangier; Amelia F Cobb, Cobb, do; American Eagle, Shaw, Georgetown, DC, for Pawtucket; C Newkirk, Huntly, Georgetown, DC; Westmoreland, Rice, Philadelphia; J M Vance, Burgess, do; North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport; Daniel T Willitts, Cheesebro, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs H G Hand, Hand, Philadelphia; Send, Hyman, Trenton; Eliza J Raynor, Hutchinson, Elizabethport; Chas A Grainer, Harvey, do; Minquas, Henney, do; John D Buckalow, Robbins, do; Ontario, Barker, NYork; Tryphenia, Nickerson, do; R L Kenney, Kelley, do; Pointer, Nichols, do.

ROCKLAND, April 28—Arrived, schrs William Jones, Keen, Savannah; Laconia, Hall, NYork; Sarah, Kenniston, do; 29th, James Hovey, Oliver, do; Pallas, French, do; Gentile, Kennedy, do; May 2, Mary A Jellerson, do; 3d, brig A D Torrey, Curtis, Camden for Mobile; schrs Adrian, Haskell, NYork; G W Glover, Holbrook, do; G W Kimball, Jr, Hall, do; Maggie Bell, Hall, do; Sarah Maria, Ham, do.

Sailed—May 2, schr S J Lindsey, Crockett, NYork.

SAVANNAH, May 6—Arrived, steamship Virgo, Bulkley, NYork.

Cleared—Schrs Thos Booz, NYork; Load, do; H Whitney, do.

STONINGTON, May 5—Arrived, schr Perine, Sheffield, Elizabethport for Providence (and sailed).

Sailed—Schr Richard Law, York, Philadelphia; sloop Geo H Davis, NYork.

SALEM, May 3—Arrived, schrs Albers, Dennison, Baltimore; Addie Murchie, Murchie, Philadelphia; Olive, Reynolds, South Amboy; Zicaro, Tate, Elizabethport; F A Bailey, Locke, do; Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Rondout; Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Hoboken; Isis, Bullock, Calais.

4th—Sailed, schr C E Wood, Gandy, Philadelphia.

TAUNTON, May 5—Arrived, schr Breeze, Bartlett, Trenton, NJ.

WAREHAM, May 3—Arrived, schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Georgetown, DC.

4th—Sailed, schr E M Duffield, Raynor, NYork.

WICKFORD, May 3—Sailed, schr J M Taylor, Steadman, Rondout.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.
Buy your China, Glass, Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware and Cooking Utensils from
EDWARD D. BASSFORD,
Cooper Institute, Astor place.

AT PECKHAM'S, 251 GRAND STREET, NEAR BOWery—Chatelaines, $3 50; Grecian Curls, $3; Phalon's Vitalia, 80c.; Chevalier's, 65c.; Hall's, 65c.; Allen's, 70c.; Barry's, 40c.; Reeves', 75c.; Sterling's 85c.; Laird's, 60c.; Hagan's, 60c.; Gouraud's Oriental Cream, $1 25. Cheapest store in the city.

A COMFORT.—"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES," improved patterns, cure Rupture; light, safe, cleanly, cool and comfortable; correct adjustment; satisfaction guaranteed. Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c. Establishment No. 3 Ann street.

A.—PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Manufacturers of standard
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES,
Warerooms and Office,
No. 738 Broadway, New York.

CORNS CURED FOR 50 CENTS EACH.—BUNIONS, Ingrowing Nails, Enlarged and Diseased Joints, Chilblains, &c., cured without pain by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street. Evenings 896 Broadway.

HEALTH—BEAUTY.
STRONG, PURE AND RICH BLOOD, INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT, CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, SECURED TO ALL THROUGH DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the ears and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the Life Principle are within the curative range of this Wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them. If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure, a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving and flesh and weight increasing. Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. Price 50 cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative Pills.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a Positive Cure.
RADWAY'S PILLS
will free the system from all the above named disorders.
Price 25 cents per box.
RADWAY & CO.,
No. 87 Maiden Lane. Sold by Druggists.

JAPANESE CORN FILE REMOVES CORNS WITHOUT pain; 25c.; sold at all drug and shoe stores.
JAPANESE CORN FILE CO., 34 Pine street, N. Y.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
686 Broadway, near Great Jones street,
successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
are closing out
$200,000 of the stock of the late firm;
at reduced prices,
and are opening
120 packages of new and elegant French China Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, Clocks, Bronzes, Vases and Mantel Sets, Imported Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, fine Glass, Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery, superior to and cheaper than any goods in the market.

TRY BASSFORD'S
Celebrated Nonpareil Refrigerators, best and cheapest
Only depot,
Bassford, Cooper Institute.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 GREENWICH STREET, New York, has reduced the prices of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour and all kinds of Groceries, Molasses and Provisions to the gold standard.

$500,000 WORTH AT GOLD PRICES—ANOTHER great reduction in the prices of English Brussels Carpets, at $1 25 and $1 40 and upwards; three-ply Carpets very cheap; super woollen ingrain Carpets, 60c., 75c., $1 per yard; 1,000 pieces white and checked Mattings at 25c. per yard; Oilcloths at 40c., 75c. and 80c. per yard, all widths, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

Hanging of Two Desperadoes for the Murder of Two Deputy Sheriffs in Brown County.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, May 3.]

Many of our readers are familiar with the particulars of the bloody tragedy enacted last Tuesday at Glasgow Junction, ninety-one miles south of this city, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in which two estimable citizens, Walker R. Proctor and Samuel James, were mortally wounded and H. O. Stacker dangerously wounded by two desperadoes, John and Levi Shy, whom they were endeavoring to arrest, in response to the summons of the Sheriff. James died at one o'clock Sunday morning and Proctor at seven o'clock yesterday morning, and not Sunday night, as stated yesterday. The Shys after their capture were placed in jail at Glasgow, ten miles distant from Glasgow Junction. There was a strong disposition to lynch them at the time of their arrest, but wiser counsels prevailed. The desperate deed excited the greatest indignation in the community, and Sunday, when the death of James was announced, the excitement was intense. Yesterday morning, some time after twelve o'clock, a party of about forty mounted men quietly entered the town of Glasgow, surrounded the jail, forced open the door and took the two Shys out. There was no one at the jail except the jailor, and resistance was useless. They then forced open a store and got a piece of rope and took the murderers to the edge of the town and hung them to a tree, where they were found shortly after daylight yesterday morning. The operations were conducted methodically, quickly and quietly. Indeed, so little disturbance was created that but few of the citizens of the town knew anything of the affair until the bodies were found. After hanging the murderers until they were dead the crowd quietly dispersed. The Shys were bold, bad men, and openly boasted of having killed several men in Tennessee, and had sworn to kill all those who had aided in their arrest, and doubtless their punishment was well merited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

2 HALL PLACE, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STS.—A middle aged Scotch woman as first class cook; has had many years' experience; has been a short time in this country; good reference if required. Address J. R.

116 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; good reference; wishes to go a short distance in the country.

137 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference from her last place.

201 WEST 24TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as good plain cook, a first class washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing; both are perfectly competent; have the best city reference, wish to go together.

323 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; would assist in the washing, no objection to the country. Best reference. Can be seen for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 DOVER ST., NEAR FULTON FERRY.—A YOUNG Protestant girl to do up stairs work and plain sewing.

28 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., top floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, best city and country reference; no objection to the country.

51 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping wishes to secure a situation in a private family for an excellent girl as chambermaid or lady's maid.

146 5TH AV., NEAR 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to take care of children or to assist in the washing, no objection to the country; best reference. Call for two days.

333 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, no objection to go to the country; best city reference from last place.

336 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist with washing; good city reference.

358 EAST 46TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do up stairs work and assist in the ironing. Call for two days.

781 5TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—A REspectable young girl in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children; no objection to the country.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 217 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Spring and Summer Suits, $6, upwards. Wrappers, $1 to $3 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order, patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

2 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and chambermaid, understands cutting and fitting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference from last employer.

49 EAST 44TH ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; call at present employer's.

63 4TH AV., OR SOUTHWEST CORNER 13TH ST. and 3d av.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few more places to go out by the day, is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Orders promptly attended to.

265 3D AV.—A TRUSTWORTHY PERSON AS SEAMstress or to wait on a baby; would take charge of one or two children and teach them; excellent references. Call or address.

339 EAST 27TH ST., COTTAGE.—AS SEAMSTRESS, can cut and fit and operate on the principal machines, would go in the country.

375 8TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking; has her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine or would travel with a family. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

421 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress; or would take care of a grown child and do sewing, no objection to the country during summer; understands dressmaking.

880 5TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A lady, formerly of Madame Diedrich's, will do dressmaking at home (own house) for a few first class families, at a reasonable price.

A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson's machine desires work in families by the day or week, terms moderate. Address OPERATOR, Herald office.

DRESSMAKING.—LADIES' DRESSES FASHIONABLY made, in the best and most economical manner, at very low prices, by Miss JOHNSTON, 1,317 Broadway, near Thirty sixth street.

General Housework, &c.

5 MORRIS ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO UNDERstands French and German, to do general housework; best references.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; no objection to the country; good city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; Quaker family preferred, best city reference.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework, best city reference.

327 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, no objections to the country; good references if required.

333 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; good city reference.

410 8TH AV., CORNER OF 25TH ST.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family; no objection to go to the country.

Housekeepers, &c.

112 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—AN AMERICAN widow is desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper in city or country. Satisfactory references given.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A RESPECTABLE Scotch person as housekeeper or to attend to an elderly lady. Address Mrs. WELCH, store, South Orange, N. J., for three days.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, or would do the work of a small family, where she could have a good home. Address by note, stating where an interview can be had, M. A. P., station G.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION.—A PARTY OF REspectability, wishing to be relieved from household cares by an affable and responsible person, may address, stating where they can be seen, M. A. R., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

16 WHITEHALL ST., BASEMENT.—A MIDDLE AGED person as laundress; good reference if required.

67 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A competent woman as laundress.

117 WEST 23TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Respectable Protestant woman as laundress; understands fluting; best city reference from last place.

153 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 16.—A LAUNDRESS wants ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her home; can do fluting and laces; best city reference.

416 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing at home or go out cleaning house; best of reference if required. Address

421 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; has first class city reference. Call on Friday and Saturday.

731 EAST 6TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to take in washing and ironing and fancy fluting; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

14 CLARKSON ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN to wet nurse a baby, at her own home, who has lost her own. Call for two days.

113 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, who buried her baby on Wednesday, the 4th day of this month, aged four months and four days, as wet nurse; good city reference.

122 DUFFIELD ST., CORNER MYRTLE AV., BROOKlyn.—A respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby, wishes one to nurse at her own house; best references.

140 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go with a family to the country for the summer; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

186 129D ST., HARLEM.—A COMPETENT AMERIcan lady as nurse (monthly) or general sickness; reference given. Call or address.

216 6TH AV., IN THE FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.—A monthly nurse will be disengaged after May. Very best city references. Only a very respectable party need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

268 1ST AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS NURSE; ALSO can teach the primary branches of an English education. Call for three days.

268 1ST AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE.

301 BROOME ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GERMAN girl as nurse and seamstress or take care of growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would prefer to travel or to go to the country for the summer; good city reference.

343 EAST 13TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; six years' reference from her last place.

Miscellaneous.

3 KING ST.—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL TO TRAVEL with a family; one going abroad preferred. Call for two days.

37 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman to travel to Europe with a lady as child's nurse, or as nurse for an invalid. Call at her present employer's, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.

121 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, who writes a clear, rapid hand, desires a position as amanuensis, or would take copying for business persons; references most satisfactory. Address Mrs. H.

381 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO TEACHES French and piano, wishes a few more scholars.

451 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable woman wants either house cleaning or office cleaning, by the day, week or month.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION—TO attend in a bakery or confectionery; first class city and country references. Address ALICE, Herald office, for three days.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GO TO EUROPE WITH a private family; speaks German and English fluently. Address, for two days, T. H., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN A printing office, would like a situation as assistant proof reader and copy holder. Address for three days EDITH, Herald office.

A LADY, PERFECTLY COMPETENT, DESIRES A situation to teach the piano in a school or institution. Having no references, she proposes to give her services gratuitously for one month, by way of trial. Address MUSICIAN, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY, INTELLIGENT, REFINED AND well educated, is desirous of obtaining some light, remunerative employment; writing preferred. Address Miss GRAY, box 121 Herald office.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR QUALIFICATIONS AND undoubted reference would like to arrange for the boarding department of a school, superintendence of a boarding house or small hotel; city or country. Apply at the Everett Library, 588 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PERSON OF SEVERAL years' experience, a situation as governess; teaches English, French and the rudiments of music; would take entire charge of children; willing and obliging; excellent reference given. Address Miss S., box 417 Post office, Bridgeport, Conn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTED—ONE WHO CAN work on a machine. Mrs. HAMILTON, 601 6th av.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER wanted. 225 West 31st st.

A—500 ILLUSION AND MECHLIN BONNET FRAME makers wanted, at KIDD'S, 60 Macdougal st., up stairs. Steady work given to good hands.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER AND TRIMMER wanted.—Steady employment for a good hand at 1,317 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts. An apprentice also wanted.

A YOUNG LADY IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, TO make herself useful and learn the business. Apply at 214 Bowery, in the gallery.

DRESSMAKERS AND TRIMMERS WANTED.—ONLY first class hands need apply to Madame F. PINCHON, 19 Brevoort place.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN, middle aged, to take charge of a house in the country, near New York; no objection to a child of ten years. Address box 201 New York Post office.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON WILLCOX & GIBBS AND other machines; steady employment to good hands. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK, 167 Church st.

STRAW SEWERS WANTED.—WORK GIVEN OUT. Apply to R. THOMPSON & CO., 461 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESSES WANTED.—A FEW GOOD SEAMstresses wanted on ladies' garments at 10 Walker st., up stairs. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK AND LAUNDRESS IN a small family. 417 West 22d st.

WANTED—AT NO. 41 BARROW ST., A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family.

WANTED—A MILLINER AND TWO SMART SALESwomen immediately, at 485 6th av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 324 West 29th st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS AT 101 West 24th st., corner of 6th av. Call for two days.

WANTED—HOOP SKIRT HANDS; THOSE WHO CAN put in the spangles by hand. TOOTHAKER'S, 286 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER. APPLY, BEtween the hours of 9 and 11, at 829 Broadway. Mlle. POWER.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; must have city reference. Apply for two days at 39 West 21st st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK AND CHAMBERmaid, American, German or colored, with good references. Apply at 116 West 52d st., Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for two in family. Apply at 231 West 43d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE WASHER AND IRONER, by the day. Inquire at 228 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a first rate cook, washer and ironer; city reference; Protestant preferred. No. 7 Vanwart place, Charles street.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE FOR an infant; good seamstress preferred; unexceptionable reference necessary. Apply at 69 Irving place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE AND INTEGrity, to attend a first class bakery, also a girl for general housework. Inquire at 186 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. A young girl willing to go a short distance in the country immediately may apply at 432 47th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A RESPECTable woman as nurse and seamstress. Best references required. Call between the hours of 11 and 1, at 22 East 42d st., to-day.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE WHO CAN COME well recommended. Apply at 114 East 36th st., from 9 to 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a small family living on a flat; must have good recommendations. Apply between 9 and 12 at 48 East 14th st., up stairs.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, except the washing and ironing; must be a good plain cook; city reference. Apply at 215 West 40th st.

WANTED—A COLORED OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework in a small private family. Best references required. Good wages and permanent home offered to a good girl. Inquire between 9 and 1 o'clock at 125 East 31th st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FEMALE SERVANT, TO cook and to do general housework. Apply from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., this day, at Governor's Island Barge office, Battery.

WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY NEAR HARTford, Conn., an experienced woman to do general housework; must be a good plain cook. Apply to or address G. W. CALHOUN, 176 Fulton st., first floor.

WANTED—100 STRAW SEWERS ON MILAN AND fancy braids; only first class hands need apply; good prices paid and work given out. STIEHL, EVARIS & NISSENS, 455 Broome st., near Mercer.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL IN A SMALL PRIvate family to assist in the housework where she will have all the comforts of a home. Apply to the ferry master at the Greenpoint ferry, foot of 2d st., East river, after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CLOAK AND DRESSmakers; good prices and steady employment to those who give satisfaction. Apply to O'SULLIVAN & GREIG, 771 Broadway, corner of 9th st.

WANTED—A LADY TO ATTEND TO THE PARLOR OF a first class dressmaker's, who must understand fitting and the business in general perfectly; one conversant with the English, French and German languages preferred; best references required. Apply personally at 42 East 14th st.

50 HANDS WANTED WHO UNDERSTAND MILLInery or frame working. 59 Eldridge st., basement.

100 FIRST CLASS CLOAK AND SUIT HANDS wanted. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK, 167 Church st.

200 EXPERIENCED ILLUSION BONNET FRAME makers wanted immediately. OAKLEY, WHITEHOUSE & CO., 290 and 292 Bowery.

500 FIRST CLASS STRAW SEWERS WANTED.—Highest prices; work given out. JOHN J. HARDY, Nos. 2 and 4 Wooster st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

419 PEARL ST.—A BELGIAN, SPEAKING FOUR different languages, as valet or to travel with an invalid, or as hospital nurse; best reference. Call on or address MR. CORNEILLE INDRUK, for two days.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, A GOOD WRITER, desires a situation in any capacity. Address C. W., box 108 Herald office.

A PORTER WISHES A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale place; a first class packer of goods, with four years' reference from last place in the city. Address JAS. McDONOUGH, care of Mr. Platt, 20 Maiden lane, N. Y.

AS FIRST CLASS WAITER, BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, a native of England; experienced; good city references. Address for three days T. C., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD EXPERIENCE AND sobriety, wishes a situation as light porter or night watchman. Address JOHN C. COFFEE, or call at No. 4 Laurens st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS PORter, driver for store, hotel or livery stable; reads and writes well; care horses; has city reference. Address O'CONNOR, box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a young Protestant man; city reference. Address ROBERT, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter, in a small private family; willing to go to the country; good reference. Apply at 21 Grand st.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, A situation in a mill, warehouse, store, or any other place to make himself useful; can be well recommended. Address H. HANGER, 29 Greenwich st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH WIFE, AND daughter aged 18, wants the management of a farm, the wife to take charge of dairy; good references. Address J. G., box 359, Northampton, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A DRY GOODS CLERK WANTED.—APPLY TO J. H. JENKISSON, 269 6th ave.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE SOUTH, WHO HAS REcently been travelling in Europe and South America, wishes a situation as salesman in some good house; would not object to travel South; best reference given. Address for three days A. C., Herald office.

A SITUATION, IN A GOOD HOUSE, BY A YOUNG man, who is a rapid and good penman, quick at figures and has some knowledge of bookkeeping; can give first class references. Address H., box 3,519 Post office.

A SITUATION OF TRUST—IN A POSITION WHERE confidential services are desirable by a gentleman of experience; highest testimonials furnished. Address EXPERIENCE, box 3,900 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE OF CORRESPONDING IN French and German, understanding bookkeeping and of good business qualifications, wishes employment; moderate salary. Address E. G. S., box 101 Herald office.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—A MIDDLE AGED MARRIED man, with considerable experience, is desirous of a situation where strict attention to business and a faithful discharge of the duties required can be relied on. Address CLERIOLS, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AT 537 6TH AV.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—FOR THE DRESS goods department; must be a first class salesman and window dresser; city reference required. ADOLF KUSTER, 229 8th av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT, STEADY clerk, for a first class prescription and family store. Apply at or address 39 North William st.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN.—WANTED, FOUR GOOD German retail hands, at A. FIELD'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—WHO ARE WELL posted in the general trade, at 19 Catharine st.

EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS CLERK WANTED—Inquire at 165 Smith st., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED WHITE GOODS SALESMEN WANTed—At WECHSLER & ABRAHAM'S, 285 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED—AT KOCH'S, 15 Carmine st., corner Bleecker st.; none but those having first class city reference need apply.

SALESMEN WANTED—IN THE FANCY GOODS trade. Apply at 327 Canal st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the West, as salesman in a jewelry house, wholesale or retail; would be willing to work for small salary till services are appreciated; can furnish first class references. Address A. M., Herald office.

TRAVELLING SALESMAN.—A BUSINESS MAN, REspectable and of good address, would like to sell goods to the trade for some wholesale house or manufacturer; will pay his own expenses, and sell on commission; best references. Address P. J., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; ONE familiar with foreign as well as domestic accounts. Address, in handwriting of applicant, box 1,461 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN A retail dry goods store. Address, with reference, G. W. L., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A HOSIERY COMMISSION HOUSE, A young, active salesman; one capable of directing the manufacture of fine knit shirts and drawers. Address box 4,752 Post office, with references and experience.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING HOUSE, A young man to be an assistant bookkeeper; he must write a good hand and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary small first year. Address box 3,758 Post office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD address and character; speaks and writes German, French and English; express business or collecting preferred; references. Address L. B., box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMEN, ACQUAINTED WITH THE Southern and Western trade, in white goods, laces, linens, &c. Capable men, who can influence trade, will find a good opening by applying to CHARLES SCOTT & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT SALESman, with unexceptional reference, to sell perfumery, toilet articles, &c., &c., to a good man a liberal offer and a permanent situation will be given, one who has had some experience in the sale of the above line of goods preferred. Address box 441 Post office, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BUSINESS AND ENERgetic young man, aged 24, a situation in the furnishing, general, or black hardware trades, or in any other capacity of trust; is willing to make himself generally useful, 10 years' experience; first class references as to honesty and sobriety, industry, &c.; security if necessary. Address T. J. BIND, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; no objection to the country, two years' reference. Address P. P., box 141 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS stable groom. Address or call at 202 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A colored man; can give the best references. Call at H. Zincke's store, corner of 33d st. and 3d av.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION TO TAKE care of a horse and work in a garden. Call for three days. Address J. C., box 169 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman. Any gentleman wanting a good man, with eight years' best reference, call on or address W. C., 1,252 Broadway.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Englishman (married), is thoroughly competent, sober and will be well recommended. Address J. L. C., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for his coachman, has lived in his employment four years. Any gentleman wishing a sober, steady man may call at or address 619 5th av.

A GERMAN YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION ON a gentleman's place as first class gardener. Address MARTIN FRANZ, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as a gardener; understands all about greenhouses, graperies, &c.; good reference. Please address J. P., 12 Fair St., Paterson, N. J.

A COACHMAN OF EXPERIENCE WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; understands his business in every capacity, a Protestant; city reference. Inquire at JUDD'S carriage manufactory, 1,370 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY from the old country, as groom or coachman; good steady driver in double or single harness, sober and obliging. Address J. B., 10 Battery place, New York.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; best city reference. Address L., box 217 Herald office.

A MIDDLE AGED SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as good vegetable gardener; is a thorough farmer; understands the care of all kinds of stock; would answer as coachman. Call in the forenoon or address McQUADE, store, Amity corner Hicks st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom or footman, four years' reference from present employer; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Call at or address private stable, corner of Grace court and Henry street, Brooklyn; or address J. K., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; can bring best city references from last employer. Call for three days at 200 Broadway, in basement. Ask for DENNIS.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN ENglishman, married, good references; understands his business in all its branches. Address or call on J. H., Mason's stables, corner 27th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR A FARM; MAN to act as coachman, gardener and assist on farm; wife to do household work, make butter, &c.; a good situation for competent persons. Apply for two days at 126 East 41st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A colored man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is a good, careful driver, and can come highly recommended by his last employer. Call on or address P. T., 125 West 50th st., for five days.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM in a private family; no objection to the country for the summer; best city reference. Call on or address J. O., Disney's harness store, 325 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; a careful driver; no objection to the country. Address box 322 Herald office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young man lately landed; understands the care of horses in single or double harness; make himself generally useful. Address W. N., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE GERMAN (speaks English), a situation as useful man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, gardening, farming, milking, &c.; no objection to any distance in the country; can be well recommended. Call on or address for three days E. W., 177 Duane st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—OLD ADVERTISING SOLICITORS preferred; something entirely new and sure to take; good men liberally dealt with. Call and see for yourselves at 171 Broadway, room 15, from 10 to 4 P. M.

AN OLD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL MAKE exceedingly liberal arrangements with gentlemen to solicit in this city and vicinity; no salaries or extravagant commissions, but something substantial and permanent. Call at 145 Fulton st. for the address.

BARKEEPER WANTED—FOR A RETAIL LIQUOR store; one that has city reference and understands the business can apply at 520 Broome street.

BOY WANTED—IN A CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER'S office, about 15 years of age. One residing in this city and not afraid to work may address box 2,924 Post office.

BOY WANTED—NOT LESS THAN 16 NOR OVER 18; must be honest, quick, and able to write first rate. Address F. O. H., Herald office, with references, and must state age and where he lives. Salary at first $3 per week.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, TO GO TO ST. LOUIS. SHOW proofs to JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., room 21.

HALL BOY WANTED—FOR A CLUB HOUSE; ONLY respectable boys, who come well recommended, need apply at 222 Fifth avenue.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 YEARS OLD, IN A SALOON. Address R. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, TO open oysters and wait on tables in a dining saloon. 71 North Moore st.

WANTED—A HEAD WAITER AND A FEW ASSISTants, for a country hotel; Germans preferred. Call at Stevens House, 25 Broadway, before 9 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A bar and lunch room; one who can advance $200 on good security. Address D. G., Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST CLASS HEAD waiter for restaurant; one who speaks French preferred; best references required. Apply at 227 6th av., corner 15th st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS FOR THE National Bank Note Reporter, 76 Nassau st. Liberal terms.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT WHITE man as porter; able to write and ship goods. Apply at 16 Burling slip, up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. ADDRESS in handwriting of applicant, stating name and address. L. E. X., Herald office.

WANTED A WHITE, FIRST CLASS COOK, FOR A yacht. Address, with wages and references YACHT, box 1,840 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREMAN IN A LIVERY stable; one who thoroughly understands the business; the best references required. Inquire for three days at HENRY T. ELDERD'S livery stables, No. 4 West Forty fifth street.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, AS ASSISTANT on a farm; he must understand milking. Apply at the Bank, 78 6th av.

WANTED—A MAN, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH, SINGLE, to work on a farm and make himself generally useful around the place; one just from the Old Country preferred. Apply to WM. SCHOFIELD, 306 East 31st st., New York, before 10 A. M.

WANTED—AT DR. IRISH'S DRUG STORE, 31 FULton st., Brooklyn, two young men to make themselves generally useful; one must have some knowledge of the business and both come well recommended. Call from 10 till 12 o'clock A. M.

THE TRADES.

COMPOSITOR WANTED.—A GOOD TWO-THIRDER; one who can set advertisements. Apply at the Daily Programme office, 52 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

JAPANNER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WORKMAN to decorate tinware. Address, stating terms and abilities, GEO. H. MASON, 154 Blackstone st., Boston, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A PHOTOGRAPH operator, at 146 Chatham st. Apply before 10 A. M. H. F. ZIEGLER.

PLANING MILL.—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE the entire charge of a well established planing mill, doing a good business; to a suitable person a liberal interest will be given. Address A. B., station A.

TO SILK HAT TRIMMERS.—TWO SILK HAT TRIMmers wanted. Apply immediately to P. ERNENWEIN, 112 Fulton st.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED, A LETTER PRESS edge gilder, who can also work as a forwarder. Address DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal, Canada.

UPHOLSTERER WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country. Apply at SCHOONMAKER'S paint store, 189 Chatham square, corner of Oliver st.

WANTED—A COLOR MAKER FOR SATINETS. APply at the Union Print Works, East 54th st., near 3d av.

WATCHMAKER WANTED.—APPLY TO CHARLES R. PITT, 1,143 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—GOOD MILLERS.—THOSE WHO THORoughly understand grinding black and white minerals may address, stating wages, &c., MINERALS, Herald office.

WANTED—A CABINETMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS fitting up furniture and putting on casters. Apply at 87 Bowery.

WANTED—MANAGER OF A FLINT GLASS WORKS; to one thoroughly acquainted with all the details a permanent situation is offered. Address lock box 489 Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED machinist, as tool maker and die sinker or any kind of general work. Address J. L., 608 Washington st., Newark, N. J.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANçaise, sachant parfaitement sa place, et qui peut coudre sur une Wheeler & Wilson machine. S'adresser au 450 5me av.

UNE ACCOUCHEUSE; ELLE PEUT DONNER DES bonnes recommandations. S'adresser au Confiseur Francaise, 216 6th av.

UN HOMME, ARRIVANT DE PARIS, SORTANT DE la maison de l'Empereur, et ayant gouverné une ecole de dressage pendant dix ans, desire trouver une place de cocher dans une maison de premiere ordre ou chez un gentleman de chevaux. Il peut donner des garanties. Pas d'obstacles pour aller a la campagne. S'adresser pour huit jours chez M. L'hantier, Nos. 6 et 8 Astor place.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HORSE ENGINE AND Boiler, now running at 78 Walker street; for sale cheap. Removal May 1. VALENTINE & BUTLER SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY, 2/8 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO OF SCHENCK'S PLANERS, ONE OF Woodbury's best four side Moulding Machine and Cutters, one of Wright's patent Tongue and Grooves. Can be seen running at the trunk factory in Oak street, below Franklin street, Greenpoint, three blocks from Tenth or Twenty-second street ferry.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, 12 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, only a very short time in use and as good as new. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

H. HOMER, MACHINIST, AND DEALER IN TOOLS and Machinery, Lathes, Vices, Presses, Bolt Cutters, small Engines, Blowers, &c. Press and tool making and Jobbing in general. 54 East Broadway.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY for sale.

The Novelty Iron Works

(foot of East Twelfth street, New York)

have for sale a complete assortment of Lathes, Planers, Tools, &c., for working both wood and iron, and smiths' and boiler makers' tools, suitable for the manufacture of steam engines, boilers and general machinery of every description, together with the drawings and patterns relating to the same; also the engines, boilers, cranes, foundry fixtures, shafting, pulleys and hangers, the valuable lot of gear patterns (being the most complete in the country), and the tools, fixtures and patterns for the construction and erection of architectural work.

Also a Marine Beam Engine, cylinder 50 inches by 10 feet stroke, suitable for a coasting or heavy towing steamer. Terms cash or good securities. Send for catalogue.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN SEWING MACHINE—FIRST class, 30 per cent discount to agents, local and travelling. BARNABY & MILLARD, General Wholesale Agents, 640 Broadway, New York.

I STATIONARY ENGINE, 75 HORSE POWER, $1,300; one Stationary Engine, 20 horse power, $450; Boiler Shells, in lengths 20 a 56 feet by 10 a 72 inches. JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ANY PARTY HAVING $3,000 MAY JOIN EQUALLY in a pleasant business enterprise, that will clear $100,000 in twelve months. For particulars inquire of M. JOHNSON, No. 38 West Thirty-second street.

A MANUFACTURING HOUSE, WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000, with a large and profitable business, would confer with a party with $10,000 as an active or special partner, with a view to extend the business. Address EXODUS, box 135 Herald office.

A HALF INTEREST IN A LARGE BUSINESS WILL be sold to a good man; have contracts on which there is a large profit; will bear any investigation. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

AN ESTABLISHED, PAYING, FIRST CLASS PHOTOgraph, Porcelain and Ferrotype Gallery, with every facility, elegantly furnished and fittings complete, with five years' lease; cheap rent; fine location; price $2,000; or a gentleman as partner preferred. For full particulars call at 34 Leroy street, near Bleecker street.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH $2,000 CAPital to get in a good paying business. Apply to or address W. WHITE, 23 Cornelia street, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

BUSINESS.—WANTED, A GOOD, SOUND, LEGITImate Business, by an energetic, steady, business man; none other than a genuine concern will be treated with. Address J. E., Herald office.

LUMBER MANUFACTURER WANTS A PARTNER—With capital, to open a retail lumber yard in New York, to sell planed lumber, mouldings, &c. Address M., box 10½ Post office, Montreal.

$1,500.—A PARTNER TO TAKE ENTIRE CONtrol of an established business among the watch material and jewelry trade. Address EDWIN LEE, 176 Broadway, room 39.

REMOVALS.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE REMOVED OUR office from 280 Canal street to 452 Broadway (office of S. Corn & Bro.). All parties having claims against us, also those who are indebted to us, are requested to present the same for settlement as early as possible.
NEW YORK, May 5, 1870. WIEL & ROSENBERG.

BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR POCKET BILLIARD Table, in good condition, with Fixtures complete. Apply at 529 Hudson street.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY FIRST CLASS TABLES at W. H. GRIFFITH'S factory, 40 Vesey street, Balls, Cues, Cloths and Cue Tips for sale.

WE ARE NOW SELLING OFF OUR IMMENSE STOCK of Billiard Tables and Appurtenances at prices that cannot fail to suit all. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISING AGENCY, 1,267 BROADWAY.—ADVERtisements received and promptly inserted in all the city newspapers.

STORAGE.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES.—MOST EXTENSIVE AND complete in the world for furniture, baggage, &c., separate compartments; always accessible; commodious elevators. Eighth avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, TO LET, 25X75; terms very low. 76 Fourth avenue.

A.—TO LET, FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSIness, four story rear brick Building on Eighth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; entire building, or in floors; rent $750. Apply to MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street, or to owner, No. 9 West Fifty-third street.

A.—37 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, handsomely furnished Parlor Floor; excellent for a physician or dentist; terms moderate.

BROADWAY.—TO RENT OR LEASE, THE ENTIRE Second Floor of Dodworth Building, 806 and 808 Broadway, including the Hall, 50x110. Apply at 495 Broadway.

BRICK FACTORY TO LET CHEAP—NO. 9 JANE street; 4 stories and basement; desirable location for any kind of a shop, laundry or store. Apply at 366 Broadway.

DESK ROOM—IN HANDSOME OFFICES 21 PARK row. Address, stating business, X. S., box 187 Herald office.

ELEGANT FLOOR TO LEASE—25X90, 7 ROOMS, FOR Dress or Cloakmaking, Millinery or Dentist; fashionable neighborhood; splendid opportunity. Address TWO PARLORS, Herald office.

HOTEL TO LET—THE NORTHERN HOTEL, CORNER Cortlandt and West streets. Apply to JOSEPH SLEVIN, 100 West, or F. B. WALLACE, 29 Broad street.

STORE TO LET—OR THE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT a bargain, just at the ferry in Greenpoint; splendid place for liquor store, lager beer or bakery; counter and shelving in the store. Apply at 54 University place, New York.

STORE AND THREE ROOMS TO LET—AT 63 JANE street; fixtures suitable for a grocery. Inquire of Mr. SHELKEY, in rear building.

STORES TO LEASE—IN A NEW BRICK HOUSE, corner Union avenue and Box street, Greenpoint, opposite the Railroad Depot.
Inquire of JAMES LYNER, on the premises.

STORE TO LET.—THE BROWN STONE STORE 180 Duane street, fronting also on Hudson street. Apply to JOSEPH SLEVIN, 100 West street, or F. B. WALLACE, 29 Broad street.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 12 ANN STREET, ADJOINing the Park Bank. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TWO LARGE AND WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, with steam power. 518 and 520 West Twenty-second st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FACTORY, 77X55 feet, with a yard space; five stories and basement; top floor 17 feet high; each floor 24 windows; with an engine of 20 horse power. Inquire at the place, 452 Tenth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, New York.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT BASEMENT 212 BROADWAY, corner of Fulton street; two wide entrances. Apply to KNOX.

TO LET—FOR LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM (ONE of the best locations) corner Store and Basement, near Broadway and Canal street. Address SAMPLE ROOM, Herald office.

TO LET—STORE (FIRST FLOOR) AND CELLAR, 39 South William street, near Broad, fronting also on Stone street, 21x78 feet. HARRIS WILSON, 116 William street.

TO LET OR LEASE—211 MERCER STREET, LARGE three story brick Building, 25x95 feet; suitable for a factory. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, 49 Wall street.

THE BASEMENT STORE NO. 9 GREENWICH AVEnue, opposite Jefferson Market; 60 feet deep; good business store. M. D. BENJAMIN, 112 West Thirty-second street.

TO LET—STORE 508 CANAL STREET, FOR A BAKERY, tailor store or any kind of business; rent $600. For particulars apply at 366 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, THE Basement and Kitchens of the buildings occupied by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at 8 and 10 Clinton place, near Broadway. Apply in the barber shop.

TO LET—A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, SEPArate or together, with or without steam power, at 355 Pearl street, near Franklin square.

TO RENT VERY LOW—A LARGE, OLD-FASHIONED House, over 20 rooms, on the Boulevard, below Manhattanville; fine shade and fruit; good location for summer hotel or road house. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

TO LET CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR Saloon, 3 story brick Dwelling, Billiard Saloon, Concert Hall and Real Estate Office, all for $2,500 northwest corner 114th street and Third avenue. Apply at 366 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHITNEY BUILDING, CORner West Tenth and Washington streets; suitable for a warehouse, factory or stores; being 45 feet front on Washington street and 70 feet on West Tenth street; five stories high. Apply at WHITNEY'S Brewery, 675 Washington street.

TO RENT—ONE HALF BROADWAY STORE; CENTRAL location; good light; long lease; reasonable price, immediate possession. Address box 1,577 Post office.

TO RENT—THE LARGEST AND FINEST CORNER Store and Basement on Third avenue; fine opening for first class groceries or dry goods; new building. KIDNEY, FARLESS & CO., 552 Third avenue.

TO DENTISTS.—TO LET, TWO PARLORS ON THE first floor, furnished, in the most central and beautiful location. Address H., Herald office.

WATER FRONT BUILDINGS FOR WAREHOUSES OR Manufactories; also vacant Lots for rent; together or separately, two blocks from Grand street, East river, with cars to every part of the city and three ferries to Brooklyn. DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 90 and 92 Mangin street.

$600 RENT—STORE, SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR the Central Market, below Forty-ninth street, good store for a drug, grocery, or wholesale liquor store. Apply. F. C. DEVLIN, 80 Nassau, or 201 West Forty-first street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—WEST SIDE; ALL modern improvements; suitable for doctor or dressmaker; will be let in part at $75 monthly; cars convenient; 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—HANDSOME LOCATION, NEAR Bedford avenue and the fountain, elegantly furnished House. 11 rooms; cheap. I want a careful tenant. GEORGE F. BOSTWICK, 19 Nassau street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A DESIRABLE tenant low, for six months or by the year; also a small House, unfurnished. 55 Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LET—FURNISHED, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THREE story brick corner House, 87 Hicks street, near Wall street and Fulton ferries; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. KENNADAY, 51 William street, New York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT REDUCED RENT, THE three story brown stone House 127 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, will be rented for business purposes; house and location first class; immediate possession. Apply as above.

THE NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 119 EAST Twenty-sixth street to let until October, or could be leased until May next to a small family; rent $225 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 4 EAST Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue; beautifully situated; furnished or unfurnished; long or short term, at material reduction. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A NEW THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE; ALL improvements, handsomely furnished or without; five minutes' walk of two ferries, in Brooklyn. JOHN PURDY, 212 Broadway, room No. 6.

TO LET—323 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET; A large four story brown stone high stoop House, handsomely furnished, in fine order; all the modern improvements throughout; terms moderate.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS—A FOUR story brown stone House; very low rent. Inquire of the owner, 530 West Fifty-sixth street.

$1,100 PER ANNUM—FOR A SMALL FURNISHED House, in a good locality; House has every convenience for a small family. Address F. S., box 171 Herald office.

Unfurnished.

A FEW DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET CHEAPLY.—Several up town Houses at very low rates. For particulars apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A DOUBLE TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGE TO LET—Opposite Stryker's Garden, near Eleventh avenue and Fifty-second street, with modern improvements; rent $700; 12 rooms. J. D. BODE, Grocer, Eleventh avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

A NUMBER OF THREE STORY HIGH STOOP Houses at very reduced rents.—Those who are not yet suited please call and see our list. JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue, near Thirty-first street.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY, FULL SIZED Houses, on Madison avenue, to let or lease, at a greatly reduced rent. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY NOVA SCOTIA FRONT Dwelling House, in Forty-second street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; thoroughly repaired. Apply to E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street. Rent moderate.

TO LET—ON BEEKMAN PLACE, A FINE FOUR story house; furnace, gas fixtures, &c., for one year, $1,500; immediate possession. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street, or 422 East Fiftieth street.

TO LET—NEATLY AND FULLY FURNISHED, THREE story and attic brick House, near Wall street ferry, 87 (new No.) State, next the corner of Henry street, north side, at low rent; fine order. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—HOUSE 270 UNION STREET, BETWEEN Court and Smith, Brooklyn; in fine order. Apply to owner, J. M. O'DONNELL, 62 Pearl street, New York.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NO. 8 HORATIO STREET, which is put in good order; location good; modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply at 366 Broadway.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK ENGLISH BASEMENT, NO. 60 Bergen street, Brooklyn, 14 rooms, 15 minutes' walk to South ferry and 2 to cars for others. M. D. BENJAMIN, 112 West Thirty-second street.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, in Sixteenth street, near Stuyvesant Park, with all modern improvements; recently painted throughout. Inquire of H. DISNEY, 323 East Sixteenth street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE TWO STORY and basement high stoop House, frame and brick; in good order and position; No. 113 East 115th street, near Fourth avenue. Apply at 225 East 116th street, or at 260 East Fifty-sixth street. A. DAVIS.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—FURnished, without board, in a private family; also a single Room. Apply at 71 South Washington square, Fourth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, will rent the best part of a brown stone House; price $50 per month. Apply at 311 East Fiftieth street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND Floors, with all improvements, on Seventh avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Apply to WM. HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A DESIRABLE SECOND Floor to let; rent moderate. Apply at 108 Fourth street, near Second avenue.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS.—LOWER PART HOUSE 222 EAST Twenty-eighth street, seven rooms, $40; also Third Floor (new), gas and water, $35, and many others. ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 958 Broadway.

A BARGAIN AT $500.—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE occupying the lower part of a new four-story brown stone house up town in a fine neighborhood will let to a young couple, or small family, the Second Floor and two Rooms on third, with Storeroom on fourth, including extra range and bathroom on second floor; six or more rooms in all, with modern improvements, chandelier, &c.; a fine chance to share a house cheaply with an agreeable family. Apply to-day to GEO. A. SCOTT, No. 28 Warren street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO LET ONE OR TWO nicely furnished Rooms; terms moderate; unexceptionable location, one block west of Broadway. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO LET—128 EAST Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS IN GOOD ORDER, FURnished, including stove and utensils, dishes, refrigerator, &c.; $40 per month; respectable parties only. Apply at 475 Sixth avenue, in drug store.

NICE SITTING AND BEDROOM, CONNECTING, FULLY furnished for housekeeping; abundance of pantries, closet on floor and washtubs. Terms very moderate. 131 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO SMALL RESPECTABLE family; 112 East Twenty-seventh street. $500 with gas.

SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ON SECond floor, to gentlemen, singly or en suite; all improvements. 48 East Ninth street, west of Broadway.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—20 EAST FOURTEENTH street, between Fifth avenue and University place; every convenience for housekeeping; unfurnished. Possession immediately.

TO LET—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR, OF three story brick house; $30 per month, including gas. To a small, quiet family only. Apply on the premises, 265 East Nineteenth street.

TO LET—TO GENTEEL FAMILIES, SEPARATE Floors, in the new first class house on Third avenue and 110th street. Every modern convenience for housekeeping. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OR THE WHOLE OF A very convenient House in good order, 15 rooms, No. 357 East Nineteenth street. Apply at WOLSOM'S Real Estate office, No. 52 St. Mark's place, Eighth street.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPING, THREE or four Rooms on third floor; private house 241 East Twenty-seventh street. Seen from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE HALF OF A FINE BROWN STONE House, furnished, in Thirty-sixth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue. Address box 5,647 Post office.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FLOORS, EIGHT ROOMS each, with every modern convenience; private entrance side street; nothing like them in this city; new. KIDNEY, FARLESS & CO., 552 Third avenue.

$4 50 WEEKLY.—SITTING ROOM AND TWO Bedrooms connecting, furnished for housekeeping; water on floor and everything comfortable; near ferry Brooklyn. 124 Broadway, room No. 9.

$8 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on parlor floor; bath, gas and kitchen fire included; for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third st.

$15 PER MONTH EACH—FOR TWO FRONT PARlors; chandeliers; grate. $15 for two back Rooms, first flight, No. 56 Thirteenth street, corner Broadway; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

48 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURNISHed Rooms to let, without board; reference.

163 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms, Bedrooms, pantries, with water and gas; convenient for housekeeping. Also Parlor or Second Floor, suitable for dentist office.

200 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, on the second and third floors.

1,329 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SIXTH and Thirty-seventh streets.—Nicely furnished Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; House in complete order; terms moderate. Apply for three days.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. M. J. E. S. N. C.
Dedication of the Church of the Holy Cross, West Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Sunday, May 8 (Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph), at 10½ o'clock A. M. Music by efficient choir, powerful chorus, organ and grand orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Gomien, organist of the church. Grand musical vespers, sermon and benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament in the evening, at 8 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Michael O'Connor, S. J., late Bishop of Pittsburg. Tickets of admission (to either morning or evening service) $1.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—THE anniversary sermon of the American Home Missionary Society will be preached in the Broadway Tabernacle church, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, by Rev. Jacob M. Manning, D. D., of Boston, Mass., on Sabbath evening, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. The annual meeting will be held at the rooms of the society, in the Bible House, on Wednesday afternoon, May 11, at 4 o clock.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND TWENTYeighth street, Mrs. Nellie Brigham will speak before the society of Progressive Spiritualists Sunday at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE UNIVERSITY, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Great Day of God Begun."

CHAS. B. SMYTH TO-MORROW MORNING PREACHES in Eleventh street Union Presbyterian church, between Second and Third avenues (near Third), south side. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION (EPISCOPAL), FIFtieth street, between Second and Third avenues, Rev. Abbott Brown, Rector.—Services on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sunday school at 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, SEVENTH AVENUE, next Thirty-fourth street.—Rev. E. Y. Higbee will preach at 7½ A. M. Evening service at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 24 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH street, near Broadway, Rev. C. C. Foote, pastor.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach at the Hall, corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth street (entrance on Broadway), on Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock. Strangers and all others cordially invited.

EVANGELIST PREACHING AT THE CATHOLIC Apostolic church, Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Rev. E. J. W. Roberts, of Ottawa, Canada, will preach Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock, on the present condition of the Church and her preparation for the coming of the Lord.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Eighth avenue.—Rev. W. D. Wallace, from Ireland, near Londonderry, will preach to-morrow, Sabbath morning and evening.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.—THE REV. DR. COOKE will preach in behalf of this charity, at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, Twenty-fifth street, near Madison avenue, on Sunday evening, 8th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock. The Home provides for cases of cancer, chronic rheumatism, epilepsy, consumption and paralysis. A collection will be made in aid of its funds.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY.—THE NEW NORTH river mission will be publicly inaugurated at 275 West street, near Desbrosses, to-morrow, at 3½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Wm. D. Harris, Esq., and Rev. Benjamin F. Millard.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, OF WILMINGTON, DEL., will preach to-morrow (Sunday), morning and evening, in the Central Methodist Episcopal church, Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street.

REV. DR. BELLOWS WILL PREACH AT THE Church of the Messiah, corner Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Sunday morning, May 8. In the evening Rev. George H. Hepworth, the pastor, will preach.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGTON AVEnue Methodist Episcopal church, will preach Sabbath morning and evening. Evening subject—"Ruth." Seats free.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER, OF BROOKLYN, WILL ADdress the Morning Star Sunday School, in Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, Sunday at 2 P. M. Public invited.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH IN THE Murray Hill Baptist chapel, Lexington avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., in Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street, near Third avenue. Subject—"Common Honesty." The public cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH AT THE Church of Our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to morrow morning and evening. Morning subject—"Chances."

ST. LUKE'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Forty first street, near Sixth avenue. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and a quarter before 8 P. M.

"THE PROBLEMS OF HUMAN LIFE SOLVED" IS the subject of discourse by Rev. Chauncey Giles, in the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, on Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOpal church, between Second and Third avenues.—Rev. J. B. Searles, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVEnue and Tenth street, Rev. J. R. Kendrick, pastor.—Rev. Lucius Cuthbert, of South Carolina, will preach in this church to-morrow morning. Services in the evening at 7½. Seats free.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. Isaac Riley, pastor.—Divine service in this church to-morrow, 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor.

THE CHRISTIAN MOTTO, "NO SURRENDER."—A discourse by Rev. Charles F. Lee, Sunday, May 8, at 10:45 A. M., at Oriental Hall, 295 East Twenty-seventh street. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTYsecond street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Preaching on Sunday, the 8th, by the pastor, Rev. G. H. McEckron. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN ARE WELCOMED AT THE SPECIAL service, at Association Hall, Sunday, May 8; social Bible class at 5 P. M. Address to young men at 7½, by Rev. H. D. Northrup.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEWERS IN DRAINAGE DIStrict No. 4, "B," town of Flushing.
Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposal for Sewers in Drainage District No. 4, 'B,' in the town of Flushing," will be received at the office of Oscar Darling, Engineer of the "Drainage Commission," in the village of Flushing, until 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, May 10, 1870.
Plans, &c., may be seen at the office of said Engineer, where also requisites of bids and forms of proposals may be had.
The right is reserved by the said Commission to reject any or all proposals which in their opinion may not be deemed for the interest of said town of Flushing.
OSCAR DARLING,
Engineer Commission Drainage,
Flushing, N. Y.
FLUSHING, May 2, 1870.

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—150 clean beds and Rooms, at 35 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $3 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, ON SECOND FLOOR; also a Hall Room, with Board, at 74 Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street. Terms reasonable.

5TH AVENUE, 491.—TWO LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with or without first class private table, for a family or party of gentlemen.

5TH AVENUE, 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH STREET.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, fronting on the avenue, for families or gentlemen, at moderate prices.

5 ASHLAND PLACE (PERRY STREET).—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

6 MADISON SQUARE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Mrs. Putnam has an elegant Suit of Rooms, with private table, to rent for the summer or year.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 AND $7 PER WEEK.—138 BLEECKER STREET, three blocks from Broadway, nice furnished Rooms to let, with good board; day boarders, $4 50 per week.

7 GREAT JONES STREET.—TO LET, FURNISHED front Room; also two hall Rooms adjoining; would suit one or two; gas, &c.; no meals. Apply to dressmaker, up stairs.

12 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH STREET, FOUR doors west of Broadway.—Handsome large front Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, on second floor, having all improvements; location pleasant; terms moderate.

14 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, CORNER BROADWAY.—Suits of Rooms on first and second floors, table d'hote or private tables, at Madison Square House.

15TH STREET, HALF BLOCK EAST UNION SQUARE, No. 117.—Suit of nicely furnished Rooms, second floor, and one above to let, to gentlemen without board; price reduced; reference exchanged.

16TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, No. 47.—Choice furnished Rooms to let, on different floors, en suite or singly, with or without Board; house renovated.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

22D STREET.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH THE best of Board, in small family, at very low prices, for summer; location central and first class. References. No. 165 West Twenty-second street.

23D STREET, WEST, NO. 50, NEARLY OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—An entire Second Floor; also other Rooms, with or without private table, and summer prices. References.

23D STREET.—246 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen. Best references given and required.

23D STREET, NO. 118, WEST.—FRONT ROOMS AND Bedrooms, on second and third floors, may now be engaged for the season, with good Board. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

24 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Rooms to let, with Board.

24TH STREET, NO. 61, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO HANDsomely furnished Parlors to let, with or without Board; also two Bedrooms, at summer prices. References exchanged.

28 ST. MARK'S PLACE, EIGHTH STREET.—LARGE second floor Front Room to let, with excellent accommodations; large closets; location pleasant and convenient; $22 for two; abundant table; reference.

31 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE front Rooms on second and third floors; also a Room with an open view, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with Board.

33 WEST NINTH STREET.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, having more room than they desire, will let a few elegantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

41 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE (OLD NO. 124 West Fourth street).—Elegantly furnished Second Floor, consisting of four rooms; opposite Washington Parade Ground; meals if required; family private.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Extension Parlor; suitable for doctor, dentist or gentleman and wife; also other Rooms, with Board; summer prices.

44 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PLEASANT SUIT of furnished Rooms on second floor; also single Rooms, with first class Board and the comforts of a home.

47TH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished back Room, with Board, well adapted for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Address F. G., station G.

47 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large front Room, third floor, $25 per week, with Board, for two; single Rooms $10 per week.

51 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Suits of handsomely furnished front Rooms, with Board for families or party of gentlemen; also single Rooms; references exchanged.

53 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—TWO LARGE Rooms on second and third floors, for two gentlemen in each room. References exchanged.

56 NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

57 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—A Suit of handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor to let singly, with good table. References exchanged.

58 BOND STREET—ONE NICELY FURNISHED Parlor, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

67 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ENTIRE THIRD Story, furnished, without board; very reasonable to first class party only; family strictly private; no boarders.

71 IRVING PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, FINE Suite of second story front Rooms, very desirable for summer and at summer prices. References.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for one or two single gentlemen. No moving.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be accommodated with Board.

106 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Furnished large front and rear Rooms, modern, gas, bath, &c., on second floor, without board.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A large, handsomely furnished front Room, for gentleman and wife or two or more gentlemen, with first class Board.

111 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with Board; large hall room on second floor.

128 WEST TWELFTH STREET, SECOND STORY back, nicely furnished, to let, with Board.

133 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, can be had in a modern house; terms moderate.

134 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-eighth and Twenty ninth streets.—To let, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, at summer prices.

136 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—One or two parties, of three or four gentlemen each, can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board; good table; bath; new furniture and bedding; pains taken to insure permanency; references exchanged.

139 EIGHTH STREET, OPPOSITE MERCANTILE Library.—That elegant and newly furnished House, with all modern improvements, is now ready for families and single gentlemen, at reduced prices.

139 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms on second and third stories, with Board; situation cool, airy and very pleasant.

139 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—A FEW NICELY furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; also a nicely furnished front Parlor.

156 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Sixth avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to single gentlemen; house private; no boarders; neither children; rent cheap.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern conveniences.

165 MADISON AVENUE.—ENTIRE HOUSE, NOW vacant; rooms rented en suite, with private table, to first class families; arrangements now made, for summer or autumn.

215 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—A few nicely furnished Rooms, in a delightful location, with or without Board; gas, bath and every convenience.

215 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVESANT square.—Handsomely furnished front Room, with Board, for a married couple, in a small family.

217 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A FEW VERY pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, at moderate prices for summer; house and location good; references.

226 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Room to let, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. References required.

237 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

239 THIRD AVENUE.—TWO HANDSOME PARLORS to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board, in an American family; or for any light business; gas and water.

239 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms and Board for married couple and single persons. Price reasonable.

253 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO EXTRA large Rooms on second floor to let, either furnished or unfurnished, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or a party of gentlemen; house and location first class. References exchanged.

263 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—A RESPECTABLE widow lady has a nice Hall Bedroom to let, furnished, without board, to a single gentleman. Reference exchanged.

267 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—NICELY furnished Rooms to let, to single gentlemen or to gentleman and wife, with or without Board: references exchanged.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

305 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished front Room, with every convenience, for lady expecting sickness, or lady and gentleman, with Board for lady; beautiful locality; terms moderate.

321 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A LADY AND gentleman or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and a large well furnished Room at moderate terms. Best references given.

347 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—HANDSOME furnished Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also Reception Room for doctor's office, in a private family. Terms moderate.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, LAMARTINE place.—A private family will take a few boarders in a first class brown stone House; all modern improvements; neighborhood unexceptionable.

408 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Hall Bedroom to let, with Meals on Sunday if preferred; terms $3 per week.

439 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Room, for one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; house genteel; terms very reasonable. Call or write.

478 BROOME STREET.—A LADY, WITHOUT CHILdren, would let a few furnished Rooms to gentlemen and their wives.

1,144 BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms en suite, on first floor, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, to let, with or without Board; table boarders taken.

AT 228 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET—THE SECOND or third floor, unfurnished, to let, with modern improvements, or a few select Boarders will be taken at reduced rates.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR OWN house in Forty-sixth street, will let, with or without Board, a nicely furnished third story Room. Address J. L., box 114 Herald office.

A SMALL FAMILY, TAKING FEW BOARDERS, have pleasant accommodations, at moderate price, for adults desiring comforts and freedom of home. Apply at 151 East Twenty-seventh street.

BOARD AND FOUR ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, on second floor, in a new high stoop brown stone house on Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; no better location; only one first class family of adults taken; advertiser's family consists of three persons; everything first class; best references required and given. Address FREEMAN, Herald office.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH ENTIRE SECOND Floor, singly or en suite, may be had by permanent parties, at reasonable prices. Best references exchanged. Apply at 16 East seventeenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family. 223 East Twentieth street.

ST. ELMO HOTEL, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-NINTH street. Choice family Rooms, in suits, at reduced rates, with or without Board. LEWIS LELAND, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A ROOM WANTED—PRICE ABOUT $8 A WEEK; Board extra when advertiser is in town, about half the time; location near Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address, with price and all details, PERMANENT, box 182 Herald office.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children, infant and nurse, second story front Room and two Rooms on story above, in a good, healthy locality, from Twentieth street to near the Park, on west side, or, if on east, near Fifth avenue; a quiet, private family, with no other boarders, preferred. A moderate price will be paid. State terms. References given and required. Address J., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A NICELY FURnished Sitting Room and Bedroom, with bath, with or without Board; must be between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth streets, and west of the Eighth avenue. Address P. C. ECKHARDT, 619 Ninth avenue.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND YOUNG child, a Second Floor or two adjoining furnished Rooms, with good plain Board; German preferred; terms not to exceed $140 per month; permanent if suited; location between Twentieth and Fifty-fourth streets (West). No parties keeping boarding houses need apply. Address, stating full particulars, box 2,966 Post office.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM, with or without Board, between Second and Fifth avenues, and below Sixteenth street. Address, with references, FRANK, 314 Eldridge street.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

38 CHEEVER PLACE, NEAR DEGRAW STREET.—A large pleasant Room on second floor to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Also one on third floor. House has modern improvements and convenient to cars and ferries.

195 HENRY STREET, NEAR WALL STREET ferry.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, good Board, gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; hot and cold water; all conveniences; terms moderate.

HOTELS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard street.—(European plan.) 200 light rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50 cents to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house), on European plan; rooms by the day, week or month; all beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 615 BROADWAY, CORNER Bleecker.—European plan; good single Rooms for the summer months at reduced prices. Meals at all hours.
GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietor.

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND Twelfth street.—Elegant Rooms en suite or singly can now be secured at moderate prices; no better location in the city; table and all the accommodations not excelled by any.
WM. H. FAIRCHILD, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR TWO GENTLEMEN, can be accommodated with an elegantly furnished Room and Board, in a German family, at Tompkinsville, S. I., first landing. Inquire of Mrs. ISAAC, Monroe avenue.

A PARTY, HAVING A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., immediately on the Sound, would accommodate a family of adults with first class Board; five minutes' walk from depot and fifteen from steamboat landing; boating and bathing. Apply to F. W. DAVISON (S. B. Chittenden & Co.'s), 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.

A COMFORTABLE HOME AND GOOD BOARD FOR the summer can be obtained in a private family on Cayuga lake, 12 hours from New York; beautiful scenery, large rooms and good Board. Address D., box 4,672 New York Post office.

A PLEASANT AND QUIET RETREAT FOR A FEW boarders who want the comforts of a home at moderate prices. If applied for soon; house situated on the bank of the lake, three miles from Harlem Railroad. For particulars apply to WM. H. JENKS, Lakeville, Conn., or to JUDAH SWIFT, 275 Fourth avenue.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A LARGE HOUSE ON A beautiful farm about 25 miles from city by cars or boat and near the depot, will take a family to board. Address HAPPY HOME, Herald office.

BOARD AT LONG BRANCH WANTED—FOR GENTLEman and wife, for the season, with stable accommodations. Address box 5,628 Post office.

BOARD AMONG MOUNTAINS AND FINE GROVES.—Boating, bathing, fishing and good livery; walks and drives unsurpassed; terms moderate for the season.
L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Litchfield county, Conn.

BOARD WANTED—AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR a gentleman and his sister, for the months of July and August, or longer if suited; accommodations desired, two Bedrooms and a Sitting Room. Address for three days, box 602 New York Post office.

COUNTRY AND CITY BOARD WANTED.—ADDRESS BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 757 Broadway. N. B.—Families in New York and other cities directed.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND SON, on the sea shore, in a private family. Address, stating locality and terms, P. H. W., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE CITY; TWO rooms connecting; river route preferred. Address box 233 Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON—ON THE HUDSON river; six steamboats daily. Reference—Drs. Ford and Jones, 16 Bond street.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENT AND WIFE; one hour from city; near water; private family; Long Island preferred. Address W. C., box 119 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR three adults and servant; within one hour of New York; accommodation for horses indispensable. Address, with full particulars and price, box 3,398 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED FOR ONE family only with a private family occupying their own house; delightfully located on the banks of the Hudson near the celebrated Columbia Springs; views, drives and surroundings unsurpassed; house large and airy and contains all modern improvements. For particulars address box 861, Hudson, N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A FARM house one mile from Milton; a splendid river view; for reference, Mrs. John Merklee, 285 South Third street, Williamsburg. Address JOHN C. FISHER, Milton, Ulster county.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD FOR ONE LARGE or two small families in one of the most pleasantly located residences in Norwalk, Conn., where there are no other boarders; ample accommodations for horses and carriages. Address CONNECTICUT, 186 Front street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR PATERSON, N. J.—A PLEASANT farm house, with a suit of three rooms; beautiful scenery; carriage to connect with depot. Terms reasonable. Address GEORGE BROWERER, care of Mr. M. Post, 20 Ward street, Paterson, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, child (two years) and nurse; high ground preferred, about one hour from City Hall. Address, with terms and references, F. H. T., box 1,287 Post office.

STATEN ISLAND.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, OR A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board and fine Rooms, on New York avenue, seven minutes from Vanderbilt Landing. Address W. A., Stapleton Post office.

SUMMER BOARD FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.—GOOD table, pleasant rooms, moderate prices; Connecticut river scenery and climate. For references, &c., address immediately Mrs. ANNA WRIGHT, Walpole, N. H.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENLEMAN AND wife can have substantial Board, in a private family, at Passaic, N. J.; 50 minutes by Erie Railway. Address R. Z., Herald office.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, WITH immediate possession, elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, in Madison avenue, on Murray Hill. Apply at Everett Library, 658 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—BOARD ON SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD, L. I., for small family; two Rooms required; farm house preferred. Address J. E. S., Herald office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, in a healthy location; within twenty miles of New York, on Morris and Essex Railroad; Orange preferred. Accommodation also for horse and carriage. References exchanged. Address M. P., Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Magnificent house; splendid grounds; mountain air; beautiful scenery; fine drives; fruit, vegetables and pure milk. Now opened. Board reasonable.
A. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE
and
St. Ronan's Well,
Flushing, L. I., a favorite summer resort,
will open May 1 to permanent and transient boarders; 28 trains, 20 minutes' ride, fare 15c., and two steamers daily; 14 acres beautiful grove, delightful grounds, pleasant views; fine bathing, boating and fishing; 6 miles' drive to Hunter's Point, over the best road in the State; good stabling for horses. Terms moderate. Apply by mail.

HEALTH HOUSE.
Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey,
will open May 1,
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.
Can be seen every Wednesday, between 12 and 1, at 75 John street.

LONG BRANCH.—ARRANGEMENTS CAN NOW BE made for Board for the season in cottage delightfully located on shore; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 2 West Thirty-ninth street.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL—ON THE PASSAIC river, N. J., is now open; delightful location, excellent boating, fishing, bathing and fine drives. Terms moderate for the season or year.
KNAPP & McPHERSON, Proprietors.

RIDGEDALE HOUSE—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM depot; fine large rooms, pure air, beautiful scenery, pleasant drives. Address J. S. MOORE, box 183 Post office, Madison, N. J.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—This favorite resort, with cottages attached, and its spacious grounds, is now open for the season.
DE CAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE CLARENDON HOTEL, AT Saratoga Springs, will be opened for the reception of guests June 1. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please address CHAS. E. LELAND, Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, or Delavan House, Albany.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Long Branch,
will be opened on the 15th June.
For Rooms apply at the Everett House, New York, or on the premises.
WM. B. BORROWS.

WINTER PRICES TO JUNE 1.—FAVORABLE ARrangements for the season. No locality or hotel in the vicinity of New York presents equal attractions; furniture new; steam heating; coal gas; sixty minutes from city, six from Montrose station; commutation for six months 29 cents per day. Mountain House, South Orange.
C. HITZELBERGER.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—AN OLD ESTABlished corner Meat Market on Sixth avenue, now doing a good cash business, and dealing in fresh and salt meats of all kinds; also poultry and country produce; the Lease, Stock and Fixtures, together with Horses, Wagons and Harness; will be sold cheap for cash, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply for three days to L. TRACY, Jr., 467 Sixth avenue, basement.

A.—SAFES AT COST—A LOT OF SECOND HAND Safes, best makers; also the new patent "Cut Off" Safe for sale cheap. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO.,
300 Broadway.

A NICE CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WITH STOCK and Fixtures all complete, must be sold on account of the owner going to Europe. Inquire corner of Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue.

A.—SAFES, SAFES.—NEW AND SECOND HAND Safes, Wilder's patent, now selling at great bargains, at 25 Cortlandt street, next door to Merchants' Hotel.

A.—FOR SALE OR WILL LET, THE BUILDING AND Fixtures of the most elegant Wine and Lunch Room in Church street. Inquire on premises, 193 Church street.

A.—SAFE, SHOW CASES, HAT STANDS, BLACK walnut and mahogany Counters, &c., will be sold at a great sacrifice if bought by noon to-day, at 459 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS, Lodging Houses, Hotels, splendid corner Billiard Saloons on Broadway, Bakeries, Liquor Stores, Drug Stores, Groceries, Meat Markets.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE SIZE HERRING SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP; also two medium and one small Safe of Herring's, Wilder's and Marvin's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A NO. 1 MEAT MARKET, WITH FISH AND VEGETAble Stand; long lease and splendid location; at a bargain. 293 Lexington avenue.

A LOT OF SAFES, BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF, for sale at 50 per cent less than manufacturer's prices; Herring's, Marvin's, Wilder's and Lillie's make. LILLIE'S Safe Company, No. 3 Park place, near Broadway.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW York, doing a large business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to JEREMIAH McREADY, 158 Seventh av.

BURGLAR PROOF SAFE FOR SALE LOW.—LARGE size and handsomely fitted with drawers; made to order by S. C. Herring. Apply to BRAINERD, GODDARD & STEELE, No. 9 Maiden lane.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF Bridgeport, Conn.; a fine bar trade and wholesale liquor business. For further particulars inquire of J. P. CARTER, 179 South street, New York, or to JAMES L. DAVIS, 184 South street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING MILK ROUTE AND Milk Depot. Call for three days at 429 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A SEVENTH REGIMENT DRESS AND Fatigue Suit; would fit a gentleman 6 feet in height; only worn once and in perfect order; price $50. Address J. C. B., box 674 Post office.

FOR SALE—LARGE ICE REFRIGERATOR, FOR lager beer; lunch and oyster counters very cheap. By A. M. CRISTALAR, 598 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER GROCERY, WINE AND Tea Store, on Sixth avenue; best location in the city. Address H. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP, THE BERgen Iron Works, a complete plate rolling mill, situated on Grand street and Morris Canal, Jersey City; capacity 2,000 tons per annum; mill now running with good local trade; price low; terms easy. Apply to EDWARD SAMMAL, 332 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—BUTCHER'S SHOP DOING GOOD CASH business, all improvements, as the owner is going into the slating business. 713 Ninth avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS ROUTE, DOING GOOD BUSIness; sickness cause of selling; or will trade for a good carriage horse. Inquire at 170 West Fourth street.
L. L. SEAMAN.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND SHOWCASES, OFFICE Railings, Desks, Sash, Signs, Shelving, Drug Drawers, Tills, Oyster, Dry Goods Counters, &c. Apply 527 Hudson and No. 9 Vestry street.

FOR SALE—THREE IRON SAFES, VERY FINE OFfice Partitions; also four Office Desks, Chandeliers, Hotel Annunciator and Steam Generator. By A. M. CRISTALAR, 598 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PICKLE STAND, NO. 79, IN BROOKLYN Market, No. 357 Fulton street. The owner is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it. Inquire at the stand.

FOR SALE—THE OLDEST AND BEST PAYING Syrup and Bitters Route in the city. An excellent opening for a smart, energetic man with small capital. Inquire at 146 Fulton street, in the basement.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CHANCES EVER offered—A Country Hotel; low rent by purchasing the Furniture of between thirty and forty rooms; doing a splendid business; will take from $2,500 to $5,000. Apply, before 12 o'clock, to A. B. CHALMERS, 89 Trinity Building.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING FAMILY LIQUOR Store, in the Eighteenth ward; rent $24. Back rooms, four-pull Ale Pump; price $450. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SODA FOUNTAIN AND Lunch Counter, at JONES & CO.'S, 432 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS OYSTER AND DINING Saloon, 84 Spring street, together with Stock and Fixtures; price $500.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH PIG IRON, NO. 1 GLENGARnock, to arrive.
G. & J. KNOX & CO., 67 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE 1,000 GALLON COPper Still, two copper Worms, one wooden Still, with all the Vats, Pipes and Fixtures of a first class Distillery. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

HAY OR COTTON PRESS FOR SALE CHEAP—IS worked by hand; powerful and simple. Apply to E. BROMBERG, 80 Cedar street room No. 7.

HOTEL RANGE AND BROILER FOR SALE—TOgether with the Side Fires, &c. Inquire at office of Irving House, Broadway and Twelfth street.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—90 bedrooms, well furnished throughout; bar, barber shop and everything necessary; location below Canal street, near Broadway; will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for at once; the lease is for five years at very low rent. Apply at 54 Warren street.

MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE—WITH GOOD WILL and complete Set of Tools for jobbing; rent low and location very desirable. Address SAMUEL LEGGETT, box 3,220 Post office.

PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN FOURTH ward to be sold cheap.
W. ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

RARE CHANCE.—A WELL ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale and Retail Grocery, Provision and Fruit Business for sale. Reason for selling, ill health. Address drawer 40 Elmira Post office, N. Y.

SODA WATER APPARATUS (WM. GEE'S PATENT) FOR sale at a bargain. Apply at 138 Sixth avenue.
GEORGE G. PORTER.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP, including Glass Cases, Tables, Shelving, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Desks, Window Shades, &c. Apply at once.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome street.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—NEW GOOD BRICK; ALL IMprovements, 17.6x50x100, fine order, East Forty-second street; it is cheap; $13,500. 1,292 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street.
HATCH & RIKER.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH avenue, opposite Cooper Institute—Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; private instruction; ladies' department; terms low; open all summer.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY—Private instruction, day and evening, in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Music, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. No vacation.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, OF COLLEGIATE (OXford) education, will give instruction in French, Latin, Greek or Mathematics, as equivalent for board; best city references. Address E. G. S., box 101 Herald office, or apply at 67 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—ESTABLISHED IN 1851, in a beautiful, healthy valley in the centre of Westchester county. Terms very moderate. For circulars address Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Armonk, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, all the improvements; finished in hard wood; second east of Lexington avenue, on Forty-third street, north side. Apply on the premises.

A NICE TWO STORY BRICK HIGH STOOP HOUSE—Good street, east side, just the thing for a small family; price $10,050. B. H. HOWELL, 909 Third avenue.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, FULL SIZE LOT, on Twenty-ninth street, just west of Third avenue, well rented, for sale, on very easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT FULL SIZED 4 STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, lot 25x200, near Madison avenue, Murray Hill, for sale very cheap, with or without stable.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

EAST SIXTIETH STREET, NEAR LEXINGTON avenue.—A superior brown stone Dwelling, handsomely frescoed, and in complete order, for sale low and upon easy terms; furnished or unfurnished.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK AVENUE, TWO FIRST CLASS brown stone front high stoops, with all the modern improvements throughout; principal floor all hard wood; also front basement hard wood; principal hall marble tiled; also stairs hard wood throughout; two bathrooms in each house; built by the owner by day's work in the most substantial manner. Will be sold cheap. Terms easy, to suit the purchaser. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 85 and 87 (east side) Park avenue, near Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 303 LEXINGTON AVEnue; four story high stoop brown stone House, newly painted and in perfect order; 20x50x65; will be sold at a bargain; terms to suit. Inquire on the premises, from 9 to 12 M., or J. M. COBURN, No. 4 East Thirty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT, NORTHEAST CORNER OF Fourth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, 25.5 by 80 feet.
CHAS. M. EARLE, 176 Broadway, room 30.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 70 LOTS; WILL SELL IN parcels to suit; bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, Brooklyn. Inquire of the owner, WM. HATFIELD, Third avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, South Brooklyn.

MADISON AVENUE, MURRAY HILL.—FIRST CLASS modern 4 story high stoop brown stone corner House for sale very cheap, with or without new Furniture; exchange in part.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—A TRULY ELEGANT HOUSE IN Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue, four story brown stone, 21x63x100; built two years ago in the best manner throughout.
HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth st.

TWO BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED LOTS, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues, Fifty-third and Fifty-second streets, running through the block, size 25x200, suited for a gentleman's residence, with stable lot in rear; will be sold cheap. Address J. A. WALSH, station A.

$2,000.—FOR SALE, FULL LOT SOUTH SIDE OF 104th street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, only one block from Central Park, now occupied as a garden; terms easy. Apply in cigar store 275 Bowery.

West Side.

A SACRIFICE.—BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP House, in Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, 26x50x100; all improvements; $15,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEvard. Apply to L. SCHMIDT, 68 Broad street.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE front Houses, Nos. 52 and 54 West Fifty-first street, 21x56. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, 225 West Forty-eighth street.

PRICE $15,000—60 PER CENT ON MORTGAGE, THREE story brick House, high stoop, with modern conveniences, in good order; possession immediately. 136 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, 128 Broadway.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE 42D STREET.—A SUPERIOR 4 story high stoop brown stone House; price very reasonable; with or without new Furniture; stable if wanted; owner leaving the city. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A BROWN stone House, near the ferry; not much money wanted. Apply to J. C. EADIE, 29 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK STORE AND A three story brick Dwelling in Williamsburg, very low; terms easy; must be sold at once. Apply to BOOKHOUT & SONS, No. 3 Broadway, near the ferry, Williamsburg, under the photograph gallery.

FOR SALE, IN WILLIAMSBURG, A GOOD CHANCE for investment, a new first class two story basement and cellar brick House, all improvements, in Penn street, near Bedford avenue, for $7,500; it is let for $800. Inquire of E. F. SMITH, 186 Division avenue, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

AT HUDSON CITY.—$475 PER ANNUM FOR A COTtage containing 11 rooms, gas and fixtures, well of water in yard, only 15 minutes' walk from ferry; cars pass within one block of house.
SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

A FINE BRICK HOUSE TO RENT CHEAP—IN Wayne street, Jersey City; 10 rooms; complete order; unfurnished or partially furnished; immediate possession.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 50 Cedar street.

TO LET—IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., HOUSE, 40X40, FOUR lots of ground, in excellent order and good neighborhood; rent $600. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, Bergenwood avenue, near Reservoir.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, SEVERAL NEAT TWO story and basement brick Houses, in Clark place, near Jersey and Newark avenues; rents reduced. Also, House 153 Henderson street, $525. Also, Apartments. Inquire of CLARK, corner York street and Jersey avenue, Jersey City.

TO LET—IN LAFAYETTE, JERSEY CITY, THE HOUSE No. 106 Washington avenue, with all improvements, wholly or partly furnished; would sell Furniture if preferred. Apply on the premises or to RIGGS, HUBBARD & RIGGS, 10 Wall street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY HOME,
worth $6,100,
or $10,000,
or $17,500,
or $1,000 or $2,000 cash.

A beautiful Country Home, near the city, in a fine, healthy locality, accessible in 45 to 50 minutes, from down town or up town, nineteen times a day, from 5 A. M. till midnight; large lot of ground; gas, water and many other conveniences; house new and thoroughly built; can now be obtained by paying $1,000 to $2,000 down and the balance in quarterly payments to the amount of the rent of such a house, so that the real cost of owning such a house will amount to no more than the above small payments. You should go and see the houses. Particulars at 245 Broadway, of Mr. COGSWELL.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS, AT LAUREL Hill, L. I., Tuesday, May 10, on the premises. Take Grand street and Meeker avenue horse cars, leaving South Seventh or Grand street ferry (Brooklyn, E. D., side) any time between 12 and 2. Day of sale free tickets on cars. Maps and other particulars at office of auctioneers.
MALLORY & BLACKWELL, 55 Liberty street.

A DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, near New York, with all necessary appendages, with a milk route of 250 quarts daily; a chance rarely met with to engage in a paying business. None but responsible parties, with ready means, need address, with real name, A., box 194 Herald office.

A SHREWSBURY RIVER COTTAGE FOR SALE—Situated opposite the Highlands, near Rumsome station; four acres of ground, fruit, shade and ornamental trees, asparagus, berries, &c.; dwelling has twelve rooms, completely furnished; barn, carriage, boat and ice houses; all in good order. Address W. T. DEVOE, room 425 Metropolitan Hotel.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, a fine brick Villa, delightfully located; gas, water and all modern improvements; 35 minutes of Wall street.
HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway.

AT GREENWICH.—BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED COUNtry residence for sale, near depot, overlooking Long Island Sound, $5,600; also several shore front Properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cos Cob Bridge station, Conn.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—AT RAHWAY, N. J.; FIVE acres, abundance of fruit, fine buildings; rent very low. E. T. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, at Rahway, or WM. WATSON 416 Broome street, New York.

A MANSION IN THE SUBURBS TO LET—FURnished; entirely new; all modern improvements; two minutes from horse and five from steam depot; 20 minutes from Forty-second street; at Forest Grove, Morrisania; guaranteed healthy. H. P. DEGRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

A.—TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND OF OVER 200 ACRES, WITHIN TEN MILES OF CITY HALL, ON LINE OF RAILROAD, AT A BARGAIN. FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS BOX 4,714 POST OFFICE.

A NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY to rent—$755 per year; 45 minutes from city on New Haven road. Inquire of J. O. STEVENS, 55 Pine street.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTTAGE—10 ROOMS, 1 acre Land, Garden, Shade, Stable; 25 miles in New Jersey; near depot; rent $800 per annum. Apply to G. SCHENCK, 20 West Twenty-third street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—3 MILES FROM depot, at Portchester; 9 acres of land, large house, orchard. Sold to close an estate. For particulars address J. L. MOSHER, Glenville, Conn.

COUNTRY PROPERTY—IN VARIETY, FOR SALE, TO let or exchange. Good Farms and Country Houses on easy terms. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

COTTAGE TO LET.—TWENTY MILES UP THE HUDson, ten rooms, garden, fine view, three minutes' walk from depot. Address or call on W. S. MARSELLUS, Hastings upon Hudson, New York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THROGG'S NECK, 12 miles from New York; five minutes from steamboat landing; extensive outhouses, &c.; fine view, fronting the Sound, with good bathing, boating and driving. Apply to W. H. MEAD, 67 Wall street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET, A SPLENDID RESIdence, 29 miles from New York; 3¼ miles from depot; on New Haven Railroad; new and in perfect order; garden planted; flowers, fruits and shade trees in abundance. Apply at 369 Broadway, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED, TO LET—SITUATED on Long Island Sound, adjacent to the water, 40 miles east of New York; house 24x60; moderate rent. Address Captain KNIGHT, Northport, L. I.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT OR exchange. KELLOGG & SMITH, 115 Broadway and corner Dean and Palisade avenues, Englewood.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIdence for sale, at very much less than value; situated within five minutes' walk of station; in the vicinity of fine improvements, and on an elevation commanding extensive views of the valleys; the dwelling is modern in appearance and contains 13 rooms, mantels, range, furnace, &c.; grounds comprise three acres; situated on a corner; very nicely laid out and improved; coach house and stable.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A GENTLEMAN'S Residence, within one mile of the depot. The house is of brick, tastefully painted, with wide piazzas on three sides, French windows and all city improvements, such as gas, furnace, hot and cold water, baths, stationary basins and wash tubs, spacious hall, parlor, library, dining room and butler's pantry on first floor, five good sized sleeping apartments, each on the second and third floors, with abundance of closets.

The outbuildings are a gardener's cottage, brick stable, carriage house, sheds, tool house, cow house, chicken house. An abundant supply of pure spring and rain water for house and stable. There are four acres of land in garden and lawn, with choice fruit, ornamental and shade trees, shrubbery and asparagus beds; garden made and planted for the season; gravelled roads and flagged walks.

The house was carefully built for owner's own use, and is in excellent order. The property is on high ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson river and surrounding country. Price $30,000, and no less, being about one-half the asking price two years ago; terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, sole agent.

FARM AT MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY—200 ACRES; 5,000 peach trees in full bearing; 70 tons of hay; $100 per acre; terms to suit; all good buildings.
G. F. BACHE, 20 Cortlandt street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., A NEAT NEW COTtage, ten rooms; location near depot. Apply to J. A. WEBB, 229 West street, N. Y., or Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE AT TREMONT, 35 MINUTES BY HARLEM Railroad—A House containing nine rooms in fine order; six city lots laid out in fine garden, fruit and evergreen trees; lawn, barn and carriage house; spring water; high grounds; splendid view; only five minutes' walk from either steam or horse cars; stone fence and iron gates; must be sold. Apply to Dr. A. GENTIL, 815 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CORNWALL, FRONTING on the Hudson river, 1¼ mile from landing; 27 acres under high cultivation; house with all the modern improvements; 19 rooms, barn, coach house, stable, farm house, fruit and vegetables in abundance, ice house, &c., at a reasonable price. Apply to F. COLTON, Auctioneer, 53 East Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—NEAR INWOOD STATION, HUDSON river, handsome Cottage, furnished, about 1¾ acre of land, at a bargain; no cash down required. Call between 2 and 5 P. M. Price $20,000.
G. F. JOHNSON & CO., 35 Water street.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FIVE MILES from Harlem Railroad, to East Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., containing 14 acres of land, with dwelling house, carriage house and barn, with thrifty young orchard of choice fruit. Inquire of JAMES A. DAILY, 832 Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, New York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, DELIGHTFULLY LOCAted, on Staten Island; high and healthy situation; French roof cottage, gardener's house and outbuildings; 13 acres of land, under cultivation. Price $10,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA county, N. Y., 183 acres under high cultivation, with an abundance of fruit, adjacent to the city of Hudson and within ten minutes' drive of railroad and Hudson river; terms easy. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—EIGHTEEN ACRE PLACE, on Jamaica Plank Road; large house, fine grounds and plenty of fruit; land well located for building lots, and in the line of improvements. Apply to WILLIAM CHURCHILL, No. 84 William street, New York.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE PASSAIC river, 1¼ mile below Rutherfurd Park Hotel and 1 mile above Belleville, a large, roomy House, newly papered and painted throughout, with from 2½ to 17 acres of land, eligibly situated for building plots, affording an extended view of the river. Apply on the premises, or address W. W. M. CORNISH, 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE A VERY GOOD FARM OF 35 ACRES, best of soil, twenty-six miles from New York, 2½ from depot, near Schools, Church, Post office; a nice location, good buildings, well watered, a good apple and peach orchard; also pears, cherries, grapes, small fruits, all very choice and in fine bearing; a fine building site, with a splendid view of the surrounding country. Apply to JACOB PRICE, Green Village, Morris county, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., HANDSOME FRENCH roof Cottage, seven rooms; stable; grounds finely shaded; location high and very healthy; neighborhood first class; price $3,800; terms easy. B. F. SMALL, 109 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—A NICE FARM OF 37 ACRES, NEAR depot, on Long Island Railroad; good house, barn and orchard; price $4,000; very cheap.
S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, OR TO LET, WITH IMmediate possession—House and 1¼ acre Land, on Styles street, Elizabeth. Address box 5,778 New York Post office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—23,000 ACRES HEAVY PINE Lands, near Savannah, (Ga., adjacent to railroad and river. Apply to O. H. EWING, with H. B. Claflin & Co., New York city.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HEALTHY LOCALITY—BY ORder of the executor of Captain Aug. DePeyster, deceased, New Brighton, S. I., ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing. House, with all modern conveniences, barn, &c.; handsome grounds; two or more acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AN ELEGANT STONE Mansion and Grounds, half a mile water front, on Bowery Bay and the Sound; 7 miles from City Hall; house large, all improvements, first class order; 30 acres of fine garden land, with all varieties of fruits and vegetables in great abundance; everything requisite for a gentleman's estate. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON,
Auctioneers, 91 Cedar street.

MORRISANIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—NEW TWO story attic (French roof) and basement House, 11 rooms, lot 50x100; new two story and basement House, 8 rooms, lot 25x100; nicely finished, near depot; price low; terms easy. Apply to WATSON & TURNER, Fordham avenue, or BERNSTIEL & HAY, Woodstock.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NEW THREE STORY and two story extension brick Dwelling, in one of the best and most central locations in the city, within two minutes' walk of market and Post office and five minutes of depot; heater in the cellar; bathroom, hot and cold water, &c.; a nice, genteel residence; contains 11 rooms. Price $11,500. Possession at once. BANISTER & TICHENOR,
218 and 220 Market street.

NEAR STAMFORD, CONN., ON THE SOUND.—FOR sale or to let, a fine Mansion and 29 acres of Land, finely cultivated; about four acres of vineyard and dwarf pears; boating, fishing and bathing on the premises.
POTTER BROTHERS, 5½ Pine street.

NEATLY AND FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, cheap—Near Quarantine Landing, S. I.; owner going to Europe. Apply to W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

SARATOGA.—DESIRABLE CORNER RESIDENCE, grounds and stables, fruits and flowers; good order; cheap; terms easy; possibly will exchange.
RIDER & ALLEN, 39 Pine street.

TO LET—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, FURNISHED 20 minutes from Portchester; house 15 rooms, tower, piazzas all round; beautiful grounds, forest, evergreen and fruit trees, flowering shrubbery; stream near house; stables, carriage house, &c.; $700 for season or year. Apply at 138 West Twenty-second street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLAND, ABOUT one mile from Vanderbilt Landing, a most desirable and beautifully situated Summer Residence, with stable, well stocked garden and cow. For particulars apply to C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, 10 minutes from depot, 35 minutes from Thirtieth street. Apply to JOHN CALDWELL, 13 Murray street.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT ISLIP, LONG Island; 35 miles from New York; rents $400 to $800.
M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, a Cottage House, containing 10 rooms, newly painted outside and inside, with four lots of land, shrubbery, &c., near ferry; rent $550. Apply to WILLIAM M. HOES, room No. 1 Herald Building, or L. H. HAGGERTY, Port Richmond, S. I.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, TO A SMALL PRIVATE family, a furnished Cottage, at Rockaway; carriage house and stable attached. Address C., box 2,005 Post office.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., TWELVE MINutes' walk from the terminus of James slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries, at Hunter's Point, one Cottage of 11, one of 15 rooms; also one of 19 rooms, with stable, carriage house and large garden. Inquire on the premises, or of J. A. WILKINSON, 74 Front street.

TO LET, ON STATEN ISLAND—A BEAUTIFUL STORE and Dwelling, situated between the first and second landings, only five minutes' walk from either landing; adapted for a good country grocery and liquor store; low rent. Inquire of S. JACOBS, Quarantine Landing, Staten Island.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE; ADAPTED for both summer and winter residence, on the sea shore, Clifton, Staten Island; charming location, near the Yacht Club grounds; rent $1,600. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, 45 MINUTES from New York, a beautiful House and Lot, on Passaic avenue, near Gregory avenue, on the hill; has all the modern improvements, such as bathroom, hot and cold water; conservatory and croquet grounds; four minutes' walk from depot. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street, New York, or to S. B. FRITS, near depot, Passaic, N. J.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, A PLAIN BUT CONVEnient House, containing 7 rooms and good cellar. For particulars apply to ALVIN S. POOLE, Long Branch.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COUNTRY Residence, containing 12 rooms, with garden, grounds, &c., one mile from Hastings depot. Apply to G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

TO LET—$600—WESTCHESTER, NEAR VILLAGE West Farms, stone Mansion, well shaded; 14 rooms, besides cellars and garret; lawn and garden; about six acres.
HARRIS WILSON, 116 William street.

TO LET—IN TARRYTOWN, FOR SUMMER MONTHS, a pleasant Residence, in perfect order, beautifully located, with several acres; ample kitchen garden and abundance of fruit; stable, &c., &c.
R. WARNOCK, 519 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, beautiful Dwelling, with carriage house and three acres land, at Orange, N. J.; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, delightfully located, at Rye, Yonkers, Spuyten Duyvil, Tarrytown, Orange, Montclair, Irvington, Roseville and Staten Island; also New York and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine street.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., FINE, LARGE MODERN House; about two acres of land; five minutes' walk from depot. Rent low. Apply at No. 4 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, 40 MINUTES FROM city and five from depot, a small Cottage, 5 rooms, kitchen, cellar, garden, &c.; possession immediately.
KOPPEL, 11 Ann street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, A HANDSOME COTTAGE, neatly furnished, containing 10 rooms; the house is well shaded; fine garden; plenty of fruit; rent $650 per year or $500 for the season. For particulars address E. J. C., Post office, Tarrytown, or call at Mr. FISHER'S hardware store, opposite the depot.

TO RENT LOW—HANDSOME PLACE AT FLUSHING, suitable for winter or summer residence; gas, bath, range, furnace and all modern improvements; twelve rooms, stable, greenhouse and fine garden of three acres, filled with all sorts of fruit, large and small; within five minutes of depot and one hour from City Hall. Apply at Citizen office, 22 Beekman street.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY Residence, situated in Bergen county, N. J., within seven miles of New York and convenient to the Erie Railroad. The grounds are extensive and contain plenty of fruit trees and grapes. Fine carriage house and stables and excellent water. Rent low. Also a Garden Farm of 86 acres, with Dwelling House, large Barn and full stock of Implements. Apply to J. A. HUSON, at A. Collerd's lumber yard, corner of North Seventh and Provost streets, Jersey City, for two days.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—AT HEMPstead, House, barn, carriage house, plenty of fruit, berries, &c.; location perfectly healthy; possession now; rent moderate. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,302 Broadway, and 595 Sixth avenue.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., a two story House, 6 rooms and cellar; all newly fitted; one acre of land; barn, fruit trees; corner property; one mile from depot. Apply at 870 Broadway, in the store.

TO LEASE.—THE BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT Association of Hudson County will lease for a term of years their Hotel, now being erected at Tom's River, N. J.; possession given June 1, 1870; accommodation for 250 persons. For further particulars apply at TRUSDELL & CRANE'S Real Estate Exchange, 34 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J.

TO RENT—AT MINEOLA, L. I., ONE HOUR'S RIDE from city, a furnished House, containing 11 rooms, with large fruit garden; rent $50 per month. Inquire at 207 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO RENT LOW, VANDERBILT LANDING, S. I.—Large furnished House, with beautiful grounds and view, for boarding house, school or hotel; five minutes' walk from ferry; newly fitted up. Inquire of GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 2 Nassau street.

TO RENT—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a House, containing 11 rooms, with water in the house, and two acres of ground, with a large variety of fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to CHAS. BLAKISTON, 26 Liberty street, or R. H. BARROWS, or CORNELIUS B. VAN RIPER, at the station.

TO RENT—AT YONKERS, ON WARBURTON AVENUE, at a low rent to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished, fine House and Grounds.
SUTTON & CO., corner Wall and South streets.

YOU CAN RENT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses, pleasantly located in the country, and convenient to the city; prices $250 to $800 per annum.
J. C. FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

AN EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A MANsion; 14 rooms; all modern improvements; high ground; very healthy; at Forest Grove, Morrisania; no incumbrance. Apply to H. P. DEGRAAF, Bowery National Bank.

A MAGNIFICENT, FULL SIZED HOUSE, IN UNSURpassed location, will be exchanged for a smaller house, well located. For particulars (principals only, no agents) address OWNER, box 85 station A.

A PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE, IN SPLENDID order, on Thirty-seventh street, a few doors from Fifth avenue, for sale or in exchange, on very easy terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A FINE LOT, WITHIN 125 FEET OF EIGHTH AVEnue and a short distance from the Circle, in exchange for the Equity in a dwelling, or a cash basis.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

ELIZABETH.—EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN HOUSE, a neat, pleasant, modern Residence, at Elizabeth, on desirable avenue; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; near depot. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—$11,000.—LONG ISLAND FARM, 150 acres; fine fishing, hunting, &c.; will take good Business or other Property. Give full particulars. Address JONES, Herald office. Agents need not answer.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT JAMAICA, L. I., A Fruit Farm, 15 acres, with improvements; owner is leaving for the South; would take some lots in part payment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS—A first class Building, one door from Fifth avenue, below Fourteenth street, with extra size lot, at a very low figure, and free from all encumbrance.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, with hot house fruits, &c., and nine lots. 109th street, east of Second avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PRICE $18,000, NO less—The "Pavilion," corner of Bridge and Lawrence streets, Flushing, L. I.; two story, high stoop, finished attic; 20 large rooms; best business location in Flushing. Possession. Address A. L. VANDERBILT, box 1,661 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a beautiful Residence; 10 acres of land, all kinds of fruit and shade trees; new buildings; house 14 rooms, large; locality unsurpassed.
BACHE & DUCKWITZ, 20 Cortlandt street, New York.

FORTY-TWO CITY LOTS, WITH FINE MANSION AND necessary outbuildings, on Harlem river, opposite 155th street, in Morrisania, for sale or in exchange for improved city property, on a cash basis.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, Hardware, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Drugs, &c., for Real Estate and Mortgages, by W. A. CORBIERE, 178 Broadway, room 10.

TWELVE LOTS ON DE KALB AND LAFAYETTE avenues, Brooklyn, with large dwelling House, stable, &c., price $22,000, mortgage $7,000 for five years, to exchange for good tenement property in New York or Brooklyn; also a large list of Farms, Country Residences and Stores, to exchange for Farms on Long Island, New Jersey, Orange county and Pennsylvania.
F. FLATAU, No. 2 New Chambers street, cor. Chatham.

TO CLOTHIERS.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING VALUable Vacant Lots in this city and Brooklyn, would trade the same, in sums from $2,000 to $25,000, for clothing. Address REAL ESTATE, Herald office.

TWO FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT HOUSES, IN West Twenty-sixth street, now paying twelve per cent on price asked, in exchange for a three story Dwelling on the west side. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE SUITABLE FOR WESTern markets in exchange for first class Westchester county Real Estate. Call between 10 and 2 on G. G. GUILD, 25 Nassau street, room No. 4.

WANTED—WESTERN OR SOUTHERN LANDS BY A party who is about removing West in exchange for choice Property near the city. Address CHICAGO, Herald office.

WANTED—AMERICAN HEAT AND LIGHT COMpany's Stock in exchange for Real Estate. Address, with real name, AMERICAN, Herald office.

WANTED—HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS; SOUTHERN, Western Property and Merchandise to sell or exchange; bring or send full particulars. CARLIN, HEGEMAN & CO., Duffield, near Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—FROM TEN TO TWENTY ACRES, with good house and barn, within twenty miles of New York city; possession next spring. State lowest price, including stock and all particulars. Address FARMER, Herald office.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE, worth from $10,000 to $15,000, in exchange for good business property, lightly encumbered. Address G. G. GUILD, 25 Nassau street, room No. 4.

WANTED—A GOOD TENEMENT PROPERTY, IN EXchange for a nice dwelling house near the ferry in Brooklyn and $5,000 to $10,000 cash.
MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A THREE STORY HOUSE, WITH ALLEY preferred, 6 or 7 feet wide, between Fourteenth and Fifty-seventh streets, west of First avenue. Address, stating location and price, J. M., Herald office.

MEDICAL.

AT 52 SIXTH AVENUE—ALL PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury. Only office of Dr. HARRISON, late of 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. Dr. Evans' magical Invigorator; lost manhood is restored in fifteen minutes; price $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicines. His powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound, price $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A.—SURE RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, WITH or without medicine, at one interview, by Dr. PARKER, 30 West Fourth street.

ADVICE TO LADIES IN TROUBLE.—RELIEF AT one visit. Dr. and Madame CLARK, 10 Amity street, near Broadway.

A.—PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADvice. Honorable and scientific treatment. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. Forty years' private practice.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (40 years at No. 3 Division street), cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

FOR SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT AND PERMANENT cures in all private diseases (either sex) consult Dr. OLIN, 27 Bond street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LADIES, DON'T BE HUMBUGGED, BUT GO TO DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. He guarantees a safe and certain cure immediately. His Golden Pills and Compound, price $5.

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POLITICAL

GENERAL COMMITTEE, TAMMANY HALL.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City and County of New York, held at Tammany Hall this 5th day of May, 1870, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the democratic republican electors of the city and county of New York, friendly to regular nominations and the usages of the party, are requested to attend a primary election to be held in their respective wards on Saturday, May 7, 1870, between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., for the election of delegates to a County Convention to nominate candidates for the offices of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Justices of the Marine Court, and fifteen Aldermen to be voted for on a general ticket.

Also for delegates to conventions in their respective Assembly districts to nominate candidates for Assistant Aldermen.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION

shall meet at Tammany Hall, on Monday, May 9, inst., at 12 M., and shall, according to established usage, be called to order by the Chairman of the General Committee.

ASSISTANT ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Conventions to nominate candidates for Assistant Aldermen shall meet on Tuesday, May 10, inst., at 7½ P. M., at the following places:—

First District—At the Vanderbilt House, corner Hubert and Hudson streets.

Second District—At Hughes', corner Madison and Roosevelt streets.

Third District—At Brookes' Assembly Rooms, Broome street.

Fourth District—At 173 Madison street.

Fifth District—287 Hudson street, Headquarters.

Sixth District—At Dobson's, 15 Pitt street.

Seventh District—At Wilsey's, 622 Broadway.

Eighth District—At Michaels', 77 and 79 Essex street.

Ninth District—At the Adriatic, corner Barrow and Hudson streets.

Tenth District—At Henry Clay House, avenue A.

Eleventh District—At Hillman's Hall, corner Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue.

Twelfth District—At Patrick O'Connor's, corner of Eighth avenue and avenue C.

Thirteenth District—At 205 Eighth avenue.

Fourteenth District—At Cuddy's, 138 First avenue.

Fifteenth District—At Belgan's Hall, 147 West Thirty-second street.

Sixteenth District—At 210 Third avenue, O'Donnell's.

Seventeenth District—At Washington Hall, Eighth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.

Eighteenth District—At Gormsey's, Thirty-second street and Second avenue.

Nineteenth District—At Enger's, 146th street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway.

Twentieth District—At Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Fifty-first streets.

Twenty-first District—At Sheehy's, Eighty-fifth street and third avenue.

There shall be elected to the said County Convention the number of delegates from each ward that it now has members in the General Committee.

The number of delegates to be elected to the respective conventions to nominate candidates for Assistant Aldermen shall be according to the last apportionment, as follows:—

First Ward—Eleven delegates to the First district.

Second Ward—Three delegates to the First district.

Third Ward—Three delegates to the First district.

Fourth Ward—Seven delegates to the Second district.

Fifth Ward—Eleven delegates to the First district.

Sixth Ward—Seven delegates to the Second district and five delegates to the Third district.

Seventh Ward—Not less than nine delegates to the Fourth district.

Eighth Ward—Thirteen delegates to the Fifth district.

Ninth Ward—Five delegates to the Fifth district, four to the Seventh district and not less than nine delegates to the Ninth district.

Tenth Ward—Eleven delegates to the Eighth district.

Eleventh Ward—Eight delegates to the Eighth district and not less than nine delegates to the Twelfth district.

Twelfth Ward—Ten delegates to the Nineteenth district and nine delegates to the Twenty-first district.

Thirteenth Ward—Not less than nine delegates to the Sixth district.

Fourteenth Ward—Nine delegates to the Third district.

Fifteenth Ward—One delegate to the Fifth district, eight to the Seventh district.

Sixteenth Ward—One delegate to the Seventh district, two delegates to the Ninth district, and not less than nine delegates to the Thirteenth district.

Seventeenth Ward—Three delegates to the Eighth district, and not less than nine delegates to the Tenth district, and not less than nine delegates to the Fourteenth district.

Eighteenth Ward—Four delegates to the Eleventh district and not less than nine delegates to the Sixteenth district.

Nineteenth District—One delegate to the Nineteenth district, not less than nine delegates to the Twentieth district and nine delegates to the Twenty-first district.

Twentieth Ward—Six delegates to the Eleventh district and not less than nine delegates to the Fifteenth district.

Twenty-first Ward—Three delegates to the Eleventh district and not less than nine delegates to the Eighteenth district.

Twenty-second Ward—Not less than nine delegates to the Seventeenth district and four delegates to the Nineteenth district.

The members of the General Committee from the respective wards shall preside for the election of Inspectors of Election for their wards if such election is decided to be necessary.

The election shall be held in the several wards at the places and under the direction of the inspectors below named, the certificate of a majority of whom in each ward shall be conclusive and final evidence of the election of the delegates from such ward:—

First Ward Inspectors—Daniel Kennedy, James E. Hanson and Henry Hicks, Jr., at 120 Greenwich street.

Second Ward Inspectors—John Pettit, Wm. Furlong and Wm. Fay, at 211 Front street.

Third Ward Inspectors—James Ferre, Daniel Firm and Edward Slavin, at 146 Tryon street.

Fourth Ward Inspectors—James Dunphy, George Wilson and Archibald J. Fullerton, at Shakspeare Hotel.

Fifth Ward Inspectors—Thomas Conoy, Michael Madigan and George W. Mason, at corner of Hubert and Hudson streets.

Sixth Ward Inspectors—Timothy Brennan, M. J. Keese and Thomas Ryan, at 343 Pearl street.

Seventh Ward Inspectors—J. F. Valentine, A. W. Oliver and William Dougherty, at 175 Madison street.

Eighth Ward Inspectors—James Moran, William McKay and James Riley, at 257 Hudson street.

Ninth Ward Inspectors—James O'Neil, John Richardson and John Lynch, at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets.

Tenth Ward Inspectors—John C. Halligan, William Gruber and Henry Murray, at the corner of Forsyth and Hester streets.

Eleventh Ward Inspectors—John H. Munn, Lorenzo Oberle and William Donnelly, at 235 Third street.

Twelfth Ward Inspectors—John R. Mackean, Joseph Moore and G. W. Oakley, at Black's, Hall street and Third avenue.

Thirteenth Ward Inspectors—M. Patton, D. P. McIntyre and F. E. Brady, at 52 Pitt street.

Fourteenth Ward Inspectors—C. P. Jordan, J. Barclay and Walter Burke, at Mansion's, corner Hester and Mulberry streets.

Fifteenth Ward Inspectors—A. B. Purdy, James Gibson and Charles S. Devlin, at 245 Wooster street.

Sixteenth Ward Inspectors—E. Garvey, James Murray and P. J. Hart, at Halpin's, corner Seventeenth street and Ninth avenue.

Seventeenth Ward Inspectors—P. J. Banbury, J. T. Kelly and Thomas Gallagher, at Coogan's, corner of First avenue and Eleventh street.

Eighteenth Ward Inspectors—William Baird, James Divens and James Rice, at 210 Third avenue.

Nineteenth Ward Inspectors—J. Keyser, C. Farley and Terence Smith, in Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Fifty first streets.

Twentieth Ward Inspectors—H. A. Childs, Charles Brice and P. Mactigue, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue.

Twenty-first Ward Inspectors—D. A. Bostwick, P. Fisher and James Gorney, at Gorney's, corner Thirty-second street and Second avenue.

Twenty-second Ward Inspectors—Andrew Johnson, Charles Connolly and E. Egbert, at Smithdale's, Tenth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

WM. HOCHWALD, J. HOCHSTALER, } Secretaries. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.

AT A MEETING OF THE WILLIAM M. TWEED Campaign Club of the (21st) Twenty-first Ward, on Thursday evening, May 5, 1870, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the members of the above Association, do endorse the action taken and the principles advocated by the Hon. William M. Tweed, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to sustain the action of the Tammany Hall party.

DANIEL HURLEY, President.
JAMES B. NELSON, Secretary. WM. D. BRUNS, Vice President.
WM. WONDERMACHER, Recording Secretary.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE Michael Gallagher Association was held at Silleman's Hall, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, May 5, 1870, for the purpose of recommending Thomas Halligan for the nomination to the position of Assistant Alderman of the Eleventh Assembly District. The following preamble and resolutions were, on motion, unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Thomas Halligan, our representative in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, has given entire satisfaction to the people of the Eleventh Assembly District; therefore resolved, that we recognize Messrs. Peter S. Sweeny, Wm. M. Tweed, John K. Bradley and associates as true and faithful exponents of democratic principles.

Resolved, That we heartily recommend Thomas Halligan to the convention of Tammany Hall as a suitable candidate for renomination and re-election; resolved, that we pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to secure his election.

FRANCIS J. GALLAGHER, Chairman.
RICHARD PLENDERT, Secretary.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, CLOSE TO THE VICINITY of Cooper Institute, wanted by a middle aged lady, whose occupation takes her out most of the day; rent must be moderate; first class references given and required. Address for one week, giving all particulars, Mrs. HAMILTON, office Cooper Union, corner Fourth avenue and Eighth street.

CIGAR STAND OR STORE WANTED—BY A RELIable party. Address, with full particulars, BUSINESS, box 113 Herald office.

PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, OR SECOND Floor, five or six rooms; gentleman, wife and child; between Fifth and third avenues, Sixteenth and Sixteenth streets. Best reference given and required. Address, stating price, &c. (none others noticed), M. P. BRIENNAN, 209 East Nineteenth street.

ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, WANTED—BY A GENTLEman, in vicinity of Madison square; second or third story front of a high stoop house, nicely furnished or partially unfurnished. Address, with price and all other particulars, MADISON, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIVE STORY BUILDING, 25 OR 35 FEET wide by 100 feet deep, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well lighted; location south of Fortieth street; motive power to be used on the premises. Address A. B., box 147 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ONLY, three or four unfurnished Rooms, connecting, with closets, water and gas, on or near Broadway, from Fourteenth to Fortieth street. References exchanged. Terms about $30 per month. Address GUSTAVUS, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON Staten Island, within short walking distance of either of the ferries. Address box 1,232 Post office.

WANTED—A HANDSOME HOUSE IN A FIRST CLASS location; must have a good north light. Address, with full particulars, C. G. DE MARINI, No. 9 East Seventeenth street.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for housekeeping. Address, stating price and all particulars, C. H., box 129 Herald office.

WANTED—A MACHINE SHOP, FOR IMMEDIATE use, with power and tools sufficient to employ 25 to 40 machinists. State terms, location and address SMITH & SAYRE MANUFACTURING CO., 95 Liberty street, New York.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN CENTRAL location, with ten or more rooms, at about $1,500. ROBT. C. RICHARDS, 955 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR, OR PART of a House, unfurnished, between Ninth and Fifteenth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues (or would hire a House with another responsible party). References given and required. Address, stating rent, &c., DENTAL SURGEON, Herald office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

OLD DIAMOND JEWELRY GREATLY IMPROVED BY resetting in modern style. Our patterns embrace all that is new and desirable, and special attention is given to the secure fastening of the stones.
HOWARD & CO., NO. 785 BROADWAY,
Corner of Tenth street, opposite Stewart's, first floor, up stairs. Formerly Brady's Photograph Gallery.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their Sales rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, a large and fine assortment of Household Furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, in brocatel and reps, rosewood and black walnut Centre Tables, Etageres, gilt and black walnut and gilt frame Pier, mantel and oval Mirrors and Cornices, Window Curtains, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Cottage Suits, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c.; Extension Tables, Buffets, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Turkish Easy Chairs, Decorated Vases, Crockery, Glass, and Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
Several very fine rosewood and mahogany frame Pianos, by well known makers.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, May 7,
at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, the following invoice of Goods, to be sold for the benefit of the "SHELTERING ARMS," CONSISTING OF GOLD, SILVER AND IRON WATCH CHAINS, BOTH SHORT AND LONG; GOLD AND SILVER BOOKS, RINGS, 1½ FEET GOLD CORD, NECKLACES, FANCY ARTICLES and A NUMBER OF OTHER GOODS; ALL TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On Monday, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 55 Lexington avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.
Genteel Household Furniture, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On WEDNESDAY, May 11,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 45 West Thirty-fifth street,
elegant Household Furniture, rosewood 6½ octave Piano, by Gilbert & Co., of Boston; Axminster Carpets, superbly carved rosewood Suit, in blue figured satin; carved rosewood marble top mirror door and black Etageres, elegant lace Window Curtains and Cornices, carved rosewood Marble top Centre Tables, rosewood Reception Chairs, in crimson and gold figured brocatel; Velvet Carpets, Iron Safe, made by Herring & Co.; carved rosewood Bedsteads, marble top Dressing Bureaus, Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, rosewood Suit, in crimson figured reps; rosewood Suit, in crimson reps; Lounges, black walnut cane seat Chairs; painted, enamelled Cottage Suits; rosewood Crib, a lot of Gymnasium Scaps, Jumping Boards, Balance Boards, Balls, &c.; child's Sleigh, cost $65; oak Dining Table, oak marble top Sideboard, oak Lounge, in green reps; Dining Chairs, in duck; elegant Mantel Vases, Silver-plated Ware, China, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, 37 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
THE INJUNCTION RESTRAINING US FROM SELLING THE ELEGANT CLUB ROOM FURNITURE, ROULETTE TABLES, &C., ADVERTISED FOR JANUARY 22, HAVING BEEN REMOVED, WE SHALL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 9, AT OUR SALESROOM, 37 NASSAU STREET, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES, ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, COSTLY ROULETTE, PARO AND ROUGE ET NOIR TABLES, SOLID SILVERWARE, MARKERS, CHECKS, CUE BOX, &C.
PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEERS.

A.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day (Saturday), at 261 Broadway, corner of Warren street, at 12 M. prompt.
Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, small Fruits, Flowering Plants, Grapevines, &c., all from the celebrated nurseries of Messrs. Prince & Co., of Flushing, the whole embracing a very choice assortment, the whole being in the best possible condition. The closing sale positively, regardless of price.

AUCTION. AUCTION.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
The largest sale of this season.
Over $20,000 worth first class
Household Furniture, Bronzes, Paintings, Vases, Statuary, Works of Art, Pianofortes, Silver Ware, Rosewood and walnut Drawing Room Suits, Carpets,
On THIS DAY (SATURDAY), May 7, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 13 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue.
Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; rosewood and walnut Drawing Room Suits, latest style, covered with the richest description satin brocatel; Marquoterie Cabinet, box de rose; Table, Jardiniers, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Mirrors, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Book Case, Centre and Side Tables, brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, walnut Suits, covered with reps and haircloth; Sideboard, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs; Glass, China and Silver Ware; Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers, at reasonable charges.

AUCTION NOTICE. AUCTION NOTICE.
JAMES MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
The sale of the season.
$20,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture.
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Silver Ware, Statuary and many rare and costly articles of ornament or utility will be sold at public auction,
on THIS DAY (SATURDAY), May 7, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 37 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Drawing Room Furniture, covered brocatel, richest description; marquoterie bois de rose Cabinets, Encoignures, Etagere, Bookcase, Brocatel Window Curtains, Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Chandeliers, Paintings by eminent artists, Bronzes, Statuary, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Chatelaine; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), May 7, at
113 West Twenty-seventh street,
commencing at 11 o'clock.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in the four story private residence of Brizell Rousen Martin, Esq., consisting of one rich rosewood Pianoforte, beautiful carved suite, cost $700; fine amethyst Parlor Suite, Centre Table, Bookcases, Etageres, style Louis XIV.; two French Pier Mirrors, Oil Paintings, rich bronze Figures, rich Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Hair and Spring Beds, Feather Beds, Pillows, Sheets, Quilts, Blankets, Bed Linen, fine Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c. All goods warranted to represent themselves. Cash deposit required on the beautiful Home sale purchasers. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers. N. B.—This is a large and genuine sale. Will be sold to highest bidder.

AUCTION NOTICE.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON Auctioneers, 598 Broadway, near Houston street, will sell, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 10 and 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of R. V. Hatchman & Co., 485, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, the entire collection of fine and rare Oil Paintings, large assortment of silver plated Ware; extensive lot of Glassware, every design; splendid lot of China and Earthenware, Bronzes, Statuary, Vases, &c., &c. The above is portion of stock left from removal and comprises a very large assortment. Goods will be arranged for inspection latter part of this week. Great inducements to the trade, house furnishing stores, hotel and housekeepers will be tempted. Catalogues will be ready Monday. The Fixtures, Mirrors, Cases, Office Furniture and large amount of Gas Fixtures and handsome Chandeliers will be sold after stock is disposed of. Further particulars in Herald and other papers hereafter.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
By WALDRON & COOKE.
Salesrooms 105 Liberty street and 111 Cedar street.
Household and Cabinet Furniture, &c.
This day, at 10½ o'clock,
a splendid assortment of second hand and new Furniture, removed to salesrooms for convenience of sale, including Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, Pompadour and Louis XIV. Parlor Suits, in brocatel, plain and fancy reps and haircloth; suits of Chamber Furniture; also Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Centre Tables, Commodes, Shaving Stands, Secretary, Library and Cabinet Bookcases, single and double Wardrobes, oak and walnut Hatracks, Lounges, Turkish, Velvet and Rocking Chairs; Antique and Modern Oil Paintings, a fine Copy of Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair, &c.; elegant Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, Extension Tables and Chairs, Brussels Carpets, Lace Curtains and Shades, Spring, Hair and other Mattresses; Bolsters and Pillows, walnut and oak Hall Stands, Herring's Safe, Washing and Sewing Machines, China Tea Sets and other Crockery, Glassware, English Plated Ware, Stuffed Birds, fine Cutlery, Office Desks, Kitchen Articles, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.
New Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on Monday, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 598 Broadway, a large assortment of
BRUSSELS, VELVET, INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETING, DRUGGETS, MATTING, OILCLOTH, &c., &c.
Catalogues at sale. The trade and housekeepers invited.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF NEW and second hand top and open Wagons, Rockaways, Carriages, single and double Harness, Robes, Sheets, Whips, Velocipedes, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 261 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

AUCTION.—J. JENKINS WILL SELL AT AUCTION on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the second hand Lumber Yard, with Horse, Wagon and Harness, on Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 598 BROADWAY, will offer for sale this week the immense stock of Household Furniture of every variety contained in his spacious warerooms at 598 Broadway. Parties about buying furniture cannot do better than examine our suits, of the most expensive and also cheapest designs. Great bargains now offered. We are also unpacking some very fine Furniture, just received from France, which will be sold very low.

AUCTION.—A LARGE SALE THIS (SATURDAY) afternoon, commencing at 1½ o'clock, all the Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.; Carpet Oilcloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Stoves, over 200 lots of first class Household Goods, contained in the five story mansion 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.

A. JACKSON, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY ALL the Furniture and contents of the Oyster and Dining Saloon of 130 Bleecker street, near Thompson, one Gage French Plate Glass, two black walnut Counters, Tables, Chairs and back Shelving, in lots, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MONDAY, MAY 9, AT 11 A. M., the Lease, Stock, Fixtures, &c., of the old established Book, Stationery, Periodical and Fancy Goods Store, 286 Grand street, opposite Lord & Taylor's; twenty years established; best location on the street for any respectable business; marble floor, plate window, cases, mahogany desk, &c., now offered at private sale until Monday, 11 A. M.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Large sale of Household Furniture,
Two seven octave rosewood Pianofortes,
French plate Oval and Pier Mirrors, Carpets, &c., &c.
M. DOUGHTY will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 79 Nassau street, in continuation, the entire large and fine assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising 15 Parlor Suits of different descriptions, 10 rosewood and walnut marble top Chamber Suits, chestnut Chamber Sets, Turkish Lounges, Library and Secretary Desks, curled hair Mattresses, feather Bolsters and Pillows, two oval and 3 French plate Pier Mirrors, with Console Tables to match; Centre, Side and Fancy Tables; Hall Stands, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Dining Chairs, French Clock, fine Oil Paintings, China, Glass and Silver Plated Ware, Engravings, &c., &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, and worthy the attention of housekeepers.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL THIS DAY (Saturday), May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at 41 East Fifteenth st., near Union square, the entire handsome Furniture of the house. Two French plate Pier Mirrors, one elegant rosewood Piano, 7 octave, carved legs and round corners, almost new; Parlor Suite, Mantel Ornaments, large Music Box, plays 12 airs; carved black walnut and mahogany Bedroom Suits, best hair Mattresses and feather Beds, Bedding, Secretary Bookcase, with plate glass doors; pillar Extension Table, Lounges, all the Carpets and Oilcloths, Gas Fixtures, China and Glass Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
On Monday, May 9,
the entire Furniture of a private house on Thirty-first street. Particulars in Sunday Herald.
On Tuesday, May 10,
the entire rich Furniture of the house No. — Van Ness place.
On Monday, May 9, at 2½ o'clock,
the entire Furniture of house 52 East Twentieth street, near Fourth avenue. Particulars in time.

CARPETS.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 4 North William street, 102 Brussels three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Cloth, &c. Cash deposits required.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
Rich Household Furniture at public auction.
This (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four story residence 69 Brevoort place, Tenth street, near University place and Fifth avenue, magnificent rosewood four round corner 7½ octave Pianoforte; beautiful Parlor Suits, covered with French satin brocatel, striped and plain reps; Pier and Oval Mirrors, Curtains, magnificent Bronzes, Clocks, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Cabinets, Tables, Bookcases, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Dining and Library Furniture; also all the Furniture of the servants' apartments; Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, &c.

"BEARS ON A BENDER," W. H. BEARD;
"Moving by Dogs," Henrietta Ronner;
"Autumn Twilight," J. F. Kensett;
"Sunday Morning—Camp of the Seventh Regiment," S. R. Gifford;
"Scene in the Rocky Mountains," Bierstadt,
and other celebrated paintings, by Durand, W. S. Mount, Huntington, Hennessy, Casilear, Lang, Wm. Hart, Williamson, Durrenger, Haseltine, De Haas, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. S. B. Caldwell, Brooklyn, L. I., will be sold by auction, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, on Friday evening, May 13, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

BY R. SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.
Important sale of Paintings, American and Foreign, including a special sale of Pictures, carved studio Furniture, &c., belonging to Mr. Wm. P. W. Dana, the artist, who is shortly to leave for Europe. Also by order of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, part of their valuable consignments to this city, special contributions by American artists, &c., &c. Particulars hereafter.
They will be open for exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, 52 Fifth avenue, on Tuesday morning, May 10, and continuing every day and evening until time of sale. Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 16 and 17.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART GALleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. This (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, sale of fine Autograph Letters, Coins, Curiosities, including a celebrated Lincoln Manuscript, the Washington Medal, a Mineral Cabinet, Book Cases, &c., the property of L. Montgomery Bond, Esq., Philadelphia.

GEORGE W. SMITH, AUCTIONEER,
will sell on the premises on Thursday, May 12, at 2 o'clock, a fine Country Seat and 2¾ acres of land, situated on the corner of Greenwich avenue and Elm street, in the town of GREENWICH, CONN. The land all fronts on the streets. Carriage and outhouses in good order; dwelling house contains 12 rooms, kitchen and wash room, heater and burglar alarms; fruit trees of all kinds on the premises; sale positive. The 11 30 train New York and New Haven Railroad, from Twenty-seventh street, will arrive in time for sale. Premises 5 minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars, apply to H. M. BAILEY, 235 Broome street, N. Y.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO. will sell on Saturday, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 223 Bowery, a large lot of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., removed for convenience of sale, viz.:—Rosewood Parlor Furniture in green and red plush, mahogany and walnut to haircloth, marble top Centre Tables, walnut, iron and other Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, hair, husk and straw Mattresses, Quilts, Sheets, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands with marble tops, Carpets, Oilcloth, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Ice Box, &c.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, AUCTIONEER.
BY HAZARD ALTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway.
THURSDAY, May 12th, 1870,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building (by direction of Isaac H. Kelmaz, trustee).
Positive Auction Sale of
11 West Side Lots, between Central Park and Grand Boulevard, on Sixty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue, being a portion of the
Mullanphy Estate.
Five lots with gores, north side Sixty-ninth street, 200 feet west of Eighth avenue; nine lots south side Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet west of Eighth avenue and 275 feet west of Central Park. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This day, Saturday,
at 10½ o'clock at 316 William street, Household Furniture, Billiard Table, &c., consisting of mahogany Sofas, Tete-a-tete Lounges, mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Casters, Bedsteads, hair Mattress, Bedding, Gas Stoves, office, parlor and cooking Stoves, Sideboards, office, sitting and standing Desks, Secretary, office Railing, Clocks, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, &c. One Billiard Table complete, balls, cues. Lot druggists' bottles, &c.
Also this day,
Carpets and Oilcloth,
at 12 o'clock at the auction rooms No. 4 North William street, 102 fine Brussels three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth, &c. Also one light Wagon, single Harness, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgagee's sale.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will expose to sale at public vendue on Monday, the 9th day of May, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 644 East Eleventh street, the Fixtures of a Liquor Store—Bagatelle Table, Counter, Shelving, Beer Pumps, Ice Box, &c., &c. By order of the Mortgagee.
Dated May 4, 1870.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—AT ASTORIA, THE COURT END of the new city, JOHNSON & MILLER will sell, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, May 11, in Washington Hall, 350 Astoria lots, which adjoin Schneider's Schnitzen Park, and are between sections 1 and 2 of the German Cabinet Makers' Association. This fine property, opposite Central Park, with its extended views, its easy access (every day becoming better), affords a splendid chance for an investment that will pay 100 per cent within one year. Upwards of 2,000 lots (hundreds of which will be immediately improved) have recently been sold in the vicinity. Maps now ready at Johnson & Miller's, 25 Nassau street.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, MONDAY, May 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence
No. 45 East Thirty-fourth street, near Park avenue,
the entire contents of said house—viz., rich ebony and gilt Parlor Suits in satin damask, Reception and Easy Chairs to match, elegant Buhl Cabinet, Jardiniere, Card Tables and Music Stand, rosewood Pianoforte, made by Dufloth & Seabury; rosewood Suite, Chairs, marble top Centre and Fancy Tables, walnut Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, rosewood, walnut and mahogany French Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Turkish Sofas and Chairs, Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows; fine assortment of French China Ware, Glass and silver plated Ware; Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets; also several choice Oil Paintings by Brown, W. J. Hays, F. Mozier, Francis and others; several very rare Engravings. The sale will commence with the Kitchen Utensils. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGE sale of Machinery—Will sell, this day (Saturday), at 2 o'clock P. M., at rear of 79 Bowery, one Boiler and Steam Power, Shafting, Belting, Pulleys, Pulleys, Anvils, Engine, Tools, &c. PATRICK COLLINS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT OF attachment and also by an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted by the Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice of the said court, on the 5th day of May, 1870, and to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at 663 Broadway, the Stock and Fixtures of a glove store. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
B. REILLY, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—TODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONeer, will sell Saturday, May 7, at 11 o'clock, at 42 Broadway, basement, a large quantity of Rhine, Port and Sherry Wines, Clarets and Bourbons in casks and bottles; also a lot of Office Furniture. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
ANTHONY MOLLER, Deputy.

WILL BE SOLD IN PARTITION—AT PATCHOGUE, L. I., on Thursday, the 12th day of May, at 2 P. M., a Farm situated at Corona, L. I., consisting of a dwelling house and outbuildings and 120 acres of land, 50 acres under cultivation; fine locust and oak timber and fruit trees growing thereon; sale peremptory; terms favorable. Parties who desire information may call at 69 Worth street, for FORHDAM.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, the Furniture of the Jersey Hotel, 71 Cortlandt street, comprising fine Bar and Back Mirrors, Dining Room Furniture, fine Box and the Furniture of about twenty-five rooms. Sale rain or shine. Dealers and others invited.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—MAY 2, AN OPEN FACED GOLD WATCH and Chain, which the owner can have have by calling at the private office of the St. Nicholas Hotel, proving property and paying charges.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR 100 SHARES New York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock (blue unit), in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificates applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall street.

LOST—EITHER IN NEW-HAVEN OR ON THE CARS to New York, a Wallet containing sundry drafts and papers, belonging to J. F. Petery, of Pottsville, Pa., of no value to any one but the owner. A reward of $5 will be paid for their return to the Western Hotel, Cortlandt street, New York, and no questions asked.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, FROM TONCHON'S HOTEL, corner Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street, a red Bull-Lynch. The value of the bird will be paid for its return.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, ON A SIXTH AVENUE car, going from Ninth to Twenty-second street, a single Stone Diamond Stud. The finder will be suitably rewarded by addressing CONFIDENCE, box 113 Herald office.

LOST—MONDAY LAST, ON THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET or Fifth avenue, small Gold Locket, with velvet ribbon attached. $5 reward if left at 540 Broadway.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty second streets, two $20 bills. Finder will be duly rewarded at 205 East Thirteenth street.

LOST—NOTE NO. 221, DRAWN TO OUR OWN ORDER, payable at Merchants' Exchange National Bank, dated January 8, 1870, for $1,942 20, due July 11, 1870. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.
CHARLES E. PEET & CO., 75 Duane street.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A GOLD LOCKET, WITH a lock of hair inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the loser on leaving it at 45 Exchange place, room 10.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—L

WASHINGTON.

Troops Ordered to the Red River Frontier.

Tactics of the Georgia Radicals Exposed.

Bullock's Friends Tampering with Senators.

INCREASE OF REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1870.

The Georgia Corruption Investigation—Governor Bullock's Railroad and Real Estate Operations.

The Senate Judiciary Committee since yesterday have been quite indefatigable in their investigations into Bullock's career in connection with Congressional legislation on the Georgia question. The committee met last night very quietly and protracted their labors until after eleven o'clock. D. C. Forney was before the committee, the object being to obtain from him some information in regard to certain checks and moneys belonging to Bullock and company. The committee met again this morning and went earnestly to work, as if they had at last got the scent and were pressing it closely. The committee are very reticent concerning their investigations, but it is hinted that this matter will soon be wound up and will present some startling exposures to go before the country. From what is stated by different parties it seems that Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, were approached by representatives of the opponents of the Bingham amendment. Both are said to have become very much enraged at this reflection upon their integrity. The parties made a mistake in their men. The statements given to the committee of Bullock and his schemes are very singular. It is alleged that all over Georgia he has appointed to office in every case where asked the relatives of members of the Legislature. It is charged that Bullock never has been a taxpayer in Georgia; that he was elected President of the Augusta and Macon Railroad by Foster Blodgett, Mayor of Augusta, and who had a controlling voice in the road. It is also mentioned by the opponents of Bullock that the Western and Atlantic Railroad, owned exclusively by the State, has been allowed to run down, until it is now dangerous to human life and uncertain in carrying the mails. It is alleged that the object of this is to so disgust the people as to bring them in favor of the sale of the road. If the present Legislature were perpetuated this scheme would be put through without any trouble. It is charged another case of speculation is alluded to in which an opera house worth about $100,000 it is proposed to sell for a State House for $400,000. The committee has been placed in possession of a mass of testimony in regard to the performance of the Bullock party which somewhat surprises them and helps the case mightily, as showing the character of the persons charged with the irregularities now undergoing investigation.

Spurious Seven-Thirty Notes in Circulation.

The circulation of a small amount of spurious seven thirty notes in 1867 is the subject of careful investigation. Certain New York bankers, who presented them, are made defendants in the suit brought by the government. A rigid examination of witnesses is in progress by Sterne Chittenden in its behalf, and Lucius Chittenden on the other side.

Increase of American Tonnage.

The Bureau of Statistics is in daily receipt of a large number of applications for awards of official numbers and signal letters to merchant vessels. The following is a list of applications received in one day, the 5th instant, representing the aggregate of 6,500 tons, exhibiting a satisfactory revival of our shipping interests:—Three large schooners from San Francisco; two large steamers from Galena, Ill.; one steamer from Philadelphia; one large schooner from Port Huron, Mich.; four large vessels from New York; one large ship, three steamers and twenty others of different classes from Detroit, Mich., making the total number received in the first five days of May about sixty-five.

Bills Signed by the President.

The President has signed an act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States;" an act to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities.

Lack of Seamen in the Navy.

The latest information from the Atlantic Navy Yards shows that there are five vessels now ready for sea, but are kept idle for want of sailors. There is necessary service for these vessels to perform, but owing to the niggardly policy of Congress nothing can be done.

Troops for the Red River Frontier.

The War Department has as yet received no news from Pembina in regard to the column of troops ordered there some weeks ago. Owing to the inclemency of the weather it is supposed that the troops which come from Hancock's command have been unable to get through. In view of the possible invasion of the Winnipeg country by British soldiers, the post at Pembina is considered one of great importance.

Postal Convention With the Sandwich Islands.

A postal convention, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, has been concluded and will be carried into operation on the 1st of July, 1870. It provides for a regular exchange of correspondence between the two countries by means of the United States mail steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, as well as by occasional steamers and sailing vessels plying between Honolulu and San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), or the ports on Puget's Sound, comprising letters, newspapers and printed matter of every kind originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other country. San Francisco, New York, Boston, Portland, Oregon, Teekalet, Olympia and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Honolulu and Hilo the Hawaiian offices of exchange. The rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on and after July 1, 1870, on correspondence addressed to or received from the Hawaiian kingdom, will be as follows, viz.:—

On letters six cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under, to be fully prepaid at the mailing office in all cases by means of United States postage stamps. If not fully prepaid they cannot be forwarded. Letters received in either country from the other are to be delivered free of all charges whatsoever.

Second—On newspapers sent or received the regular rates of United States domestic postage are to be levied and collected; if transient papers, two cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof, and if sent to regular subscribers the prepaid quarterly rates.

Third—On other printed matter four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction thereof, whether sent or received. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after July 1, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

The Southern Transcontinental Railway Quarrel.

The Southern Transcontinental Railway was brought up in the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day. An effort was made to harmonize the interests of this and a rival company so as to insure some prospects of finishing the enterprise should it be authorized by Congress. The committee came to no decision, but adjourned to hold a special meeting on Tuesday next, when it is hoped to settle this stubborn controversy.

Increase of Revenue Receipts.

A comparative statement shows the receipts from the several sources of revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870, as follows:—

For 1869	$101,244,198
For 1870	121,266,554

The gain of the latter over the former period in the present fiscal year will be increased by returns from seven districts not yet received, but estimated $630,000.

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes, from advanced sheets, the following abstract of Monthly Report No. 7, current series, now nearly ready for distribution. This number exhibits the foreign trade of the United States for the month of January, 1870, and the seven months ended with the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868–9:—

Periods.	Imports, gold values.	Domestic exports, mixed values.	Re-exports, foreign commodities.
Month ending January 31, 1870	$37,099,525	$43,233,940	$4,419,150
Month ending January 31, 1869	30,112,634	35,287,786	1,235,381
Seven months ending January 31, 1870	251,243,999	234,277,781	17,619,218
Seven months ending January 31, 1869	218,108,211	225,419,135	10,336,670

Proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the seven months ended January 31, 1870:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
American	[illegible]	$105,180,750	$6,326,191
Foreign	172,[illegible]	179,097,031	11,293,0[illegible]
Total	$251,243,9[illegible]	$234,277,781	$17,619,218

Percentage of total foreign trade carried in foreign vessels, 65.03.

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 1869.

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
American vessels	$83,184,287	$79,076,481	$5,243,154
Foreign vessels	134,[illegible]	146,342,651	5,143,516
Total	$218,108,211	$225,419,135	$10,386,670

The dutiable portion of the imports for the seven months are thus classified:—

Year.	Dutiable.	Entered for Consumption.	Entered Warehouse.
1870	$231,231,4[illegible]	$119,473,889	$101,770,60[illegible]
1869	193,615,115	13[illegible],262	82,838,949

The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States January 31, 1870, was $52,676,725, against $33,385,327 January 31, 1869. Reducing the total value of domestic exports for the seven months ended January 31, 1870, to specie values, we have $229,031,214, which, being added to the amount of the re-exports for the same period, shows an excess of imports over exports of only $3,593,572. For the corresponding seven months ended January 31, 1869, the excess of imports over exports was $33,552,178. Of the total gold value of the domestic exports for the seven months ended January 21, 1870, $295,172,752 consisted of merchandise, and $24,3[illegible]5,177 of specie and bullion. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year the value of the merchandise amounted to $145,182,656, and the specie and bullion to $28,686,707.

The following tables exhibit the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels, engaged in the foreign trade, entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States during the seven months ended January 31, 1870, compared with the seven months ended January 31, 1869:

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 1870.

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American	6,259	1,990,391	2,125	2,019,385
Foreign	12,898	3,582,265	12,578	2,480,097
Total	19,157	5,572,656	18,304	5,499,482

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 1869.

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American	5,864	1,919,621	5,876	1,921,055
Foreign	12,037	3,176,291	11,995	3,114,627
Total	17,901	5,095,912	17,892	5,035,682

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE COASTWISE TRADE.

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
Seven months ending Jan. 31, 1870	51,841	18,616,087	51,291	17,702,551
Seven months ending Jan. 31, 1869	47,865	16,731,405	47,703	16,193,740

The report contains statements showing the number of merchant vessels and amount of tonnage belonging to the several States June 30, 1869; trade between the United States and Canada during the last fiscal year; trade of Berlin; trade between Great Britain and Austria from 1867 to 1869, inclusive; foreign trade of Italy in 1868; imports and exports of Cuba; trade and navigation of Bombay; exports from the Island of Ceylon; population of Bremen; population and wages in Switzerland; trade of Basle and Zurich, &c.

The report concludes with preliminary statements exhibiting the imports, exports and re-exports of the United States for the months of February and March last, so far as returns had been received up to the time of sending the January report to press; also the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion exported from the port of New York up to April 30, 1870.

Coin and Currency Balances in the Treasury.

At the close of business in the Treasury to-day the coin balance was $110,724,676 39, of which $34,019,000 represents coin certificates outstanding. The currency balance was $9,071,706 39.

The Income Tax.

Returns from the annual list of incomes and special taxes from thirty-six districts, generally small ones, show as compared with the year 1869, an increase of $84,000.

Appointments by the President.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—Henry H. Wells to be United States Attorney for Virginia; Lulan Norton to be Register of the Land office at Springfield, Dacotah; Eros Stutzman to be Register of the Land office at Pembina, Dacotah; Gabriel A. Gersberg to be Receiver of Public Money at Springfield, Dacotah; George F. Potter to be Receiver of Public Money at Pembina, Dacotah.

Nomination Withdrawn.

The nomination of William McLennan as District Attorney for Nebraska has been withdrawn by the President.

Personal.

Judge Pierrepont returned to New York city this morning.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1870.

BILLS REPORTED UPON.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported with an amendment a bill to establish a uniform and impartial system of public schools in the District and to secure equal rights in the said schools.

The bills for an increase of the fees of the United States Marshals and others of the Western district of Arkansas and to provide for special terms of the Circuit Court in the Southern district of Ohio were reported on adversely.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The bill to reduce the number of officers in the army of the United States and for other purposes was taken up and a substitute on the same subject proposed by the Military Committee was made the special order for Tuesday next.

HOUSE RESOLUTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The House resolution for a final adjournment on July 4 coming up, motions to postpone and to extend the time till August 1, were lost.

Mr. SUMNER, at a few minutes before one o'clock, proceeded to speak on the subject, when Mr. Conkling expressed his regret that the minority had resorted to filibustering to delay action.

Mr. SUMNER disclaimed any such purpose. He thought, however, it was evident the subject could not be acted upon to-day. (Laughter.) He, therefore, moved to table the resolution, and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted—yeas 17, nays 23, when the morning hour expired and the Appropriation bill came up.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., moved to suspend the present orders to dispose of the adjournment question. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 25.

A protracted discussion ensued touching the merits of pending measures and the possibility of disposing of them within the limited time indicated by the adjournment resolution.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., as a reason for taking up the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, said the Chinese had for twenty years been denied the protection of law. They were excluded from testifying in our courts, and denied every other right, and the interposition of the power of the government was needed to vindicate alike the fifteenth amendment and our treaty stipulations.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) N. H., was apprehensive of the defeat of the Utah Polygamy bill if so early a day as July 4 was fixed for adjournment. For the sake of the republican party he hoped that some remedy would be devised for the system of outrages inaugurated under the dictation of Brigham Young.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., the resolution was finally postponed until Friday, May 20, by yeas 27, nays 25.

THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At twenty-five minutes past two o'clock the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary appropriation bill was taken up and various amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

The amendment to discontinue the publication of the laws in the newspapers was debated.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, favored a continuance of the system, as the most efficient means of diffusing information as to what were the laws among the people.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., said rather than abolish the system he would provide or a newspaper publication in every Congressional district. This might be expensive, but if it was important to enact laws it was equally important to give the people the means of finding out what they were.

Mr. ROSS, (rep.) of Neb., thought the public money could not be appropriated to better purpose than in disseminating among the people a knowledge of the laws that were to govern them.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., said the publication of the laws in the newspapers was, in his judgment, an entire waste of public money. It cost the government about one hundred thousand dollars per year, and publication was not completed in most of the papers until long after the adjournment of the session of Congress, and often not until the next session. The condition of things which led to this practice was now greatly changed. All the laws of any consequence now appeared in the newspapers as soon as passed, and people were kept well informed upon all details of important legislation in its various stages. He had thought it might be useful for the Secretary of State to make a compilation of such legislation of Congress as might be necessary for newspaper publication; but to spread before the country at public cost the details of money to Choctaws, Chickasaws and other Indians, and all other items of appropriation in every branch of public service, was so much waste of printers' ink. The Secretary of State and the Committee on Printing agreed with him in this view. After all, these publications were useful mainly to the legal profession. People generally applied not to newspapers, but to lawyers to know the law. His objection to the proposition, as suggested by Mr. Morton, was the cost to government of the publication in every Congressional district would be increased to half a million dollars—perhaps a million.

Further remarks were made to the effect that the low price paid by government was not sufficient to secure publication in the papers of large circulation, and consequently they appeared only in the smaller sheets.

The amendment was then agreed to by the Committee of the Whole, with the understanding that the yeas and nays would be taken when the bill came before the Senate.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE BLUE BOOK.

Mr. ANTHONY gave notice of the amendment to abolish the Blue Book, now published by the government for gratuitous distribution.

At half-past four o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned till Monday.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Closing Proceedings of the Convention—Female Physicians Not Admitted to Membership—Exciting Debate Over the Negro Question—Delegates from the Colored University Excluded.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1870.

In the American Medical Association to-day Dr. J. J. WOODWARD, United States Army, offered a resolution that the Surgeon General be requested to authorize Dr. Woodward to make copies of his photo-microscopic slides, to be distributed at a fair price to such medical colleges and institutions as may desire their use. Adopted.

The Committee on Ethics reported favorably on the credentials of the delegates from the Women's Medical Colleges and Women's Hospital at Philadelphia. During the debate on their admission a motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings notice was given for an amendment of the constitution, so as not to exclude women from membership in this association.

Dr. R. J. O'SULLIVAN, of New York, offered the following resolution:—

Whereas apothecaries are accustomed to renew medicines prescribed by physicians without due authority from the physician, thereby doing much injury to patients, and by which many lives have been destroyed, and as apothecaries are unwilling to discontinue the practice, except by a general action; therefore

Resolved, That this association take such action as will bring about the discontinuance of the practice.

Referred to a special committee, consisting of Dr. O'Sullivan, chairman; Drs. Garrish, of New York; Moore, of Missouri; Storer, of Massachusetts, and Charles Woodward, of Ohio.

A resolution declaring Dr. Horace Wells, of Boston, to be the discoverer of anaesthesia was adopted.

Dr. JOHN O'SULLIVAN, of Massachusetts, offered the following:—

Resolved, That no distinction of race or color shall exclude persons claiming admission to this association who are duly accredited thereto.

During its reading the speaker was met with a storm of hisses, which compelled him to stop. Cries of "Go on; go on," were heard, and he said he would do so when the serpents became quiet. He then finished its reading and was allowed to speak five minutes.

At the conclusion of his remarks Dr. N. S. Sands read the reasons promised by him relative to the exclusion of the delegate from the District of Columbia as follows:—In reply to the resolution of the association calling upon the majority of the Committee on Ethics for the reason why they in their report excluded the delegates from the Medical Department of the Howard University, they respectfully state there is nothing in the report which directly excludes delegates from the said University or any other medical institution in the District of Columbia except the National Medical Society. The resolution on this subject reported by the committee is in these words:—

Resolved, That the charges lodged with the Committee of Arrangements against the Columbia [illegible] be sustained; that we recommend that no members of that society should be received as delegates at the present meeting of the association.

It will be seen that the only parties excluded from admission as delegates at the present meeting are the members of the National Medical Society. If the medical department of Howard University had chosen to send any delegates who are not members of that society there is nothing whatever in the report to prevent their being received. In the papers referred to your Committee on Ethics were a list of the charges, with specifications in the usual form, against the recognition of the National Medical Society. These charges may be clearly stated as follows:—

First, that said National Medical Society recognizes and receives as members medical men who are not licentiates and who are acting in open violation of sections three, four and five of the law of Congress constituting the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; second, that a large part of the members of the National Medical Society are also members of the National Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and are openly and freely violating the rules and ethics of the association to which they have subscribed; third, that they have, both in its capacity as a society and by its individual members, misrepresented the action of the Medical Society and the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and used unfair and dishonorable means to procure the destruction of the same by inducing Congress to abrogate their charter.

Each and all of these charges were, in the opinion of the majority of your committee, fully proved by members of the National Medical Society themselves, who appeared voluntarily before your committee as witnesses; therefore, if we have any regard for the maintenance of the laws of the land or the ethics of our medical organization, the undersigned could not come to any other conclusion than was expressed in the last resolution recommended by the majority of the Committee on Ethics.

At the conclusion of its reading Dr. Reyburn spoke in reply to his being called to order as not being a member. He was, however, now permitted to speak five minutes. He said that he never had violated the code of ethics and when the colored men applied for admittance to the college to which he belonged, he offered a resolution providing for their admission. He did not think they should be excluded on account of color. This resolution was not received and he withdrew from the society and was one of the leading members in organizing the National Medical Society. If this was a violation of ethics then he had violated the code. He was placed as chairman of the Committee on Credentials last year at New Orleans, and when he was prepared to make his report at this session he was most shamefully treated by the Committee on Arrangements.

Dr. Antisell disclaimed the assertion made by Dr. Reyburn that he had been treated shamefully.

Dr. Loomis, of the District of Columbia, said he was a member of the faculty of medicine of Howard University, and he could not see why he was excluded. He then offered a resolution to the effect that members of the Committee on Ethics who signed the majority report be censured for so doing.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Dr. Johnson, of the District of Columbia, President of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, gave a detailed history of the origin and progress of the difficulties in the local societies for the information of the association. He said Dr. D. W. Bliss had violated medical ethics by having his name printed on a bill of fare at Willard's Hotel.

Dr. Bliss denied it was there by his knowledge.

Dr. Johnson said if this was so he had been grossly misrepresented.

Dr. Busey adhered to the assertion that Dr. Bliss had so advertised, and he called upon Dr. Marbury to sustain him.

Dr. Marbury—Yes, sir. Dr. Bliss has purposely allowed his name to be so printed, and he had seen it on a bill of fare, and called attention to it, and Dr. Bliss had said it should remain, the medical society to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Dr. Johnson continued to reply to a number of questions which had been asked, bearing on the violation of the code of ethics by those who have been excluded by the majority report of the committee.

Dr. Busey replied to certain statements of Dr. Johnson, and read the sixteenth rule of the code of ethics, showing that the code had been violated in the attempt to force a colored man upon the society. This was what had caused all the trouble.

Dr. Burrows had been instrumental in bringing about the color difficulty. He denied that politics was the cause of the difficulty, as had been stated by Dr. Cox.

The question recurred on the resolution of Dr. Sullivan relative to race or color, and it was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 106 to nays 60.

Dr. H. R. Stover, of Boston, offered the following, which was adopted:—

That inasmuch as it has been distinctly stated and proved that the consideration of race and color has had nothing whatever to do with the decision of the question of the reception of the Washington delegates; and inasmuch as charges have been made in open session to-day, distinctly attaching the stigma of dishonor to parties implicated, which charges have not been even denied by them, though present, therefore,

Resolved, That the report of the majority of the Committee on Ethics be declared, as to all intents and purposes, unanimously adopted by the association.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 112 yeas to 37 nays, after which the association adjourned *sine die*.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

IMMENSE CROWDS AT THE COURT ROOM.

Judge Davis Retires from the Case—Summing Up for the Defence—The Question of Insanity.

The court room of the Oyer and Terminer was yesterday crowded almost to suffocation from the very moment the doors were thrown open, and it was just as much as the courteous officers of Captain McCloskey's squad could do to keep back the hundreds who swarmed from the hallways and endeavored by every possible ingenuity to gain admittance.

IMMENSE CROWD IN ATTENDENCE.

It was found necessary to issue tickets of admission from the District Attorney's office, and persons who clamored to get into the court room, and who were not able to fortify their requests with the authorized open sesames, no matter who or what they were, were treated as though they were the merest paupers that ever travelled. Indeed, if something like this had not been done nothing like order could have been maintained in the court room, for, as it was, the room was filled in its every part.

THE LADIES

were out in resplendent strength, and knowing, doubtless, that the session would be a long one, and that it would not be quite safe to leave their seats during the recess for the miserable sake of a paltry lunch, nearly every one of them came well provided with

BREAD AND BUTTER,

or more substantial provender, carefully wrapped in napkins or stuffed away in neat little satchels. The scene during the recess was consequently a rather novel one for a court room, and if it had been possible for a stranger who knew nothing about the trial to have entered when the satchels were opened and the napkins unrolled he would certainly have come to the conclusion that an indoor picnic was being indulged in to a degree to which no inviting grass plots nor umbrageous trees could have added more complete enjoyment.

WOMAN'S VENTURESOMENESS.

When the counsel rose to sum up, many of the ladies in the extreme easterly end of the room stood upon the chairs in their eagerness to see as well as hear him, and one more venturesome than the rest scrambled into the recess of the window, where she sat during the day looking as composed and self-satisfied as could be well imagined. She was a handsome woman and was attired in strict accordance with the latest dictates of fashion, and this fact made her the cynosure of all eyes.

THE PRESS IN CLOVER.

Ever since the day when the case was transferred to the Oyer and Terminer room the reporters' tables have been delightfully situated in the midst of the ladies' reserved quarters, and yesterday so great was the additional crowd of the crinoline order that many of them found themselves side by side with conversationally inclined misses, who made no bones about killing the duller periods of the trial by engaging with them in "small talk and nonsense." A pretty blonde, who has been faithful in her attendance at the court every day, and whose seat is immediately adjoining the reporters', appears to have become a general favorite with the knights of the quill, and for the time being little Percy has been dethroned as a special object of their attentions.

THE STRONG-MINDED WOMEN

present looked daggers at the counsel when he descried how the Bible throughout considered woman nowhere the equal of man, but that on the contrary he was represented to be her main-stay, protector and defender and head of the family household; but when he exclaimed

"MAN WAS MADE FOR GOD,

and woman for man," their anguish was terrible to behold. In fact they looked as though they would have made a meal of him at one gulp, if the presence of Recorder Hackett had not been a restraint on their cannibalistic inclinations.

The counsel for the defence precisely at ten minutes past eleven o'clock began to sum up. The counsel, in opening, referred in the most feeling terms to the position of the prisoner, who was at the mercy of twelve of his peers, and to his past life of happiness, when he loved his wife "not wisely, but too well," and then, turning to the bench, said:—And now, your Honor, allow me to say that your responsibility has been great and your trust has been most sacred. Many important questions have arisen here to be decided on the spur of the moment, and have had to be summarily disposed of in order to enable the wheels of this trial to keep rolling on. However much we may have differed from you during this trial, so far as my associate and myself are concerned, I desire to make this public acknowledgment to you, to express our conviction that every decision you have rendered has been prompted by humanity of motive, by purity of intention, and by an unquestionable spirit of impartiality. Referring to the way the prosecution had his client, the counsel [illegible] crime of murder on endeavored to deny that Richardson's [illegible] had not been a just one, although they did try to show that he met his death through an unauthorized instrumentality. He had the utmost veneration for the marriage relation, and regarded it as a sacrament and a good and virtuous wife the noblest work of God. Following up this strain of thought he quoted from the Proverbs, which so beautifully describe the graces and charms of woman and the glory of a virtuous wife. The private counsel on the side of the prosecution, he said, had retired from the case, and he, therefore, did not feel that it was necessary to comment upon that counsel's action as manifested during the trial. The jury would bear him out in the statement, however, that the gentleman had exhibited a captiousness that was not at all necessary. He held the prosecution responsible for setting aside three citizens who had gone through the ordeal of a thorough examination and who should have been allowed on the jury, and then referred very bitterly to the prosecution not allowing a countryman of the prisoner to sit as a juror.

The counsel then asked the Court to take into consideration the following requests in making up his charge to the jury:—

Even supposing the defendant to have threatened to kill the deceased in conversation occurring antecedent to his being shot on November 25, 1869, if that act (the shooting on that day) was perpetrated by the defendant while in a state of insanity it would still exempt him from legal responsibility.

To make the threats evidence of malice for any purpose they would have to be uttered while the defendant was in a sane state of mind.

To connect them with the shooting of November 25, 1869, the jury must find that they were uttered maliciously, seriously, with the intent to execute them when and, as they imported, by the defendant, in a state of sanity, and that that shooting occurred in pursuance of those threats.

Under any circumstances the jury must find that the threats and acts in question were the result of a sane mind.

Upon the point of seriousness of the threats the jury are to consider the fact that those to whom they were made neither notified the deceased of them, nor took any steps to have the defendant arrested for them, in pursuance of law.

If the jury believe that the threats were unmeaning, and were uttered in a state of excitement or anger, without any intention of executing them, and wholly as the result of passion, they are not to be regarded in determining the character of the homicide in question.

As to the (alleged) shooting of the deceased by the defendant on March 13, 1867, that cannot be taken by the jury as evidence of malice, unless the prosecution have satisfied them by proof beyond all peradventure that the shooting was felonious.

To do this the proof must be such as would induce the jury to find a verdict against the defendant, if he was on trial under an indictment for that act.

If the jury believe from all the evidence in the case that the act was committed by the defendant in a state of insanity they are to discard it from their consideration altogether. The fact that the defendant was not prosecuted for that act is strong evidence that the act was not deemed to be a crime at the time of its commission.

In passing upon the question whether that act was or was not criminal the jury are to take into consideration the difficulty they may suppose the defendant to be under in defending himself against it, from the lapse of time since it occurred, the disappearance or dispersion of witnesses and the like.

As to the alleged shooting of March 13, 1867, it is only evidence against the defendant on the trial of the present indictment on the principle that that shooting and that of November 25, 1869, occurred while the defendant was in a sane state of mind.

If the jury believe that the act of November 25, 1869, occurred while the defendant was in a state of insanity, it is unaffected by the act of March 13, 1867, even though that act was committed in a state of sanity.

The counsel then continued:—

The prisoner at the bar was guilty of murder or nothing. There was no medium point in the case, and there could be no compromise in the jury's verdict. A compromise by giving a verdict to send the prisoner to the State Prison would be a violation of their oaths by the jurymen. If McFarland was sane when he shot deceased he was guilty of murder, but if not he was entitled to a clean acquittal. If the jury had the slightest doubt about his sanity at the time he should be acquitted, no matter how slight the doubt. The question of insanity was one upon which there was great difference of opinion. It was contended by some that it was a disease of the soul, and not of the body, and the counsel could prove that the state of a man's brain could not be definitely ascertained until after his death. There were three theories as to insanity—the psychological, which contended that it was a disease of the soul; the second, zomadic, a disease of the body, and the third was an intermediate theory, which claimed the ability of the soul to communicate disease to the body, and the ability of the body to communicate disease to the soul. This was a mystery which human science could not fathom and was only able to speculate upon. The counsel then referred to the subject of marriage, contending that it was a divine institution, and that, therefore, no human book could be taken as a guide as to its sanctity, or as to the penalty the violation of its sanctity incurred. The abolishment of the death penalty for an adulterer did not prove that God regarded adultery any the less a crime than when the penalty was in force. He then quoted from the Bible to show how marriage was regarded by God, and how adultery and the coveting of a man's wife by another were punished. Richardson had not, he said, only violated the seventh, but had also violated the ninth commandment. He argued that the prosecution had brought no witness to show that the prisoner was sane when he shot Richardson, and that they had proved no malice at the time of the shooting, and then quoted extensively from the law books as to the law on insanity of the various kinds, and cited cases in which persons had been acquitted on the ground of insanity, and explained the why and wherefore.

One point he wanted to impress upon the jury was that there was no phase of murder in the case; that McFarland did not expect to meet Richardson at the *Tribune* office the night of the shooting. No evidence had been brought forward to prove anything of that kind. His inquiries days before as to where Richardson was was not to get at Richardson, but by learning where he was to find out where his wife and child were; for he knew that by following Richardson he could get them. If the prisoner was sane and wanted to kill Richardson could he have selected a worse spot than he did? Was it reasonable that he would have entered the lion's den to wreak out his very cub, when, if he wanted to kill him, he could have waylaid him? A man in seeking to kill a wrong doer always endeavors to take him at a disadvantage, instead of giving him overwhelming odds. It would be absurdity on the part of any man to argue to the jury that they should believe otherwise.

At this point the court was adjourned, the Recorder informing the jury to assemble on Monday next in the court room of the General Sessions, as the Oyer and Terminer court room would be occupied there for another trial.

CITY POLITICS.

Preliminary Meeting in the First Ward.

A large number of the citizens of the First ward interested in the success of Tammany over the rebellious young democracy assembled last evening at Keenan's, corner of Greenwich and Morris streets. There were present, among others, Messrs. Michael Duffy, Michael Halpin, Dennis Keenan, James Cherry, William Holmes, John Keppler, Charles Schultz, Hermann W. Kepper, Hermann Schmidt, William Wilkening, James Woods, Patrick Cavanagh, John Egan and James Curran. Plans were proposed for an organization to procure the nomination and election of Mr. Nicholas Muller for Alderman and the support of the entire Tammany ticket. Those present were loud in their praises of Mr. Muller as a representative man, and they determined to press his name by all means.

The Young Democracy—The Coming Campaign.

A secret meeting of the young democracy was held yesterday morning in the Sheriff's private office, at which were present a number of the chiefs of the young democracy, who met there to receive a delegation from the General Convention which had assembled the day before. It was to consult on the concerted action for the next campaign. There were present also delegations from the two branches of the Democratic Union Association, the Germans and the Mozart Hall party. Discussion ran very high, but it was proposed that these various parties should unite on one ticket, a list of candidates and pledge themselves not to go back on any of the men put in nomination. This was finally unanimously agreed on, and the meeting adjourned to meet to-morrow in general committee at Masonic Hall and nominate candidates for the coming campaign. It has leaked out that the general opinion among these men is not that they will be successful in electing their men, but that they may defeat Tammany.

German Democratic Opposition.

The "German Democratic Central Organization" was started into life last year, with a view of breaking the entire Tammany slate as to local officers. It is composed of delegates from various clubs of the Seventeenth and of the adjoining wards, and numbers, as its leaders claim, several thousands of German democratic voters, although this is stoutly denied by the "regulars." Although fearfully defeated last fall, this organization had another meeting yesterday evening at No. 157 East Fourth street, which was rather slim as far as attendance was concerned. Mr. Jaques Schmutz presided. The determination was fully expressed to unite with all "outside" organizations in the nomination of candidates and to make every effort to defeat Tammany. For German representatives on the Aldermanic ticket the following names will be recommended to the anti-Tammany Convention, with the request to select from them:—William H. Havemeyer, William Fischer, Frederick Kuehne, Henry Becher, William Steinway, Willy Wallach and William C. Gueuther. Mr. Max Goepp will be proposed for one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Mr. Jacob A. Gross for the Marine Court. Nothing further of interest was transacted.

The Waterbury Democrats in Council—Proposed Organization Against the Tammany Hall Democracy.

The Democratic Union Waterbury party met what [illegible] Masonic Hall. The result of the somement of a committee of five to negotiate a basis of action with the Mozart, Smith Ely and young democracy parties. The committee appointed consisted of R. V. Roosevelt, W. Welsh, S. C. Douglas, J. W. Lang and J. Daly. The combined organizations are, it a fusion can be accomplished in the meantime, to meet at four P. M. to-day. Judge Roosevelt said that to-day was to test the question as to whether as an organization the opponents of Tammany Hall were "played out or not."

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

The republicans of Kings county held a Judiciary Convention at their rooms, over the Post Office, last evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of City Judge in accordance with the act passed at the last session of the Legislature. Mr. William Richardson presided and there was a full delegation present. George H. Fisher received the first nomination unanimously, and a wrangle ensued for the other place on the ticket, some of the delegates advocating the nomination of a democrat. Sam Morris stood outside in the hall, putting up jobs with Archy Bliss for the purpose of beating the ring, but Bliss could not be caught, for the reason, as he stated, that the ring would endorse any democrat the Convention might nominate. After several ballots Henry Hayner, a democrat, was nominated for the second place on the ticket, and the Convention adjourned.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Mutual vs. Union—A Rain Storm Struggle but full of Excitement.

Give us a rain storm for a good game after yesterday's performance. With a sharp shower upon them and heavy clouds concealing the sun from horizon to horizon, the Mutuals and Unions opened a very important game yesterday afternoon. A large crowd was present and but for them such a thing as playing would not have been entertained for a moment. As it was they demanded it and play was opened only to close it after an inning or two, so with this tacit agreement, for no stipulations had been made, John Wildey was selected as umpire, and, the Mutuals going to the field, the game began. The rain fell, not mercilessly, but in force sufficient to drench the players. It dampened the ardor of the spectators also, yet they sat down to it as if determined to get their money's worth if possible. The ball was soon wet through, and, as the players term it, "greasy," despoiling fielding entirely. From the fact that the Unions took a lead at once, and inning after inning increased it, so as to threaten ultimate victory, an interest in the game gradually grew up. When the fifth inning had been passed the rain subsided, and a genuine feeling of solicitude for the Mutuals' welfare bespoke itself at once. At this juncture the game was 14 to 8 against them—figures which the succeeding inning did not alter. Now there was shown some life and warmth in the play, which before had been simply tame. Martin had been brought in to pitch the previous inning, and he proved so troublesome to the Unions that they failed to score in the seventh inning also. This encouragement awakened the Mutuals, who thereupon went in to overhaul their opponents. The result of the play from this out is seen by the score appended, which briefly and as adequately tells the story as any words can:—

UNION.	O.	R.	1B.	T.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.	1B.	T.
Austin, 1st b	4	1	3	3	Hatfield, s. s.	2	4	4	6
Kenny, r. f.	4	1	0	0	E. Mills, 1st b.	2	3	2	3
Pabor, p.	3	1	1	1	"Oldman," 2d b.	3	2	2	2
Bigham, 2d b.	2	2	3	5	C. Mills, c.	4	1	2	2
Bass, s. s.	2	3	3	3	Martin, r. f.	2	2	2	2
Birdsall, c.	4	1	1	1	Patterson, l. f.	4	0	1	1
Brown, c. f.	3	2	2	5	Eggler, c. f.	3	1	1	1
Gedney, l. f.	3	1	0	0	Nelson, 3d b.	2	3	2	3
Shelley, 3d b.	2	3	1	3	Wolters, p.	5	1	0	0
Totals	27	14	14	20	Totals	27	17	16	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	3	0	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	14
Mutual	2	3	0	3	0	3	1	1	4	17

Umpire—John Wildey. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes.

To-day the regular association series between the Mutuals and Stars begins on the Union grounds.

MORE CARELESS BLASTING.

Another explosion from careless blasting occurred yesterday in Sixth avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, in the work over which the man McNamara is superintendent, and about whom a paragraph appeared in the HERALD a few days ago. That paragraph referred to another explosion in the same work, which was attended with very serious results. Matthew McGarl, McNamara's foreman, was arrested for not properly covering the blast, and Justice Bixby, before whom he was arraigned, fined him $25, in default of which he was sent down stairs.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	52	55	3 P. M.	65	72
6 A. M.	51	57	6 P. M.	60	70
9 A. M.	58	67	9 P. M.	52	63
12 M.	62	73	12 P. M.	50	60

Average temperature yesterday 64¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 57

On Wednesday last E. McCluskey, tobacco dealer, was arrested by one of Whiteley's "special agents," charged with smuggling cigars. The information that led to his apprehension was furnished by Bernhard Hess. The prisoner is now in Ludlow street jail.

Isaac Dreyfous, a dealer in cigars, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with defrauding Mr. Charles Rudolph, of No. 387 Eighth avenue, out of 2,000 cigars by means of a false check. The prisoner was held to answer.

Jerry Lynch, whose name has frequently appeared on the criminal record of the Yorkville Police Court, was brought up at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with an attempted outrage on two sisters by the name of Carr. He was held for trial by Justice Bixby.

Mr. Samuel R. Hubbard, a gentleman of ability and literary taste, will read this evening at the chapel of the New York University selections from the poets. A numerous, fashionable and appreciative audience will, it is confidently expected, applaud his venture in elocutionary art.

The New York Port Society have been fitting up a new mission, with free reading room for seamen, at 275 West street, a large rendezvous for European steamers and other shipping. The public opening will take place to-morrow afternoon, when addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Aikman, Rev. Benjamin F. Millard, Wm. D. Harris and others.

The man who was run over on Wednesday evening by a freight train belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, and his head severed from the body, has been identified as James Boyle, late a boarder in the family of Ellen Cordeo, corner of Eighteenth street and Tenth avenue. The remains are at the Morgue, and Coroner Rollins has the case in charge.

Coroner Rollins was yesterday called to hold an inquest at 338 East Twenty-sixth street, on the body of John James Banque, a lad nearly six years of age, who died from the effects of injuries. Last Wednesday afternoon deceased jumped upon the rear part of a wagon belonging to a Mr. Montgomery, and was crushed between the vehicle and a tree, death being the result.

Yesterday morning the remains of an unknown man, about forty years of age, were found floating in the dock foot of Morris street, North River. Deceased was five feet eight inches in height, with dark hair and chin whiskers. He wore a black sack coat, vest and pants, white muslin shirt, and boots. The body, which evidently had been in the water for a long time, was removed to the Morgue, to await an inquest by Coroner Flynn.

For some time past the officials of the Board of Education were aware of a systematic course of robbery being perpetrated by which large amounts of property were made away with. A watch was set for the discovery of the thief or thieves, but without success. Finally a detective was put on the watch which led to the detection and arrest of Julius Hamel, one of the clerks of the board. He confessed having stolen several books and stationery. Yesterday afternoon he was taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court and held to answer for larceny.

Last evening St. Philip's (colored) church in Mulberry street was the scene of a very interesting service, the occasion being the annual visitation of Bishop Potter, who confirmed and admitted into the church a class of twenty-three persons. Immediately after the confirmation service the Bishop addressed the candidates in a very appropriate manner, exhorting them to diligence and faithfulness in the Christian life upon which they had just entered. The Rev. John P. Pose, the colored minister, took part in the services, as did also the Rev. Drs. Denison, Cornwell and Podman.

In truth the readings of Professor Evans, at Association Hall, last evening, were a "literary entertainment," and those entertained, although few in [illegible] of the reader. Although [illegible] at the fertile imagination twice before appeared in this city, his delicate picturing of the beautiful and affecting, his fine appreciation and interpretation of the humorous, have compelled his recognition as one of the finest of elocutionists. His changes of intonation during his recitations of "Queen Mab," from "Romeo and Juliet," and the Bardell and Pickwick trial were almost marvellous.

The examination into the carpet robbery case was commenced yesterday afternoon at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Coulter. The Hudson River Railroad, Mr. A. T. Stewart, and the firm in Boston to which the carpet was consigned were all represented in court. Sergeant James, of the Twentieth precinct, brought into court and consigned to the care of the prison officials a young man known as John Keil, said to be a pal of Mickey Fagan, alias Duffy, one of those already arrested for committing the robbery. He was committed for examination with the others. There were only two witnesses examined—officer Corry and Davis H. Dunn—but their testimony showed nothing further than what has already been published. The case will come up again next Monday.

The following paragraph of Corporation ordinance for use of expressmen, &c., deserves attention at this time:—

It shall not be lawful for any cart, wagon, coach, public cart or any other vehicle to be driven through any of the streets of the city of New York at a greater speed than six miles an hour; nor shall it be lawful for any such vehicle to be driven around the corner of any of the streets of said city with the horse or horses thereto travelling at a faster gait than a walk; and all and every such public carts and all other vehicles, when passing through or along any of the streets of said city, shall, when meeting any other vehicle, be driven to the right hand side of the way, so that such vehicles shall pass clear of each other; and it shall be unlawful for any such public carts, carriages or any other vehicle, or the horse or horses attached thereto, to be driven foul of or against any person, vehicle or any other thing whatever in any of the streets or on any of the docks or wharves of said city.

The owners of real estate on Fourth and Fifth streets, east of the Bowery, met again last night at No. 509 Fifth street, Mr. Becker in the chair. The gratifying announcement was made that in consequence of the passage of the fourteenth section of the new city charter all the danger of having the detested wooden pavement laid in these streets had been averted, and this result was due in a great measure to the determined agitation kept up by the Fifth Avenue Committee. The treasurer announced that there was an unexpended balance of $529 still in his hands, and it was resolved to pay to the Fifth Avenue Committee $250 as the share of the Fourth and Fifth street association in the necessary expenses incurred. Some remarks made by Mr. Traut as to the necessity of all citizens to take a more lively interest in politics, to continue the association, and endeavor to secure the nomination of honest and trustworthy men for office, created a lively debate, but resulted in nothing, except that another meeting will be held on the Friday preceding the election, when the matter is to be fully discussed.

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

The body of a lady about sixty years of age, dressed decently in deep mourning, apparently a German, was found yesterday afternoon in the river at the foot of Fifth street, Hoboken. Coroner notified.

Mr. George Harrison, ship chandler of New York, residing at 205 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, went to his office yesterday morning as usual, but was carried home dead a couple hours afterwards. He died of congestion of the brain.

William Kalegrow, thirty-seven years of age, was found dead yesterday morning in a hallway in Lewis street, Union Hill. Coroner Crane ordered a post-mortem examination, when it was found that his heart was twice as large as usual. Verdict accordingly.

For some time past workmen have been engaged in blasting rocks in Washington street, near Sixth, Hoboken, in an open lot, in order to get material for the foundations of a new building. Yesterday, at eleven o'clock A. M., a blast came off, and a piece of the rock of the size of two fists was thrown with such violence across Washington street, a distance of about sixty feet, that it smashed a sign fixed on the front wall of Hermann's Hotel, No. 210 Washington street, and crushed three bricks of the wall entirely to atoms. Fortunately no person in that frequented street was injured.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

EUROPE.

Napoleon's Manifesto of the Plebiscitum and the Radical "Reds" Agitation in Paris.

What French Labor and French Industry Say of the Situation.

The English Tourists in Greece—Latest Words Before the Murders.

Relations of the Lay Powers to Rome.

The German mail steamship Rhein, Captain Meyer, from Southampton on the 26th of April, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing our special European correspondence and a mail report in detail of our cable news telegrams dated to her day of sailing.

Napoleon was present at the French Opera a second time to witness a representation of "Faust."

The Empress of France returned to Paris from Fontainebleau.

The Princess Mathilde gave a *soirée dansante* in Paris, which was honored with the presence of the Prince Imperial.

Sir Henry Elliot, English Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived in Paris with his family.

The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat left Paris for his estate in the Charente.

A desperate and almost successful attempt had been made to murder Mr. Radcliffe, a magistrate of the county of Meath, Ireland. He was riding home alone from Kells when he was waylaid about two miles from town by a couple of men, who called upon him to stop. One of them enforced the command by seizing the horse's reins, and the other immediately discharged a firearm at Mr. Radcliffe's head. Fortunately the aim was rather high and six slugs passed through the magistrate's hat. Mr. Radcliffe at once urged his horse into sudden motion and got away from the would-be murderers, finding safety at the nearest police barracks.

The decision upon the petition against the return of Mr. Bernal Osborne to Parliament for Waterford was given yesterday by Baron Hughes. His lordship said that five out of the eight charges had been withdrawn, and that he did not believe the witnesses called to prove bribery and undue influence. On the whole, he decided against the petitioners and saddled them with costs. Mr. Osborne therefore keeps his seat.

In Rome the third public session of the Ecumenical Council was held and the constitution *de fide* was voted unanimously.

We learn from Paris that the Marquis de Banneville delivered the French note to the Roman government, M. Ollivier not considering himself at liberty to modify Count Daru's instructions.

The Governor of the Invalides, the Marquis Alexandre Lawoestine, died at Paris. The Marquis was born in 1786, and was of German origin. He was a grandson of Mme. de Genlis. In 1805 he began his military career, and took part in almost all the campaigns of the French army. He commanded a squadron at Moscow and a regiment at Waterloo. He had been a general since 1841. A few days before the *coup d'état* he was appointed commander of the Garde Nationale of Paris and a Senator in 1852. The governorship of the Invalides has been held by him since 1863.

We have to mention the decease of the Duke de Crillon, aged eighty-eight, ex-peer of France, General of Brigade, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and the last representative of one of the noblest families in France. He leaves four daughters, the Duchess Pozzo di Borgo, the Duchess de Caraman, the Marquise de Chanaleilles, and the Countess de Lévis-Mirepoix.

The Augsburg *Gazette* reports from Leipsic that in consequence of the last proceedings of the Pontifical Council, Dr. August Schenk, ordinary Professor of Botany in that city, and lately one of the professors in the University of Wurzburg, has withdrawn from [illegible]

A nun, known as Sister Agnes, made her escape from the convent at Baddesley, Warwickshire, England. She was captured by a Mrs. Heath. Although alleged to be insane she had provided herself with victuals, and when seized was on the public road, calling to a man to help her. Mrs. Heath has for many years been a confidential servant in the convent. Sister Agnes is described as "one of the inner circle," and it is said that only on rare occasions she had an opportunity of escaping.

The Emperor of Russia is expected in Berlin on the 9th of May and will probably remain there a few days. A grand review will be held and a gala performance at the opera will be given during his stay. On returning from Ems in August the Emperor will again touch at the Prussian capital.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Progress and the Advance to Democracy—Failure of the Education Bill.

LONDON, April 23, 1870.

Mr. Forster's Education bill, over whose introduction there was such a liberal flourish of trumpets, may virtually be regarded as abandoned. Every day its chance of passing is becoming less certain, and even those who are its most sanguine supporters are now beginning reluctantly to admit that at least another year must elapse before English schools can be placed on anything like the footing of those of Prussia or the United States. The Vice President of the Council, as may well be imagined, is in a state of despair at the prospect, for he had set his heart upon achieving the distinction of carrying the measure, and linking his name with a great scheme of popular education. He has striven earnestly and anxiously to get Mr. Gladstone to afford him facilities for pushing on the bill; but willing as the latter is to oblige his colleague in any possible way, the public business is at present in such an unprecedentedly backward state as to make progress with education altogether out of the question. The conservatives, for reasons that are quite transparent, share in the grief of inconsolable Mr. Forster. Metaphorically they are rending their garments and scattering ashes. "The bill, the whole bill; nothing but the bill," they are crying out. "Education is in a scandalous state. The people are dying for lack of intellectual nourishment. Let us have less talk and more work." At first sight it seems strange that the tory squires, who are striving their very utmost to delay, talk out and defeat the Land bill, should manifest such hot haste to get the other great measure of the Ministry passed into law. Even such stanch defenders of Church and State as the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Derby are almost impatient in their eagerness to remove obstructions out of the way and have implored the Premier to prosecute the bill at whatever cost. Strange, however, as this consuming zeal on the part of the tories appears upon the surface, it admits of very easy and rational explanation. They are afraid of delay. They love the present bill because it is so strictly conservative in principle and preserves intact that spirit of denominationalism which they worship so devoutly. Well do they know that if the opportunity of settling the question for some years be now lost they will have to succumb to their adversaries and be compelled to accept a measure drafted upon the enlightened basis laid down by John Stuart Mill and the republican party. They are aware, moreover, that if the question is hung up for another session or two they will be beaten, and England will have made one more stride towards the establishment of those democratic institutions of which Mr. John Bright has been so ardent and consistent an admirer. Hence their unwonted zeal on behalf of a bill introduced by a liberal cabinet and framed and inspired by their arch enemy, Mr. Gladstone.

MR. BRIGHT ACTING AS MARPLOT.

The radicals and secularists who are agitating for an educational system akin to that of the United States make no secret of the fact that they believe Mr. Bright to be upon their side. Certain it is that this is the case, and very fortunate it is for that right honorable gentleman that his reported illness has enabled him to steer clear of committing himself personally to the ministerial programme. Had he not been in office there cannot be a doubt that he would have given his unqualified adhesion to the Birmingham league; as it is he has encouraged them privately to persevere in their efforts, in the hope of ultimate victory. No one is better aware than Mr. Bright that delay is all that is requisite to get an unsectarian and compulsory system of education established in Great Britain, and no one has striven harder to have this object achieved. He will rejoice with exceeding gladness if the bill is tossed out altogether this year, for he perceives that the tide is setting strongly in the American direction, and he hopes when the time for action arrives to force his own views upon the acceptance of his colleagues.

Indeed, had Mr. Bright's counsels been followed there would have been no Education bill at all introduced this session. He strongly opposed the course adopted by the government, and it was only in consequence of the direct pleadings of Mr. Gladstone himself that he swallowed his opposition and allowed matters to take their course. Perhaps he was a little more stubborn than he would otherwise have been on account of his personal feelings towards Mr. Forster. It is no mystery that there is no love lost between these two gentlemen. This is the more unaccountable when it is considered that both are Non-conformists, both are extreme radicals and both hold pretty much the same opinions upon public affairs. For some unexplained reason, however, Mr. Bright does not love Mr. Forster, and is jealous of his attaining any influence in the country. Popular report has it that to this feeling was due the exclusion of Mr. Forster from the Cabinet. Certain it is that when the Gladstone administration was being formed the radicals clamored for what they called the recognition of Mr. Forster's merits. Mr. Gladstone, however, was inexorable. He took the De Greys, Granvilles and Clarendons into his council and shut out the democratic Yorkshire representative. Had Mr. Bright spoken up on behalf of his lieutenant he would have been a Cabinet Minister; as it was Mr. Forster had to content himself with the vice-presidentship of the council, under a nobleman whose intellectual calibre is in the strictest sense mediocre.

MR. BRIGHT'S MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE.

Where there is smoke, we are told, there is also fire, and by parity of reasoning where many rumors are current there is sure to be some grounds for them. The chief topic in political circles at present is the unaccountable absence of Mr. Bright from Parliament. Ill health is, of course, the excuse that has all along been advanced by his friends, but this is no longer accepted by the multitude. What was some time ago only whispered is now openly declared—viz., that the illness had been made too much of, and that there is another and more serious reason for Mr. Bright's absence from the legislature. Visitors to Brighton declare that the right honorable gentleman is in possession of as good health as he ever enjoyed, and that he eats and sleeps with a zest that but ill accords with the notion of his laboring under confirmed dyspepsia. The matter is creating a small sensation, and Mr. Bright's position and influence in the country are suffering very considerably.

As far as I have been able to gather from private sources of information, the truth appears to be that Mr. Bright is purposely keeping out of the way for the very simple reason that he finds himself in a false and anomalous position. He ought never to have joined the Cabinet, and he is beginning to see this now that it is too late. As an independent member his power was a most omnipotent, but as a member of the Ministry he finds that he has to succumb and give up many of his most cherished opinions. The Irish difficulty especially, which formerly gave him much of his influence, has proved his great stumbling block and may possibly lead to his political ruin. For years he preached the doctrines that Ireland was an afflicted country; that her people were slaves; that England owed her reparation for countless wrongs, and that all that was wanted to conciliate her and restore order and peace within her gates was a policy of imperial generosity and kindness. The introduction of the Coercion bill was the first blow to Mr. Bright's sensitiveness. Knowing what was coming and how strange it would seem for him, above all men, to advocate a system of bonds and imprisonments towards the Irish he slipped out of the way. Had it not been for Mr. Bright's scruples that restrictive bill would have been introduced much earlier. It was staved off as long as possible, and when at length the honorable member for Birmingham found that it was inevitable his friends advised him to take advantage of an attack of indisposition and absent himself till the storm had blown over. Nor was the Coercion Bill the only thing which caused him disappointment. He was also very naturally disgusted with the Land bill, which was framed more upon the principles of the aristocrats of the Cabinet than upon those which he had so long advocated and upheld. He knew that he could not well stand up in Parliament and defend a scheme which was so much opposed to all that he had so persistently preached. This has been the real reason why he has kept so long aloof from the House.

This conduct of his has undoubtedly lost him a great deal of his popularity. His old worshippers, the working classes, have grown suspicious of him because they believe he has been talked over by the Dukes of the Cabinet. The result is that Mr. Bright feels himself to be placed in a false position and is longing for his old independence and freedom of action. No one need be surprised then if he never returns to the Ministry. He has in fact told Mr. Gladstone that he wishes to be relieved from office, and nothing but the irreparable damage which his secession from the Cabinet would undoubtedly cause the Ministry has induced him to remain so long in office.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Parliament was never overwhelmed to such an extent with work as it is this year, and the prospects before members when they meet on Monday next after the Easter holidays are really disheartening. "It's all a muddle," as [illegible] evolve order and harmony and simplicity out of the chaos is not in this, and I fear will never be in any, Parliament. With regard to the Irish Land bill, strong efforts are to be made by the ministerial whips to induce liberal members to withdraw all amendments that are not essentially important, and to prevail upon them to make as few speeches as possible, with the hope of obtaining substantial progress and getting the bill to the Lords before Whitsuntide. It seems very doubtful, however, whatever efforts the liberal "whips" may make, whether long-winded whigs will abate the palaver which they love, and it is certain that the tories will obstruct the measure as much as possible. Between its friends and its foes its progress can hardly be either smooth or swift, and when it goes before the Lords we shall find that a number of amendments will be made on it which the majority in the Commons will not tolerate. We shall then be treated to the usual amount of squabbling; but the clash of arms will most probably be succeeded by a consultation of the chiefs of the opposing hosts and the adoption of a compromise which will be satisfactory to all parties, or which, at least, they will be compelled to swallow *volens volens*.

Without looking so far forward we have enough to occupy our attention in the immediate future, and certain of the amendments will, for the time, distract the attention of the Legislature from every other subject. As though, however, to show how lightly he regards such difficulties Mr. Gladstone is inclined to increase rather than decrease the amount of work under which the Commons are at present groaning. His Tests bill he has resolved to introduce, as also a bill upon trades unions, and possibly the ballot; but it is extremely improbable that in this session they will get further than the mere introduction. Mr. Gladstone's object in endeavoring to get such a "tale of bricks" out of the House is twofold. He is trying to please the public, who really like to see their representatives kept with their noses to the grindstone, and he will identify all the most popular and necessary measures of the time with his own name. Retrenchment, law reform, removal of religious disabilities, secret voting, regulation of trades' societies, poor law reconstruction, real estate succession, reorganization of the public house system, and the numberless minor questions which he has promised and is resolved to take up, will leave but a scant field for his opponents to glean from. What, therefore, to the uninitiated appears to be but a headstrong piling up of measures that cannot be passed is in reality policy. Of course the majority of the measures referred to will not be passed this session. Most of them will be advanced a stage; there will be more or less discussion, and they will then drop quietly out of sight, to crop up again with a flourish of trumpets in the next Queen's speech.

Parliament in Session After the Easter Holidays—The Greek Brigands' Murders—Reduction of Taxation and British Reform.

The London *Standard* of the 26th of April reports the legislative progress of the United Kingdom thus:—

The House of Commons reassembled yesterday for the first time after the Easter holidays, but members did not muster in any great force, Mr. Glyn's alarmingly worded circular notwithstanding, and the aspect of the chamber was more in accordance with that which is its characteristic at the close of a heavy and an exhaustive session than after a pleasant rustication of a fortnight's duration in the spring of the year. The Minister and a few of his colleagues were in their places at the usual time for commencing public business, but Mr. Disraeli took his seat soon after the House met, and for some time was the sole occupant of the front opposition bench, where he was at length joined by Mr. Hardy and Sir John Pakington.

Mr. CRAWFORD gave notice that he should propose the rejection of the Metropolitan District Railway bill on the order for its third reading.

The UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, at the instance of Mr. Monck, explained that information had been received at his department which confirmed the intelligence published in the morning papers concerning the recent murders of English subjects by Greek banditti in the neighborhood of Marathon. No efforts, he proceeded to say, had been wanting on the part of our Minister at Athens to avert the sad fate that had befallen those gentlemen. There had been no difficulty with regard to the payment of the sum demanded as ransom. Nor had our Minister been remiss in his efforts to induce the Greek government to grant the amnesty which the brigands required as a condition of the captives' release. Unfortunately, however, that concession was not made, and according to intelligence received on Friday Mr. Herbert and the Secretary to the Italian Legation had been put to death by the brigands under the pressure of an attack upon them by the Greek troops, that Mr. Vyner had been carried off, and that nothing was known of Mr. Lloyd. A later telegram from Athens, on the same day, announced that both these gentlemen had shared the fate of their companions and been killed near Thebes. There was reason to believe that Lord Muncaster was safe.

Mr. MUNTZ, in consequence of the appointment by the government of a royal commission of inquiry into the system of purchasing commissions, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice on that subject. The House, having gone into committee of ways and means, agreed to the resolutions abolishing the impressed stamp on newspapers, substituting for it a halfpenny postage stamp, reducing the postage on books and other printed matter to a halfpenny for every two ounces, and establishing the new scale of stamp duties proposed in the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Naturalization bill was subsequently passed through committee after a short discussion.

The third reading of the War Office bill of the government, which created two new under secretaries, having seats in the House, with salaries of £1,500 a year each, was opposed by Mr. J. FIELDEN, who remarked that one of these officers was to be a financial secretary and the other a clerk of the Ordnance—the latter an office which it became absolutely necessary to abolish during the Crimean war. The measure was, therefore, a retrograde one, and he objected to it on that ground and also because it threw an increased burden upon the taxpayers, was introduced at an inopportune moment, came with bad grace from the professing friends of retrenchment and economy while they were engaged in dismissing dockyard laborers, soldiers and sailors by thousands; and, in short, that it was a palpable whig job.

Lord ELCHO, who had put on the paper a notice for recommitting the bill, but of which Mr. Fielden's amendment took precedence, criticised the details at some length.

Sir J. PAKINGTON hoped Mr. Fielden would not press his opposition to a division, though he owned he was not surprised at his honorable friend noticing the inconsistency involved in Ministers proposing to create these new offices, and so adding at once to the public expenditure and to the parliamentary power of the government.

Mr. NEWDEGATE regarded the proposed organization as objectionable, because it would not secure the highest professional attainments, while it would interfere with the laws and customs of the House.

Sir J. HAY concurred with Sir J. Pakington in thinking that the management of the ordnance ought to be separated from the control of the Secretary of State.

Mr. CARDWELL generally commended the bill to the approval of the House by showing that its object was not to increase salaries but parliamentary responsibility. It really revived the old Board of Ordnance to a limited extent in the person of the Clerk of the Ordnance; and the old office of Secretary of War in the person of the Financial Secretary.

On the right honorable gentleman resuming his seat Mr. Fielden intimated that he should persist with his amendment for reading the bill that day six months; but upon a division he was defeated by 80 to 8, and the bill was therefore read a third time and passed. The next order was the Metropolitan Poor Relief bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Goschen. It was opposed by Dr. Brewer as a violation of the principle of the Poor law and on account of its centralizing tendency, and by Mr. W. M. Torrens as a disfranchising bill, while Mr. Samuda regarded it in the light of a measure which would redress inequality of taxation by distributing the burden over a wider area of the metropolis. Sir H. Hoare thanked the government for introducing the proposal, and hoped the principle of the bill would be extended ere long to outdoor as well as indoor relief. Mr. W. H. Smith objected that it was a considerable step towards a national rate. In Mr. Locke's opinion there was no objection that could not be removed or remedied in committee. In the course of the subsequent discussion Mr. Hardy declared against an absolute equalization of rates in London. Mr. Goschen replied upon the whole debate, and having promised to consider various suggestions in committee the bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

On motion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL the House entered on the discussion of the second reading of the bill to disfranchise the boroughs of Bridgewater and Beverley.

ROME.

Progress of the Council—A Public Session and Work of the Fathers—Reform and Ultramontanism—Infallibility and the Lay Powers—The German Policy—The Conversion of the Whole Jewish Nation in Contemplation—Israelite Argument for Union with the Holy See.

ROME, April 20, 1870.

Another public session of the Ecumenical Council seems to be a fleeting vision, which is ever receding from the baffled grasp of positive people, desirous, like myself, of chronicling the third solemn sitting of the assembled fathers under the presidency of the Supreme Pontiff. I am again obliged to announce a delay in the realization of this event, which is now promised us for the Sunday after Easter, the 24th of April.

The week has been entirely devoted to the imposing ceremonies of the season, in which the members of the Catholic Episcopacy are of course expected to take such a part as not to be able to continue their discussions in the Council hall, and as their voting on the various clauses of the first *schema de fide*, against heterodoxy, was brought to a happy conclusion on Monday morning—even, according to general report, by a unanimity of voices—they have been exempted from all further dogmatical labors until next Tuesday, the 19th inst., when it is not very clear whether they will attack the second *schema*, in the all-engrossing infallibility topic, or follow the routine observed in the preliminary discussions and vote definitively upon the four already discussed *schemata* upon discipline, with the amendments suggested by the opposition and introduced in committee.

This is the course which would be agreeable to the oppositionists and the moderates in the Council, as the evil day of the great struggle would thereby be put off—the details of disciplinarian decrees would probably occupy the Council until the beginning of the hot season, and many circumstances might moderate the opinions of the fathers before their reconvocation. But the ultramontanes have a different policy, that of getting the infallibility dogma voted, in spite of all obstacles and out of all regular order, before the Council breaks up for the summer. And their reasoning must be considered sound when we reflect that this single vote would render it a matter of indifference whether this or any other Ecumenical Council ever met again, as the Pope would thenceforward have authority to decide infallibly *ex cathedrâ* upon every great question affecting the Church or the faithful without requiring the consultations or concurrence of the bishops.

The ultramontanes, however, do not yet openly dwell upon this logical consequence. On the contrary, they propose that a permanent commission of the fathers, elected by the General Assembly, shall continue to reside in Rome after the dissolution of the latter to discuss and decide provisionally on the other forty-nine *schemata* proposed for the consideration of the Council, until the fathers shall reassemble in the Eternal City to sanction the preliminary decrees of their committee. This plan was adopted at the Council of Chalcedonia; but at the present period of excitement the election of the committee bishops would be the signal for a hard tussle; for although the official journal of Rome tells us that there were no dissentient voices at the definitive voting of the first *schema de fide* on Monday, that by no means establishes the fact that there is no longer any opposition in the Council. As there are still, in spite of deaths and departures, over 700 bishops in Rome, whereas only 600 presented themselves to vote in the Council hall on Monday, it is pretty evident that this other hundred preferred absenting themselves to pronouncing a useless *non placet* in the face of an overwhelming majority. Of the 600 *placets* about eighty were accompanied by written observations which tended to make such votes conditional, so that these bishops and the absentees may be considered as forming the same opposition hitherto calculated at 150 strong. But even if the infallibility dogma is brought at once on the tapis, its success is not absolutely insured, although it is rendered very probable on account of the personal character with which the Pope has invested it, and the decided majority at his command.

Monsignor Haynald, with nine other German and Hungarian prelates, wish to challenge ten Ultramontanes to a doctrinal tilting match within the Council arena, in presence of all the fathers, on the infallibility question. But besides this proceeding being out of accordance with the organic regulation and its appendix, it would be useless, for if the liberal bishops were even to get the best of the argument they would be still in the minority when the voting came on.

It seems, therefore, that as the Court of Rome declares the moral unanimity of votes in Council superfluous, as the Pope's opinion would render that of even a minority valid, the infallibility dogma must triumph unless the secular arm of European governments is interposed to prevent its decretal and promulgation.

The return of the French Ambassador has been delayed by negotiations between the French and other Catholic governments for some joint and collective representation to the Holy See upon this and other matters proposed to be decreed by the Council. The Marquis de Banneville has brought with him a note from his government, substituted for the first despatch of Count Daru, but as the French government has returned for the present to the expectant policy inaugurated by M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, it is not anticipated that this document will be so forcible in tone as the one which Baron d'Arnim will present in the name of the Prussian government.

The success attending Baron d'Arnim's vigorous protest against the preface to the first *schema* as being insulting to Protestants in general, and King Frederick William in particular, will encourage Count Bismarck to go on and prosper in the same uncompromising line of policy. The preface was quashed and entirely remodelled, otherwise Prussian and North German bishops would have been in the unpleasant fix of not being readmitted to the territories of the confederation.

If any obstacle is really offered to the realization of the Court of Rome's present pretensions we may expect to see it come from Berlin.

Upwards of 500 bishops have signed a *postulatum* urging the Council to exert itself for the conversion to Christianity of the whole Jewish nation, to whom they advise that a solemn exhortation for that purpose should be forthwith addressed. The letters of the two brothers Lehmann, formerly Jews but now Catholic priests, entitled "The Question of the Messiah and the Ecumenical Council," have drawn the attention of the bishops to this important question, and the Pope entirely approves of the steps hitherto taken. It is to be hoped they will be attended with greater results than the exhortations of his Holiness to Schismatics and Protestants on the announcement of the Council.

The official journal complains of the tone of many journals, especially French liberal Catholic ones, respecting the Armenian difficulty, and asserts that the affair of the Armenian prelates in Rome is satisfactorily arranged, and that of the Armenian difficulties in Constantinople in a fair way of being so. But as the Apostolic agent, Mgr. Pluym, is coming back, and the Turkish government has allowed the separatist congregations to have their own archives and official seal, and has assigned them the Church of St. John Chrysostom for their independent worship, it looks as if their autonomy is recognized by the Sultan at any rate.

The exertions of the British Consul, Mr. Severn, have resulted in a withdrawal of the sentence of exile from Rome, passed a fortnight ago, on three English ladies—Misses Cunliffe, Greenstreet and Dawkins. The latter lady, with her very pretty maid, having refused to leave Rome, has not, of course, had the trouble of going away and returning at the behest of the police; but the two former, who went to Naples at once to get rid of the annoyance, have been invited to return; but for the present they prefer the charming environs of Sorrento, with its orange groves and lovely views over the bay. Application has been made for a declaration of the motives of this annoyance; but hitherto the only answer from the police authorities has been that they acted in strict obedience to the orders of his Holiness in consequence of reports sent to the Pope from the Holy Office; and so the matter is still a mystery.

His Holiness has been obliged to put a restraint on the indiscreet zeal of some of his female partisans, and especially on that of Mademoiselle Elise Veuillot, sister of the well known editor of the *Univers*, who has been in the habit of attending with a party of female votaries in St. Peter's, whenever the bishops have met in general congregation, and showing pretty evidently their esteem for the partisans and abhorrence of the opponents of infallibility as they entered or came out of the Council hall.

In fact, in one way or another, the Pope has an immense deal to do, and the manner in which he gets through it all speaks well for his constitution.

Louis XIV. and Papal Infallibility.

A writer in the *Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et des Curieux* states that he has found the following in a manuscript in the Imperial Library:—

MAY 13, 1665.

The Nuncio had an audience of the King some days back, and complained of certain Parisian doctors of theology who spoke insultingly against the infallibility of the Pope. The King told him that he would follow the example of his predecessors, who had never interfered with the liberty of the Faculté de Théologie to utter and write their views upon matters connected with their own profession. After that the Nuncio presented to the King the Papal brief, telling him that it was very true that the Italian doctors taught the infallibility of the Pope and his superiority to a temporal Sovereign. The King returned answer that if he had any of his subjects who taught this infallibility he would chastise them in such style that others would have no desire to teach it afterwards, and that neither the Nuncio nor the Pope should prevent him. The King, while making this reply, had his arm raised and his fist closed. The Nuncio departed very much disconcerted. The Abbé Le Camus was one of those who noticed it first at the house of the Abbé de Coaslin, where the Nuncio had just changed his court dress. The King went afterwards to the Queen Mother to tell her what had happened at the audience of the Nuncio, and among other things told her that he knew well who it was that was doing all this, and that if these people annoyed him more they should see what would happen.

FRANCE.

The Paris Press on the Plebiscitum Proclamation.

[Paris (April 24) correspondence of the London Standard.]

The *Journal Officiel* publishes this morning the Emperor's proclamation to the French people asking them to vote "Yes" in order to neutralize the threats of revolution, to secure order and liberty, and to consolidate his dynasty by facilitating the transmission of his crown to his son. His Majesty reminds the country that eighteen years ago 8,000,000 of voters gave him a vote of confidence, and he asks them to do the same now. The proclamation is not countersigned by any of the Ministers, and this is consistent enough. An invitation to the country to sanction anew the dictatorial government which was supposed to have come to an end in January last, asserting in the most unmistakable terms the continuance of personal rule, is appropriately signed by the Emperor alone. The Ministry are not responsible for it, and as his Majesty has chosen to assert so unmistakably his own responsibility he must bear the consequence; and whatever reluctance may be experienced in taking his Majesty to task for this extraordinary document, it is the duty of every honest and impartial writer to give his opinion about it, regardless of the rank and position of its author. If Cæsar chooses to doff the imperial purple and come down into the arena he will find plenty of toadies and hirelings to applaud him, independent lookers on are equally free to applaud, honest and and to condemn. For my own part I will candidly admit that I should feel more at my ease in writing what I think about this proclamation had it been countersigned by M. Emile Ollivier or any other Minister. The Emperor's intentions are evidently good, and the very terms of his proclamation evince an ignorance of the real state of public feeling which leads to a belief that his Ministers have been concealing from him the real state of the case. His Majesty seems to think that the question at issue—that the question he has so unnecessarily raised by this *plebiscite*—is the revolution or the empire; whereas the question really is whether he (the Emperor) will govern henceforth as an absolute or as a parliamentary sovereign. His Majesty ignores that issue altogether; he asks for a vote which will at once approve all the good things he may have done, and give him an indemnity for his many blunders; but he says not a word of the necessity, which he confessed when he yielded to the interpellation of the 116, of laying down his absolute power, and submitting to the effectual control of the country represented by a freely elected chamber. He does not promise to abide by the decision of the Legislature, but in an obscure phrase recognizes no power able to control that of the Executive but an appeal to the people, "without which nothing that takes place can be held lawful." Some people call this proclamation the crowning of the edifice—I call it the crowning blunder of the edifice—it is in another form an imitation of the Pope's infallibility *schema*. It proclaims, as a political dogma, the infallibility of the Emperor, subject to a *plebiscite* which he may consult only how and when he chooses. In a word his proclamation utterly annihilates the brief vision of the possibility of parliamentary government, which so long as it lasted induced the leading men of all parties, from Jules Favre to Prevost Paradol, to "cotton" to the empire.

As a matter of course the *Pays*, the *Patrie*, the *Presse*, the *France* and the *Peuple Français* are all in ecstasies at the imperial proclamation. But the independent papers are unanimous in their disapproval. The *Journal de Paris* asks how is it possible that the Emperor, after a reign of twenty-two years, can possibly consider the *plebiscite* as having all the powers which the Pope ascribes to the Ecumenical Council. It adds:—

After, as before, the vote of the 8th of May the Emperor will find himself in the presence of a small number of faithful and fervent adherents who love the empire for its own sake (their own sake would perhaps be more correct)—of a very large number of people who put up with the empire because it exists, and because a revolution would be requisite to replace it—and, finally, of a few irreconcilable enemies whom the *plebiscite* will not disarm. We fail to see what strength it can hope to derive from a formality which will not increase the number of its partisans nor diminish the number of its enemies, and which will not prevent (whatever may be thought at headquarters) moderate liberals from urging the reform of certain provisions in the constitution nor hinder the radicals from attacking the very principle of the government.

The *Temps* is less mealy mouthed than the *Journal de Paris*; it says:—

This proclamation appears to us as bad as can be. It is such that if we could possibly bring ourselves to take the *plébiscite au sérieux* it would compel us to vote "no" ten times, and a hundred times over if we could. It is the assertion, modest in form, but absolute in substance, of personal government. The great liberal movement which brought about the recent elections and which compelled the Emperor to yield, and signify his yielding through Ministers absolutely dependent on himself is utterly ignored. That small portion of liberty which we have conquered is represented as a gracious concession on the part of the Prince. We think that public opinion throughout the country will feel deeply and justly offended at this manner of distorting events. The Emperor would have been far more happily inspired in magnanimously confessing the blunders of personal rule, or at least in alluding to them. He would have thereby gained a great many votes and greatly embarrassed his systematic enemies. By his unreserved self-glorification he plays into the hands of his foes, but he will drive many hesitating minds to a negative vote or abstention. It will be his own fault.

From the *Gazette de France*:—

This proclamation is directed against that constitutional safety-valve, that breakwater—parliamentary government—it invites to give a vote of confidence to a renewed application of the *idées Napoléoniennes*. Our answer can only be an indignant protest.

The *Français* says nothing about the proclamation, but prints a long letter from Marquis d'Andelarre, describing an interview between himself and M. Ollivier. M. Ollivier labored to convince him that the second sentence of the *plebiscite* meant nothing at all. But M. d'Andelarre very properly replied that if that were so the *plebiscite* should be altered. After reading the Emperor's proclamation M. d'Andelarre will probably understand what value is to be attached to the "assurances" of M. Emile Ollivier.

The *Opinion Nationale*:—

There is not much to be said about the Emperor's proclamation. We who did not vote for the Emperor in 1848, 1851 and 1852, and who have ever supported the constitutional opposition in the elections, mean to vote yes—not in consequence of any arguments brought forward in the proclamation, but because we think the new constitution is the only means of getting out of the present mess without a revolution, and because, after all, *we prefer a plebiscite to musket shots.*

I have not thought it worth while to give you any extracts from the irreconcilable press, as it is to my mind no more to be considered independent than the semi-official organs. The one systematically vituperate and the others adulate equally systematically. Incense on the one hand, and vinegar and vitriol on the other. Neither convey an adequate idea of public opinion. Whatever the Emperor wrote the *Pays* and kindred prints would praise just as the *Rappel & Co.* would abuse it.

Sunt denique fines
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

But the Emperor has given a *Lous sundi* to the *ultras* and deprived the *citras* of it.

The Ministerial Circular in the Plebiscitum.

A mail telegram dated in Paris on the 24th of April, supplies the following complete report of our cable telegrams of that day.

The following ministerial circular has been addressed to the public functionaries throughout the empire:—

GENTLEMEN—The Emperor has addressed a solemn appeal to the nation. In 1852 he asked for power to preserve order, and, order having been assured, in 1870 he asks for power to establish liberty. Trusting in the right which he holds by the suffrages of eight millions of people, he does not propose that the empire should be discussed, but he only submits his liberal transformation to the vote. To vote in the affirmative is to vote for liberty. The revolutionary party describes, as an attempt against the national sovereignty, the homage which the Emperor pays to the national sovereignty in consulting the people, and it counsels that negative votes should be given. True friends of liberty, despite small differences of opinion, will advance with us. Can they ignore that abstention or dissentient votes would be but to strengthen those who oppose the transformation of the empire in order with it to destroy the political and social organization to which France owes her greatness? In the name of public peace and liberty, in the name of the Emperor, we demand of you, our fellow workers, to join your efforts with ours. We address you as citizens, we do not send to you an order but a patriotic counsel that will assure to our country a tranquil future, in order that on the throne as in the most humble dwelling the son may in peace succeed his father.

The circular is signed by all the Ministers.

The Emperor's Proclamation.

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, April 23, 1870.

FRENCHMEN—The constitution of 1852, drawn up in virtue of the powers which you conferred on me, and ratified by the eight millions of suffrages which re-established the empire, has given to France eighteen years of calm and prosperity which have not been without glory; it has insured order and left a way open for all possible ameliorations. Thus, the more that security has been consolidated, the larger has been the share given to liberty.

But successive changes have altered the plebiscitary basis, which could not be modified without an appeal to the nation. It becomes, therefore, indispensable that the new constitutional compact shall receive the approbation of the people, as did formerly those of the republic and of the empire. At these two periods the opinion prevailed, as I myself believe at this day, that everything done without you is illegal.

The constitution of imperial and democratic France, reduced to a small number of fundamental dispositions which cannot be changed without your assent, will have the advantage of rendering definitive the progress already accomplished, and of putting the principles of the government beyond the reach of political fluctuations. The time too often lost in violent and sterile controversies may henceforward be more usefully employed in seeking out the means of promoting the moral and material welfare of the greatest number.

I address all of you who, on the 10th of December, 1848, surmounted all obstacles to place me at your head; all who for twenty-two years have unceasingly enlarged my position by your suffrages, sustained me by your co-operation and recompensed me by your affection. Give me now a fresh proof of confidence. In bringing to the urn an affirmative vote you will dissipate the menaces of the revolution, you will establish order and liberty on a solid basis and render more easy in the future the transmission of the crown to my son.

You were almost unanimous eighteen years ago in conferring on me the most extended powers; be as unanimous at present in agreeing to the transformation of the imperial *régime*. A great nation cannot attain its full development without the support of institutions which guarantee at once both stability and progress.

To the request which I address to you, to ratify the liberal reforms realized during the last ten years, reply Yes. As to me, faithful to my origin, I shall inspire myself with your ideas, fortify myself by your wishes, and, trusting in Providence, will not cease to labor unremittingly for the prosperity and grandeur of France. NAPOLEON.

Platform of the Workingmen.

[From Galignani's Messenger, April 26.]

The *Marseillaise* publishes the anti-plebiscitary manifesto of the Parisian sections of the International Association of Workmen. It begins in these words:—

CITIZENS—After the Revolution of 1789, and the declaration of the rights of 1793, the sovereignty of labor is the sole constitutive base on which modern societies should henceforward rest. Labor, in fact, is the supreme law of humanity, the source of public wealth, and the most efficient cause of individual well-being. The workman alone has a right to the esteem of his fellow citizens; he imposes his respectability even on those who make use of him; and he is called on to regenerate the Old World. This is why we say to the men in the towns, to those in the fields, to the small traders; in a word, to all who sincerely desire the reign of liberty through equality, that it is not sufficient to reply by a purely negative vote to the *plébiscite* which the government imposes on us, to prefer the constitution of 1870 to that of 1852, or the parliamentary *régime* to the personal; the electoral urn should pronounce the most absolute condemnation of monarchical rule, the complete and radical affirmation of the only form of government that can satisfy our legitimate aspirations—a democratic and social republic. Insane, indeed, is the man who believes that the constitution of 1870, any more than that of 1852, will permit him to give his children the benefits of a complete instruction, gratuitous and obligatory for all! To reorganize the great public services, &c.

Here are recapitulated the vast number of reforms which the republicans always call for. The document terminates as follows:—

Workmen of every kind! Remember the massacres of Aubin and Ricamarie, the condemnations of Autun and the acquittal of Tours; and while you take up your electoral cards, in order to show that you are not indifferent to your civic duties, abstain from taking any part in the vote. Laborers in the fields! Like your brothers in the towns, you bear the crushing weight of the present social system; you produce unceasingly, and most of the time you are in want of the necessaries of life, while the treasury, the usurer and the landlord gorge themselves at your expense. The empire, not content with overwhelming you with imposts, carries off your sons, your only supports, to make them soldiers of the Pope, or to scatter their abandoned corpses in the waste lands of Syria, Cochin China and Mexico. We advise you all equally to abstain, because that course is the protest which the author of the *coup d'état* dreads the most; but if you are forced to put a bulletin into the urn let it be a blank one, or let it bear one of these phrases:—"Radical change in the taxes!" "No more conscription!" "Social and democratic republic!"

The same journal announces, in enormous type, that at a meeting composed of delegates of the press, electoral bodies and sections of the International Association of Workmen a Central Republican Committee has been constituted, and that it holds its sittings at the office of the paper.

GREECE.

The Brigands' Murder of the English Tourists—Reports from the Victims When Captive—Lord Muncaster's Letter.

[From the London Standard, April 26.]

The following memorandum is penned by one who is only too well acquainted with all the facts of the dreadful case of the murders in Greece.

It is due to the memory of the victims of this dreadful tragedy—Englishmen who have been murdered in a foreign country—that the following points should be clearly understood:—

First—That the expedition to Marathon was undertaken with the full knowledge and consent of the Greek government, under the formal protection of an escort, and even, as there is reason to believe, with the assurance that such protection was unnecessary.

Second—That the capture of the whole party occurred within a very few miles of Athens, and that when it had so taken place the means of ransom to the last farthing were immediately forthcoming without reference to the Greek government.

Third—That the Greek government were distinctly warned that any employment of force against the brigands would be followed by the massacre of the prisoners, and that they gave a solemn promise, which was communicated to the brigands, that they should not be molested.

Fourth—That, false to this promise, the Greek government did send, or allow to be sent, troops, who surrounded the brigands, and thus deliberately provoked the massacre.

Fifth—We know that an amnesty was a vital point with the brigands, and would have saved the prisoners. The Greek government refused this on apparently frivolous grounds; but, assuming that their objection to it was reasonable, it was at least a matter for further consideration. By attacking the brigands the Greek government destroyed all chance of success, and are thus now wholly and solely accountable to the English people.

Telegraphic Blunders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON STANDARD:—

SIR—On my arrival here this morning I met with the *Standard* and other papers of the 14th current, containing copy of the substance of a telegram with my name prefixed to it in reference to the recent capture of a party of English travellers returning to Athens from the field of Marathon. The telegram, as reported in the *Standard*, is so unlike the copy that I gave into the office at Athens that I must respectfully ask you to insert a note of correction. I must premise that my sole object in sending a message was to assure the friends of my numerous party of ladies and gentlemen who were known to have arrived at Athens that they were all safe, and for that reason I gave the names of the noblemen and gentlemen captured. The copy that I had prepared was rewritten by an English speaking clerk in the telegraph office, and I saw that every word was clear and correct; but to my profound astonishment I find that in the papers the name of Lord Muncaster is transmogrified into "a son of the Duke of Manchester;" other names are misspelt, and the ransom demanded is reduced in amount from "thirty-two thousand pounds," written in words, to the figures of £2,000. Strange as the discrepancy may appear, and startling as may be the quotation of the brigands, the sum I named was correct on the day of my message. A million drachmas was the price of ransom when Lord Muncaster was liberated to negotiate; and after his lordship had been four days at Athens the brigands still held out for £25,000 and an amnesty. His lordship told me, before our leaving Athens on Saturday last, that the money condition was settled on the terms of the latter quotation, and the existing difficulty was with the Greek government, the constitution forbidding the freedom of such miscreants. In consideration of the lives of the captives, military power against the brigands was suspended, while from day to day food-supplies were sent from the hotel where we were staying for the brigand camp, as well as for the captives; and, strangely anomalous as it may seem, at the very time that a funeral procession of one of the murdered gensdarmes passed the door of the hotel a carriage was despatched laden with the best provisions the house could afford for the sustenance of the murderers. Possibly ere this reaches you the difficulty will be solved and the safety of our countrymen assured; but such was the literal state of affairs when we quitted Athens on Saturday evening.

I forbear to offer any comment on these facts, but felt it to be my duty to set myself right with the public, and shall be obliged by the insertion of this note. Yours, very respectfully,

VENICE, April 22, 1870. THOMAS COOK.

The massacre of the English tourists has excited an intense feeling throughout the country and the details of the outrage are anxiously looked for. A statement in the House of Commons by Mr. Otway, on behalf of the government will be found in our Parliamentary columns. Among the latest items of intelligence, derived from other sources, it is stated that the bodies of Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd have arrived at Athens, and will be buried in the presence of the King and Queen, the Ministers, the diplomatic body and the Archbishop. The bodies of Count de Boyl and Mr. Vyner were hourly expected to be brought to Athens.

The troops were in hot pursuit. Thirteen of the brigands had been killed or captured; but the chief and eight of the murderous party were still at large.

The substance of the following particulars is derived from a letter written by Lord Muncaster:—

On Saturday, the 9th of April, Lord Muncaster, who, with Lady Muncaster and a friend, Mr. Frederick Vyner, a younger brother of Lady de Grey and Ripon, was traveling in the East, applied, through the British Legation at Athens, for information as to the safety of visiting the plains of Marathon, and if an escort was necessary and could be furnished to enable them to do so. The reply was to the effect that the road was safe, that there were no brigands in Attica, but that an escort would be provided. Accordingly, on Monday, the 11th April, at half-past six A. M., the party, consisting of Lord and Lady Muncaster, Mr. Frederick Vyner, Mr. Herbert, one of the secretaries to her Majesty's Legation; Count de Boyl, Secretary to the Italian Legation; and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, with their young child, five years of age, left Athens in two carriages under the escort of four mounted gendarmes for Marathon, accompanied by a Suliote named Alexandros, the most experienced and intelligent dragoman in Greece. On traversing the plain they found a small detachment of six infantry soldiers, and afterwards a larger one of twenty-five, apparently patrolling the road. After exploring the scene of one of the most interesting events in history, they started to return to Athens. The detachment of twenty-five men appears to have endeavored to keep company with them, but was unable to do so, and they again passed the smaller party of six men, who succeeded in keeping tolerably close in their rear. At half past four P. M., entering a thickly wooded part of the road near the bridge of Pikermes, two mounted gendarmes riding one on either side of the carriages, and two in front a volley was suddenly fired into them, killing one of the gendarmes and mortally wounding another. The road was immediately filled with brigands, who forced the occupants out of the carriages, using much violence, striking, though not severely, Lady Muncaster, and tearing off her watch and lockets, and menacing with knives the lives of all. They hurried their captives up the side of Mount Pentelicus, but had scarcely go fifty yards from the road when the six infantry soldiers came up and at once commenced firing into the brigands, who returned the fire. The soldiers, finding themselves overmatched (the brigands being upwards of 20 in number), happily discontinued the engagement, which would have been probably fatal to the captives, who were collected in a body in their midst. The brigands then hurried their prisoners up the slopes of Pentelicus, and after two hours' walking they put the ladies on the horses of the dismounted gendarmes, and, with one servant, let them go to Athens. After the ladies had gone the two gentlemen and Alexandros were compelled to walk with them up and down wooded ravines, sometimes resting for half an hour, till about two A. M. on Tuesday, the 12th of April, when they stopped in a dry watercourse to kill and roast three lambs, making their captives sit round the fire, and pressing upon them the insides of the animals. Weariness and depression of spirits had deprived them of appetite, even if the food had been more attractive, and they partook of nothing except some black bread and water, which was all the nourishment they had for upwards of forty-eight (?) hours. Resuming their march, they halted again about daybreak, and all Tuesday lay under some bushes; luckily it was fine, so they did not suffer much. During that day they consulted as to what was to be done, and it was agreed to ask for one of their number to be allowed to go to Athens to arrange for payment of the ransom they demanded, and an amnesty. After several hours' talk between Alexandros and the captain of the band, the terms of ransom were settled so far as that the captain of the brigands reduced the enormous sum demanded, £50,000, to the still enormous and extravagant sum of £25,000. He would not, however, suffer any further discussion, but growing impatient, said emphatically, "Finish quickly." The captives then arranged that Lord Muncaster should be the person to go in and make the arrangements necessary for his own and companions' release, a promise being exacted by the brigands that, failing in his mission, he was to return, and that the lives of the others depended on his success. They promised to let Lord Muncaster go that night, but did not do so, as they could get no guide, and none of the brigands dared to be seen with one of their captives. On Tuesday, throughout the night, they walked over boggy plains, and up and down hills, wet through from heavy rain, in which they laid down for three hours, till six in the morning, when they started again and then stopped for the day in a ravine, where a shepherd was found and a small cart obtained, in which Lord Muncaster proceeded to Athens. He, of course, made immediate arrangements for sending food and clothing to his unfortunate friends, and for obtaining the money, which was promptly and generously placed at his disposal by a merchant in Athens. The only difficulty lay in the transport of so large a sum in gold.

Mr. E. H. C. Herbert, one of the victims of the brigands, was British Diplomatic Secretary at Athens, having received his appointment in November, 1868. He had previously been secretary at Vienna, to which service he had been appointed in October, 1865. His diplomatic career began in 1859, in which year he got the nomination of attaché to the Vienna embassy after passing an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners and obtaining an honorary certificate. He was transferred to Lisbon in August, 1861, and to Constantinople in June, 1863, after passing a second examination before the Commissioners and attaining the rank of third class secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service. He went back two years afterwards to Vienna, from whence, as already noticed, he was transferred to the Athens Legation, to which he was attached when he met this tragic end.

Mr. Vyner was a grandson of the late Earl De Grey, and younger brother of the present Countess De Grey and Ripon. He was the son of Captain and Lady Mary Vyner, and was exceedingly popular in Yorkshire, where his death will be universally mourned. Mr. Vyner was one of the hunting party who escaped the sad accident on the Ure when Sir Charles Slingsby and several others were drowned last year. Mr. E. Lloyd was then in the boat, and was saved with them. Mr. Edward Lloyd is a member of the English bar, who has been at Athens for some little time past in connection, it is believed, with the affairs of the Piræus Railway, and he was joined by his wife and child at the beginning of the year.

Lord Muncaster, who appears to have happily escaped, is a Baron in the Peerage of Ireland (creation 1783) and a Baronet of Great Britain. His lordship was born on Christmas day, 1834, and succeeded his brother in the title in June, 1862. He married in April, 1863, Constance, second daughter of Edmund L'Estrange and niece of Lord Scarborough. His lordship was formerly a captain in the Rifle Brigade.

SPAIN.

The Ex-Queen Isabella in Straitened Circumstances.

The charge brought some time back against the ex-Queen of Spain of carrying off a part of the Crown jewels will, says a Paris journal, be remembered. A discussion which took place afterwards in the Cortes showed the accusation to be unfounded, and the only resources which her Majesty possessed were her private family jewels, and a sum of about 10,000,000 of francs lodged in the Bank of England, and saved from the allowance made by the Spanish government to the Prince of the Asturias. The *Mémorial Diplomatique*, now reverting to the above subject, says:—"We regret to learn that Queen Isabella, seeing her resources diminish daily, has been forced to effect retrenchments in her already modest mode of living, and that if her son is not restored to the throne of Spain her Majesty will before long be in so precarious a position that the Emperor and Empress of the French will be under the necessity of allowing her a pension."

IRELAND.

Battle Between the Queen's Troops and the People.

A mail telegram from Kanturk, county of Cork, dated at midnight on Friday, April 15, reports the following scenes as having just occurred in that town:—

A row of a startling nature—which at one time threatened serious consequences—took place here to-night between the military and some civilians. About nine o'clock a number of drunken soldiers met in the Market square, where they commenced to beat each other, when a few civilians endeavored to quiet them, whereupon they turned upon the former and charged them in a determined attitude. The civilians withdrew, expressing their determination to interfere no further. For a few minutes matters assumed a peaceable aspect, when another lot of soldiers arrived and joined their party. The whole then loosed their belts and made a sudden attack upon the populace. The latter retaliated with much energy, and a conflict of a fierce and bloody nature occurred. There were shouts of murder, and cries for police, but no police appeared. Stones were freely used on both sides, and blood flowed in profusion, and for some minutes a scene of an indescribable nature transpired opposite the house of a butcher, a soldier was levelled to the ground by a blow of a stone on the head, while in various quarters soldiers might be seen striking wildly with their belts each other and her people, as if they did not care whom they struck. The police at length arrived, but matters arose to such a climax that their presence was powerless in restoring peace, and even at one time the ire of the military seemed to be turned against the constabulary, a Herculean member of which took refuge in an old sugar cask belonging to a cooper, who speedily ejected him. The soldiers then began to gradually retreat, minus, in many cases, their hats and tunics. As they were proceeding to barracks some of them were seen by the writer to pick up stones and throw them among the crowd. This created another *melée*, resulting in the soldiers receiving a good beating.

At ten o'clock a picket of soldiers ran out of the workhouse and were heard to order their men to charge the civilians with their belts, and immediately a perceptible retreat was made by the latter down the hill. After some time the picket succeeded in arresting the drunken soldiers, some of whom were very violent. In some mysterious manner three of them were stabbed, and, it is stated, by the picket. The matter has caused great excitement in town.

FEARFUL LEAP OF AN INSANE WOMAN.

For some time past Mrs. Maria Bath, a woman forty years of age, has occupied apartments in the house of officer Bower, No. 299 West Twelfth street. She desired to remain there, but Mrs. Bath had reason to believe that Mr. Bower required her rooms for his own use and would ask her to leave. This and some other troubles so preyed upon the mind of Mrs. Bath as to make her very despondent. Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, Mrs. Bath, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, proceeded to the roof of the house and deliberately jumped off into the rear yard, a distance of eighty feet. She was taken up insensible and died in fifteen minutes afterwards from the effects of the injuries received. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest over the remains. Deceased was a widow. One of her married daughters, living in New Jersey, has been notified. Mrs. Bath left a considerable sum of money in one of the city savings banks, which will be paid over to the legal claimants.

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